

Census of India, 1941

VOLUME XXII

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

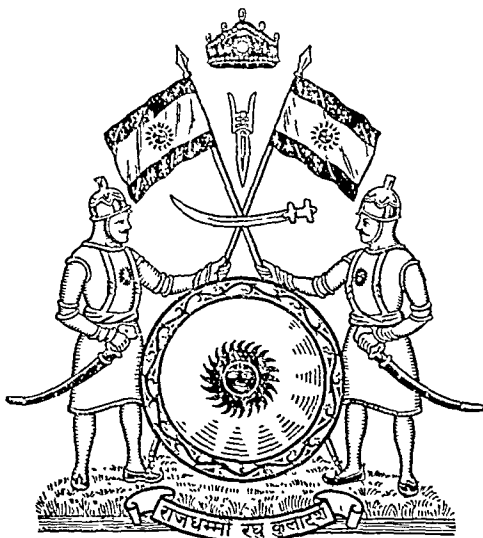
PARTS I & II

ESSAY AND TABLES

BY

CAPT. R. G. WREFORD

CENSUS COMMISSIONER, JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

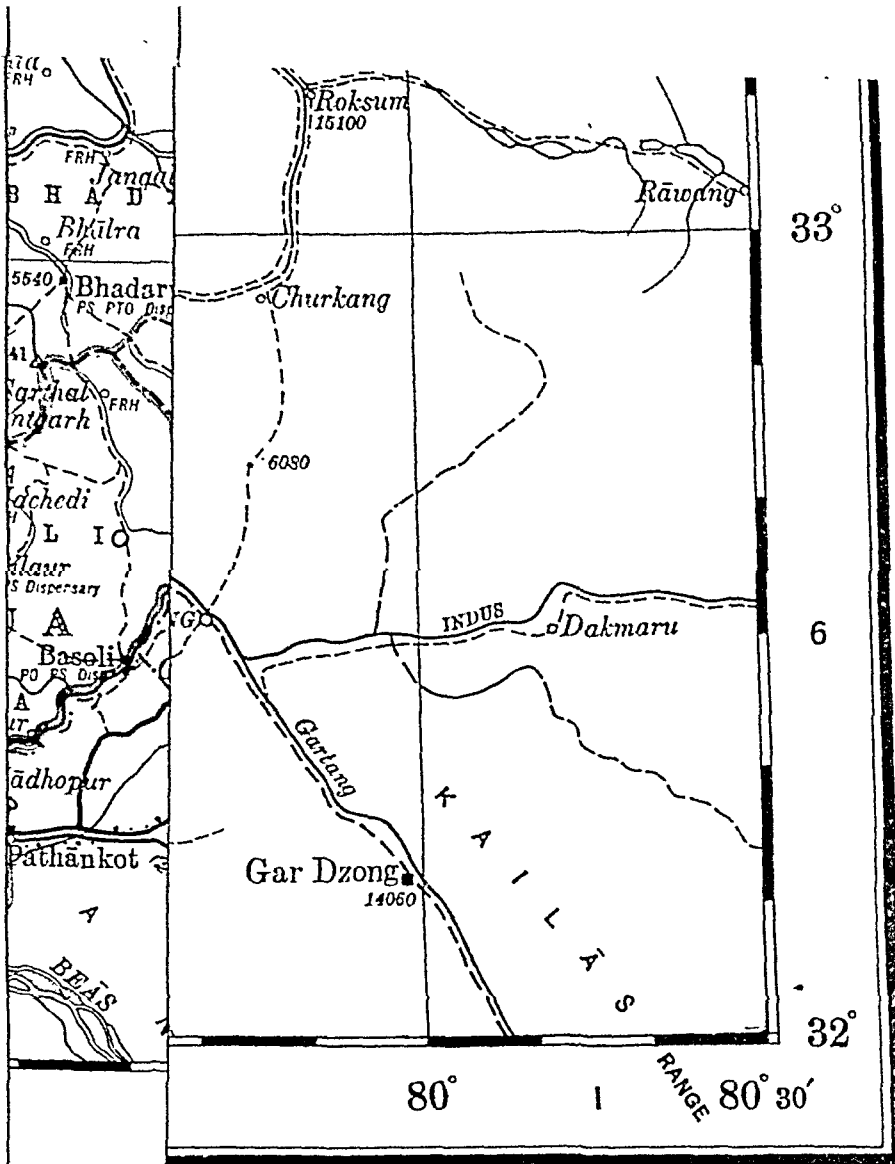


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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Territorial map of the Jammu and Kashmir State
Foreword
Introduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Part I

ESSAY

THE CENSUS 1911

PARAGRAPH

1	Boundaries and area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Natural Divisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Administrative Units	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	District Changes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	The Government of the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Grievances Commission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Constitutional Reforms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	The Legislature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Migration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	The Muslims	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	The Gujjars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	The Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	The Sikhs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	The Buddhists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Other Communities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Social Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	The Revenue Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	The system of land tenure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Animal Husbandry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Co-operative Societies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Rural Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Marketing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Roads and Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Public Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Industries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Industrial Organisation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Sericulture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Tourism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Customs and Trade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Central Asian Trade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Unemployment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Possibilities of Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Wages and Indebtedness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Telegraph and Telephone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Municipalities and Town Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Judicial and Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Age distribution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Sex	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Civil Condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PARAGRAPH	Page
46 Literacy	38
47 Sabhas Societies and the Press	38-39
48 Archaeology	39
49 Language and Scripts	39
50 The Population Problem	39-40
51 Malthus's Theory	40-41
52 Modern methods of birth control	41-47
53 Jammu and Kashmir to day	43-43
54 A Remedy	43
Appendix—A note on the medical aspect of the decade 1931 1940	45-66

Part II

TABLES

IMPERIAL TABLE

I Area Houses and Population—	
Notes	69 70
Table	71-73
Sub divisions (i) to (iv)	74-8
II Variation in population during 50 years—	
Notes	79
Table	80-83
Subdivisions (i) and (ii)	83-84
III Towns and Villages classified by population—	
Notes	85
Table	86-8
Subsidiary (i)	88-89
IV Towns classified by population since 1891—	
Notes	91
Table	91-93
Subdivisions (i) and (ii)	99-100
V Towns arranged territorially with population by communities—	
Notes	101
Table	102-105
Subdivisions (i) and (ii)	106-107
VI Birthplace	
Notes	109-110
Table— Part I—Details by Districts	111-109
Part II—Details for Cities	130-132
Subdivisions (i) (ii) and (iv)	133-135
1/50 Sample—Comparative results	135
VII Age and Civil Condition—	
Notes	137-142
Table— Part I—State Summary	143-119
Part II—Provincial detail	149-17
Part III—District detail	168-181
Part IV—City detail	182-183
Subdivisions (i) to (x)	189-234
Fertility Tables	205-223
1/50 Sample—Comparative results	234-227
VIII Means of Livelihood—	
Notes	229-230
Table—Part I—General Table—State Summary	231-240
IX Industry—	
Notes	241
Table	242-244

IMPERIAL TABLE	PAGE
X Unemployment—	
Notes	245
Table—Part I—Unemployment by age and locality for less or more than one year	246
Part II—Educated unemployment	247—251
XI Literacy by community and age—	
Notes	253—256
Table—Part I—State Summary	257—258
Part II—Provincial detail	259—263
Part III—District detail...	264—277
Part IV—City detail	278—281
Subsidiaries (i) to (vii)	282—291
1/50 Sample—Comparative results	295—299
XII Mothertongue—	
Notes	302—303
Table—Part I—Mothertongue	304—315
Part II-A—Bilingualism	316—323
Part II-B—Polylingualism	324
Appendix—Classification of dialects	330—332
Subsidiaries (i) to (iii)...	333—335
XIII Community—	
Notes	337—340
Table	341—343
Subsidiaries (i) to (iii)...	344—348
1/50 Sample	350—352
XIV Variation in population of selected tribes, scheduled castes and important elements—	
Notes	353—355
Table—Part I—Selected tribes	356
Part II—Scheduled castes	357—358
Part III—Important elements	359—366
XV European and Allied races and Anglo-Indians by race and age—	
Notes	367
Table	368—370
XVI Summary figures for districts—	
Notes	371
Table	372—373
STATE TABLE	
I Area and population of Tehsils—	
Notes	375
Table	376—377
II Population of districts and tehsils by communities and literacy—	
Notes	379
Table	380—388



ERRATA.

Page 357, in column 10 under Chuhra against Jammu *for* the sign and figure “-8” *read* the sign and figures “-89”.

Page 369, under column 35 against Srinagar city *insert* the figure “4”.

Page 376, in the heading of column 12 *for* the figures “1941 i” *read* the figures “1941”.

FOREWORD

INTRODUCTION

The Report.—The 1941 Census Report is in four parts. Part I takes the form of an essay. It describes the boundaries of the Jammu and Kashmir State, its physical features, the system of administration, the constitutional changes made during the decade, the distribution and composition of the population, departmental activities and the bearing they have on the well-being of the people, the more important aspects of the facts recorded by the Census and the ability of the country to support an increasing population.

Part II gives the results of the Census in tabular form; it contains Imperial Tables, State tables and Subsidiary tables. Each Imperial table is preceded by brief explanatory notes and followed by subsidiary tables. At previous Censuses the subsidiary tables were published in Part I at the end of the chapter discussing the table to which they pertained.

Part III consists of Village Tables and Housing Statistics. The former show the population, chief communities, literate persons by sexes in each village, number of occupied houses and the population at the previous Census. The villages are grouped by districts, tehsils, charges and circles; figures are given separately for the two cities of Jammu and Srinagar. Notes precede the tables of each district. The Housing Statistics represent an attempt to tabulate the information regarding housing conditions recorded in the House Lists; they leave much to be desired but constitute a new feature. At the next Census it may be possible to obtain more accurate data in this respect. Part III is of purely local interest and the distribution of copies has been restricted to officials, representatives of the press and others in the State.

Part IV discusses the Census operations and administrative matters. It is primarily intended for the information of His Highness' Government and those conducting operations in the State at the next Census. It is being printed for local issue only.

Parts I and II are produced together in one volume. In previous reports each Imperial Table was discussed at great length chapter by chapter; on this occasion there is no such detailed

discussion. There are no graphs or diagrams. An endeavour has been made to give the general reader an accurate picture of conditions in the State relating to those questions with which the Census is concerned without the necessity of having to wade through a mass of technical detail. The essential facts are available in the tables; where it is thought that they are defective in any respect this has been plainly stated in the notes.

II. Census Operations.—The first attempt to take a Census in the Jammu and Kashmir State was made in 1873; it was little better than an estimate. In 1891 regular Census operations were carried out synchronously with the rest of India but they did not cover the Gilgit Agency. In 1901 the second regular Census was taken. The results of both the 1891 and the 1901 Censuses left much to be desired. The Census taken in 1911 was the first complete Census conducted in strict conformity with the principles and instructions emanating from the Census Commissioner for India. The Censuses conducted in 1921 and 1931 followed closely the methods of 1911.

The 1941 Census staff has benefitted by the experience gained during the last three decades and I acknowledge the debt owed to our predecessors. The operations have been carried out in accordance with the instructions issued by the Census Commissioner for India with such minor modifications as were necessary to meet local conditions. Zero hour was sunrise on March 1st 1941, to which date and time all births and deaths were related. There was no communal discord. The weather was satisfactory throughout the period of enumeration. A few complaints were received which were investigated immediately and disposed of without difficulty. All communities appear to have been satisfied with the results. The only question which gave rise to any irregularities, as far as is known, was that relating to 'Mothertongue'. The Persian-Devanagiri script controversy had its effect on the answers recorded in this connection. Clear instructions were issued to enumerators that 'Hindi' and 'Urdu' should both be recorded as 'Hindustani'. Even so it is feared the record for Mothertongue has been vitiated in certain areas because those active in the script controversy carried on propaganda to

influence those of their persuasion to show Urdu or Hindi as their mother tongue irrespective of the facts

The normal Census divisions consisting of districts tehsils charges circles and blocks were created District Officers (Wazirs Wazarat) automatically became District Census Officers in addition to their usual duties Similarly Tehsildars became Tehsil Census Officers Charges circles and blocks varied in size according to local conditions The average charge in non city areas consisted of 65 circles with 2888 occupied houses and a population of 14934 The average circle in non city areas consisted of 12 blocks with 445 occupied houses and a population of 2304 In city areas the average block consisted of 46 houses with a population of 326 A house as at previous Censuses was deemed to consist of a single commensal unit The Revenue Department furnished the bulk of the personnel but most departments supplied their quota for the smaller Census divisions Many of the enumerators were non officials In all there were 258 Charge Superintendents 1706 Supervisors and 19997 Enumerators

In 1931 the actual Census was preceded by a preliminary enumeration This record was subjected to a final check carried out between the hours of 7/00 P M and midnight on Census Day The aim was to obtain the equivalent of an instantaneous photograph of the population To subject the record of some weeks laborious effort to a hectic five hour check did not necessarily produce a better record On this occasion there was only one enumeration which was continuous over a period of one month Our aim was to complete the record three days previous to Census Day so that supervisors might have time to check enumerators work and get obvious errors corrected The record thus obtained was subjected to a necessary minor revision on Census Day when births and deaths which had occurred during the period of enumeration were adjusted with relation to sunrise on March 1st In the case of deaths up to zero hour the slips already written were cancelled under supervisors initials in the case of births a slip was filled in The enumeration was based on normal place of residence Temporary absences were ignored The criterion in all doubtful cases was whether a person would be at his normal place of residence on March 1st

It will be obvious to those having the slightest knowledge of the geography of the

State why some modifications had to be made in the enumeration time table to meet local conditions For example many villages situated in the high mountainous areas of Ladakh Astore Gilgit and Karnah are usually cut off by snow in February of any year making movement very difficult and good enumeration practically impossible The whole of these areas was enumerated non synchronously work commencing on December 1st and being completed by the end of that month There are many villages in other districts where similar conditions obtain These too were enumerated non synchronously during the period mentioned There is little movement in such areas during the winter Special arrangements were also made to enumerate the population living in boats and those to be found in forest and road construction camps hotels wayside halting places jails and hospitals All these were enumerated where found on Census Day At previous Censuses passengers on running trains and other transport services were stopped and enumerated Since the population was enumerated on this occasion on the basis of usual place of residence special measures for enumerating such short period travellers were dispensed with

Arrangements were made in advance for the preparation of enumerators abstracts circle charge and tehsil summaries and for the collection and despatch of the record to headquarters District officers were required to calculate provisional totals for their respective districts and to communicate these to the Direction Office as soon as possible by hand or telegram according to circumstances Prompt communication of the totals was asked for but not undue haste The work was carried out satisfactorily The provisional totals for the whole State were communicated to the Census Commissioner for India well within the period fixed These gave the population for the whole State as 4021658 Compilation of the record showed the correct figures to be 4021616—a difference of 42 persons or an error of just over one per hundred thousand

III Tabulation and Compilation—It is not proposed to discuss the work of abstraction and compilation in detail here this finds its place in Part IV of the report In the past it has always been the practice to have two offices for tabulation—one located at Jammu and the other at Srinagar At this Census the whole of the work was concentrated in one office at Srinagar There are no linguistic difficulties to make it necessary to open offices in different localities The record is not too large

to handle in one office. The advantages gained by having one central office are obvious; the most important are closer supervision, quicker issue of instructions and disposal of references and uniformity of treatment. The Tabulation Office was accommodated in a building within 300 yards of the Direction Office. As answers to questions at this Census were recorded direct on to the slips to be sorted for tabulation there was no necessity for slip-copying except in the case of a few special household schedules; the use of these was strictly limited and the number involved very small. The use of the original record for tabulation necessitated the close scrutiny of the slips forming the record, the correction of obvious errors and the removal of blank and cancelled slips. This proved a troublesome and laborious process but that is an administrative matter which is discussed in Part IV. Tabulation commences with the checking of the record received against district, tehsil, charge and circle summaries and the enumerators' abstracts; it was commenced on 26th March 1941 and completed on November 15th 1941; half the staff was dispensed with and the rest retained for compilation work for which we allowed a period of 3 months. The Compilation Office was closed on February 11th 1942. The checking of tables and the preparation of the remaining subsidiaries was carried on and completed in the Direction Office.

IV. Accuracy of the Record.—The ability and readiness of an unpaid Census agency, many of whom are unavoidably of a low standard of education, to record complete and correct answers to a long and, in some respects, difficult questionnaire is obviously subject to limitations. It may, however, be accepted as a fact that the great majority of the enumerators made an honest attempt to grapple with the onerous duties entrusted to them. It must be stated in clear terms that the answers to some questions were not accurate or complete. Consequently some tables do not represent a correct record of the real position. The tables relating to the actual population, its distribution, variations and communal composition may be accepted as correct subject to a very small margin of error; the same may be said of the tables relating to birthplace. Table VII, Age and Civil Condition, is subject to the defects inherent in all age tables prepared by the Census agency. Some people have a deep-rooted objection to giving their correct age on any document in any country. In India large numbers of the population do not know their real age and can only make a guess. Such guesses are frequently inaccurate. There is,

and always has been, a definite tendency to give a round figure such as 20, 30, 35 and 40. For any age over 50 the figures for the most part must be treated as approximate only. These defects are not peculiar to this State; they are common to the whole of India. But as they have always existed the age table at this Census is reliable for the purpose of comparison with the figures given at previous Censuses.

The answers to the questions on which Tables VIII and IX are based were incomplete and very unsatisfactory. These tables must therefore be considered defective and practically useless for statistical purposes. They indicate a general condition only. Table X gives a more accurate record of the real position than the same table for 1931 but unemployment under all heads may be assumed to be in excess of the figures given. This is due to the fact that some are diffident in admitting that they are unemployed. Table XI may be accepted as reasonably accurate and Table XII too, except to the extent that Hindustani has been shown as Mothertongue. The number of persons living in the State whose true Mothertongue is either Urdu or Hindi, both shown as Hindustani in the table, is very small. The remaining tables may be accepted as reasonably accurate.

V. Cost of the Census.—The total expenditure on Census operations, excluding some minor charges which at the time of writing have not been adjusted, comes to Rs. 1,48,000. It is anticipated that the minor charges referred to will be more than covered by receipts on account of the sale of furniture etc., when the department is closed. The exact figures will be given in the Administration section of the report—Part IV. On the basis of the figure given above the cost works out at Rs. 36·8 per thousand of the population. The cost in 1921 and 1931 was Rs. 1,46,332 and Rs. 1,49,508 and the rate per thousand of the population Rs. 44 and Rs. 41 respectively.

VI. Public Attitude.—The political atmosphere throughout the country was calm during the whole period of the Census operations. The public showed no hostility to the Census in any form; their attitude was either apathetic or they co-operated to the best of their ability. It is not easy to convince the public that the Census is their census and that full co-operation is likely to be advantageous to them as well as to the administration. There was no occasion to take proceedings under the

penal clauses of the Census Act. The press gave us their co-operation and were helpful in giving publicity to notices and communiques. The only Census questions which gave rise to hesitancy and reluctance were 7 and 8 relating to the number of children born to a married woman and her age at the birth of her first child. These questions were not correctly answered in many cases, in a large number they were not answered at all. The fertility tables prepared from them should not be regarded as accurate.

VII. Acknowledgements.—The All India Census becomes more exacting and a greater strain on those responsible for its conduct every decade. The Government of India decided to restrict tabulation and to confine compilation to a few of the more important tables and to file the Census record for future reference. His Highness' Government decided to complete the work in every respect.

Before concluding these introductory notes I should like to acknowledge the assistance received from all quarters. To the thousands

of unpaid Census workers, both official and unofficial, I can only offer our very sincere thanks. We are grateful to Mr M W W M Yeatts C I E I C S, Census Commissioner for India, for his guidance and advice. I am indebted to the Honble Dewan Bahadur Sir N Gopalaswami Ayyangar Kt C S I, C I E Prime Minister, His Highness Government, Jammu and Kashmir for his sympathetic understanding of our difficulties and problems and his prompt assistance to us in our efforts to overcome them. I acknowledge with pleasure the co-operation of all those officials and representatives of the public who kindly responded to our requests for notes on departmental activities and conditions of living. Finally, I must express my great appreciation of the loyal co-operation I have received throughout from my staff.

SRINAGAR

R G WREFORD

June 30th 1942

CENSUS COMMISSIONER,

Jammu and Kashmir State.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1941

VOLUME XXII

JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE

PART I.

Boundaries and Area.—The Jammu and Kashmir State lies between 32.17' and 36.58' North Latitude and 73.26' and 80.30' East Longitude. To appreciate fully the political importance of its geographical position one must look at a map of Asia. On its northern borders three empires meet—the British, the Russian and the Chinese. The independent kingdom of Afghanistan lies to the north-west, the Punjab to the south and the North West Frontier Province to the west. On the east it is bounded by Chinese Tibet and on the north and north-east by Russian and Chinese Turkistan. It has an area of 84,471 sq. miles and is the largest State in India. The chief rivers are the Indus, the Jhelum and the Chenab all of which thread their way through the territories of the State later to form the main part of the mighty waterways which irrigate and fertilise the Punjab and Sind provinces of British India.

2. Natural Divisions.—The natural or geographical divisions of the State, first adopted for Census purposes in 1911, are The Sub-montane and Semi-mountainous tract, The Outer Hills, The Jhelum Valley and the Indus Valley. The first consists of the plains bordering the Punjab and the broken mass of foothills lying at the base of the great mountain ranges of the Himalayan series. This division contains the following administrative units:—

the tehsils Kathua and Jasmargarh of the Kathua District, the whole of the Jammu District and the tehsils Bimber and Mirpur of the Mirpur District.

The Chenab and the Jhelum both flow through this division. The northern parts of this

division consist chiefly of foothills, known locally as 'Kandi', which rise to a height of about 2,000 ft.; for the most part they are stony and arid. They thirst for the water which cannot reach them. In the 'Kandi' areas cultivation is meagre and scattered; the crops depend very largely on timely rains. The area of this division is 2,609 sq. miles. The population at the time of the recent Census was 814,028.

'The Outer Hills' division consists of the lower hills lying roughly to the south of the Pir Panjal. The latter separates the two main provinces of the State, Jammu and Kashmir, from each other. A large part of this area lies at an altitude of between 2,000 and 4,000 ft. but in the Udhampur District, and in other areas too, the hills become mountains and reach a height of over 15,000 ft. Bhadrawah (5,540 ft.) and Kishtwar (5,360 ft.), the headquarters respectively of the two tehsils bearing the same names, are both in close proximity to high mountains. The following administrative units are situated in this natural division:—

the Basohli Tehsil of the Kathua District, the Kotli Tehsil of the Mirpur District, the entire districts of Reasi and Udhampur and the Poonch and Chenani Jagirs.

The chief river is the Chenab which enters the Udhampur District from the Chamba State and the Great Himalayan range to the east and continues through the Reasi District and the Akhnur Tehsil of the Jammu District finally to reach the Punjab near Sialkot. In the lower areas of this division rice and wheat are mostly grown; higher up maize is the chief crop.

and staple food From elevations of about 5,000 to 8,000 ft the mountain sides, where not exposed to the scorching winds of the plains, are clothed with magnificent pine and deodar forests, particularly in the tehsils Ramban, Kishtwar and Bhadrawah of the Udhampur District Bhadrawah has often been called a miniature Kashmir The Reasi District is known to be rich in minerals which, as yet, are almost untouched Except in the fertile valleys, cultivable land is scarce and scattered consisting of comparatively small plateaux and patches of cultivation Rainfall is plentiful—the highest in the State—thanks to the warm moisture laden winds which strike against the high Pir Panjal range and deposit their waters on the surrounding country The area of this division is 9,769 sq miles, the population was returned at 1,167,405 These two natural divisions—The Submontane tract and The Outer Hills—together constitute the entire Jammu Province, including the Poonch and Chenani Jagirs

The Jhelum Valley division corresponds to the administrative districts of Anantnag, Baramulla and Muzaffarabad that is to say, the Kashmir Province Seven of the tehsils of the two first named districts—Srinagar, Anantnag, Kulgam, Pulwama, Baramulla, Sri Pratapsinghpura and Uttarmachhipura—form what is usually known as the Kashmir Valley The Jhelum rises at Verinag at the southern end of the Kashmir Province and flows through the middle of the Kashmir Valley It receives the waters of numerous tributaries on both its banks before it enters the Woollar Lake out of which it flows on through the gorge at Baramulla, its chief tributaries are the Liddar and the Sind, both on its right bank They have their source in the everlasting snows and in their course pass through magnificent mountain scenery which has to be seen to be believed No words are adequate to describe the beauty and grandeur of the Liddar and Sind Valleys The Kishanganga river having its source on the southern slopes of the mountains in the neighbourhood of the Burzil and Kamri Passes, joins the Jhelum on its right bank at Domel in the Muzaffarabad District thus the valley of the Kishanganga forms part of the natural division known as the Jhelum Valley On the left bank of the Jhelum, roughly west, is the Pir Panjal Range from the slopes of which numerous small streams flow into it For the most part they are little more than mountain torrents The country to the south and west of the Pir Panjal gets more rain than the Kashmir side of the watershed The mountains

surrounding the Jhelum Valley average about 12,000 ft, many of the peaks exceed 14,000 ft At the southern end of the valley they dip to about 9,000 ft where the Banhal pass gives an exit to the Jammu Province The main Kashmir Valley averages about 5,500 ft with Srinagar (5,200 ft) at its centre The higher areas under cultivation in the Liddar and Sind Valleys exceed 7,000 ft The major part of the Muzaffarabad District and the higher elevations of the Anantnag and Baramulla Districts are too high and mountainous for cultivation The lower and flatter areas produce rich harvests of rice and maize, wheat and barley and many other crops are grown too but rice and maize are by far the most important All kinds of fruit trees grow in abundance Most of the food grain supplies of this division are grown in what is commonly known as the Kashmir Valley, this consists of the valley of the Jhelum from its source to Baramulla and the subsidiary valleys on both banks The area of this division is 8,539 sq miles and the population 1,728,705

The Indus Valley or 'Tibetan and Semu-Tibetan Tract' consists mainly of the middle reaches of the Indus, which, taking its source from the Mansarowar Lake in Tibet, traverses the frontier districts of the State from south east to north west as far as a point near the peak Haramosh (24,270 ft) It then takes a south-westerly course passing the Nanga Parbat massif to its north, on through the Chilas ilaqa of the Gilgit Agency to independent tribal territory and later to the North West Frontier Province and the Punjab With the Karakoram to the north east, the Hindu Kush to the north-west, the central range of the Himalaya to the south and the subsidiary ranges of all three of these great mountain systems running through it at all angles and all heights, this division consists practically entirely of snow capped mountains high plateaux, ravines and wastes The area contains the giants Mt Godwin Austin (28,250 ft) and Nanga Parbat (26,660 ft) There are literally hundreds of peaks exceeding 20,000 ft in height many of them not even bearing a name This division corresponds to the administrative units Ladakh District, Astore Tehsil, Gilgit (Leased Area) and Gilgit Agency As its name indicates the Indus is the chief river At the northern end of the small Bunji plain, as it leaves the Haramosh range, it is joined by the Gilgit river The latter rises near the Durkot Pass in the Yasin ilaqa of the Gilgit Agency and is itself fed by the Hunza river which rises near the Pamirs and makes its junction a few miles from Gilgit The Astore river, which has its source on the northern slopes

of the Burzil, joins the Indus at the southern end of the small Bunji plain as it turns into the great gorge below Gor leading to Chilas.

The Ladakh District is very dry and almost rainless. The Astore District is much better off in this respect than Gilgit (Leased Area) and Gilgit Agency are better off too but not below altitudes of 7,000 ft. The cultivable area in all districts is a very small proportion of the total area. Such cultivation as there is depends entirely on irrigation by small canals, known as Kuhls, fed by the melting snows, except in the Astore District where the rainfall is sufficient for maize and other crops grown in hilly tracts at elevations between 7,000 ft. and 9,000 ft. In Ladakh gramin, a kind of barley, is grown at altitudes as high as 15,000 ft.; it is the most important crop. In the Astore District maize is the chief crop. Gilgit (Leased Area) and Gilgit Agency are more fortunate in the matter of elevation, climate and irrigation. Wheat, barley, maize and dhals are produced and some rice of poor quality. The area of this division is 63,554 sq. miles and the population 311,478.

The 'Natural Divisions' discussed did not exist as such until the Census of 1911. Previously the population had been shown by administrative units. The natural divisions made in 1911 have been adopted at all subsequent Censuses. They are based on a somewhat arbitrary division. This was unavoidable since they had to correspond with some definite grouping of administrative units to facilitate comparison of figures. The fact is the whole country is mountainous except for a comparatively small area bordering the Punjab; one can only say a certain area is less mountainous than another or that the mountains are bigger in one division than another. Within the limits of each conditions vary considerably. In the Indus Valley division altitudes vary from about 3,000 ft. to Mt. Godwin Austin's 28,250 ft.; rainfall varies from practically nil to a reasonable figure. Temperatures range from over 120 in the shade in the rocky gorges of the Indus in summer to below zero in many of the populated villages of the higher altitudes in winter. Similar variations in conditions are found in all the other divisions to a smaller degree. The rich soil and the abundant crops of the central parts of the Kashmir Valley provide living conditions which are beyond comparison with those obtaining in the mountainous wastes of a large part of the same division. Even in populated areas conditions vary with every rise of a few hundred feet in altitude. In the comparatively short distance of 30 miles from the centre of the

Kashmir Valley in an easterly or westerly direction we rise in altitude from 5,200 ft. at Srinagar to 10,000 ft. on the slopes of the surrounding mountains. The Outer Hills division contains some areas with rich soil and abundant crops and others which are sandy, stony or mountainous wastes; some areas with a temperature which is tropical and others where it is almost arctic. In the Sub-montane division living conditions show less variation than in the others, but even here they vary considerably. It is, therefore, reasonable to say that the natural divisions have been created on an arbitrary basis and one must not assume that the living conditions are even approximately the same throughout any of them. The fact is the nature of the country is such that no practical scheme of natural divisions is possible which would bring into the various divisions so made all parts of the population living under the same conditions. The best division for practical purposes would be a provincial one consisting of the Jammu Province including the Poonch and Chenani Jagirs, the Kashmir Province and the Frontier Districts.

3. **Administrative Units.**—For the purposes of administration the State is divided as follows:—

- (i) the Jammu Province,
- (ii) the Kashmir Province (including Astore),
- (iii) the Ladakh District,
- (iv) Gilgit (Leased Area) and the Gilgit Agency.

Units (iii) and (iv) together with the Astore District of the Kashmir Province, correspond to the group designated 'Frontier Districts' in the tables given in Part II of the report. At the 1931 Census the present districts of Astore and Gilgit (Leased Area) together formed the Gilgit District. The present Astore District is the Cis-Indus part of the old Gilgit District; Gilgit (Leased Area) is the Trans-Indus part. The Gilgit Agency, shown in the Census Report for 1931 and previously as 'Frontier Illaqs', consists of areas which, whilst owing allegiance and paying tribute to His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Jammu and Kashmir, are administered on behalf of His Highness' Government by the Government of India's Political Agent at Gilgit. The designation 'Gilgit Agency' has been shown on this occasion instead of 'Frontier Illaqs' as it is deemed to be a more precise and at the same time more comprehensive term than the somewhat vague designation 'Frontier Illaqs'; it refers to the same areas, neither more

nor less The Poonch and Chenani Jagirs situated in the Jammu Province are administered by their respective Jagirdars subject to the overlordship of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Jammu and Kashmir

4 District Changes -- There was no change in external boundaries during the decade ending 31st December 1940 but there was one important change of administrative boundaries Reference has already been made to the partition of the old Gilgit District into two separate units-- Astore and Gilgit (Leased Area) In the middle of the decade (1934) negotiations were concluded between His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Jammu and Kashmir and the Government of India by which the Trans Indus part of the old Gilgit District was leased to the Government of India for administrative purposes This area designated Gilgit (Leased Area) has since been administered on behalf of His Highness Government by the Government of India's Political Agent at Gilgit In the present tables the areas of Astore and Gilgit (Leased Area) have been shown as 1632 sq miles and 1480 sq miles respectively Together they make the total of the area of the old Gilgit District as shown in the 1931 tables viz 3112 sq miles For a short time after the lease of the area referred to the Cis Indus part of the old Gilgit Wazarat now designated Astore was included with the Ladakh District for administrative purposes Subsequently it was transferred to the Kashmir Province and placed under a revenue official directly responsible to the Governor of the Kashmir Province but its geographical position makes it a part of the Frontier Districts Subject to the changes discussed administrative units remain the same as those shown in the 1931 tables There is no occasion to detail them here the districts of the two provinces are shown in the Imperial Tables the tehsil sub divisions of the districts are given in the State Tables

5 The Government of the State --The main purpose of a Census is to ascertain the increase or decrease of population in the whole area and in particular areas during the previous decade The most important questions arising from the results shown are whether the country can support an increasing population without deterioration in the standard of living assuming there is an increase and what are the causes of any actual decrease or abnormally low rate of increase All other questions are subsidiary The nature of the administration of any country has an important bearing on living conditions and before we examine the tabulated results of the Census it will be well to discuss the existing

administration and the constitutional changes which have occurred in the past ten years The country is governed by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Jammu and Kashmir with the assistance of a Council of Ministers presided over by the Prime Minister the Honble Dewan Bahadur Sir N Gopalaswami Ayyangar C S I C I E and a Legislative Assembly known as the Praja Sabha consisting of elected representatives nominated members and official members For the proper administration of law and justice there is a High Court of Judicature The full bench consists of the Chief Justice and two other judges There is a Board of Judicial Advisers to assist His Highness with advice in appeal cases Whilst legislation may be initiated by the Assembly subject to the rules of procedure or by the Prime Minister and the ministers associated with him to form the Council all legislation must receive the assent of His Highness before it becomes law All activities of the State are directed by Heads of Department responsible to the ministers who hold the portfolios for their respective departments Except in the case of reserved subjects members of the Praja Sabha are entitled to discuss the activities of any department At the time of the 1931 Census the representatives of His Highness subjects were not associated with the government of the State Since then there have been important constitutional changes It will be suitable to discuss here what they are and the immediate causes which gave rise to them

6 Grievances Commission --Riots occurred towards the end of the summer of 1931 For some years previously there had been political unrest throughout India and dissatisfied elements in this State were not slow to adopt the movement started there Communal claims led to the excitement of communal feelings Small incidents which would have been considered of little or no importance in normal times were seized upon and magnified disaffected elements were alert to find fuel to add to the fire of discontent they had kindled There were some who felt they had a legitimate grievance In the excited atmosphere which had been engendered minor indiscretions having no malicious purpose were exaggerated and represented by interested parties as deliberate attacks on this religion or that community His Highness ordered immediate enquiries some officials were found to have failed in the discharge of their duties in one respect or another and remedial measures were taken

In November 1931 His Highness appointed

a Commission to enquire into the grievances and complaints of all sections of his subjects. The Commission was presided over by Mr. B. J. Glancy, I. C. S., now His Excellency Sir Bertrand Glancy, Governor of the Punjab, whose services were lent by the Government of India at His Highness' request. The inquiry was conducted in a very prompt and thorough manner. The Commission's recommendations were submitted in March 1932 and received immediate attention. Orders were issued in April 1932 that steps should be taken to implement the recommendations as early as possible. At the same time as he appointed the Commission to inquire into grievances and complaints His Highness was pleased to declare that, as had already been announced, it was his intention that measures should be devised for associating his subjects with the Government of the State. It was ordered that, as soon as the Commission appointed to inquire into complaints and disabilities had finished its work, a conference, at which the various interests concerned would be represented would meet to discuss the introduction of constitutional reforms in accordance with His Highness' intention.

7. Constitutional Reforms.—The Kashmir Constitutional Reforms Conference commenced its work about the middle of March 1932; its report was submitted in April. The Conference recommended that a Legislative Assembly should be established as soon as possible and made suggestions regarding its composition, powers and functions. At the same time the Conference suggested the appointment of a Committee to collect the necessary data on which further action could be based. His Highness in Council was pleased to accept the recommendations of the Conference.

In May a Franchise Committee was appointed under the presidency of Sir Barjor Dalal. In March 1933 Sir Ivo Elliot, Bart., I. C. S. (retired), was appointed Franchise Officer. The proceedings of the Committee were given the fullest publicity. Their report was submitted in January 1934 and by an order dated February 24th 1934, published in the Government Gazette, His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur was pleased to accept the recommendations of the Committee and directed that regulations be prepared to give effect to them. It was decided the Assembly should consist of 75 members; of these 33 were to be elected and 42 nominated. The elected members were to consist of 21 Muslims, 10 Hindus and 2 Sikhs and the nominated element comprised 12 officials, 14 non-officials and 16 State Councillors. The latter were selected from those

who, as ministers and in other capacities, had had long experience in the administration of the State. In the selection of nominated non-officials and State Councillors care was taken to ensure the representation of all communities, interests and localities. The majority of those competent to represent the views of the people giving evidence before the Franchise Committee had favoured separate electorates and this system was adopted. For various and sufficient reasons adult suffrage was not adopted; the chief of these were the low standard of education amongst the masses, the vastness of the area and the paucity of officers competent to conduct elections. The franchise was given on a liberal basis. In the case of women it was limited to those who had passed an examination equal to or higher than the Middle School Certificate. Candidates for membership of the Assembly were required to have attained the age of 25 and to be literate either in the Persian or Devanagiri script. A candidate for election was also required to be a registered elector of the constituency in which he stood and to have resided in the area for twelve months preceding the first day of the month on which the roll was published. It is unnecessary to discuss further the various stages preparatory to the inauguration of the Legislative Assembly. It is sufficient to say that the Praja Sabha (State Assembly) was formally inaugurated by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur on October 17th 1934 in a special Durbar in the Rajgarh Palace. By Regulation No. I of 1931, which is the foundation of the existing constitution of the Jammu and Kashmir State, all ultimate powers are reserved to His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur. Under the same regulation certain subjects are reserved which it is unnecessary to give in detail here. The administration and government of the State is vested in a council of ministers presided over by the Prime Minister. The Praja Sabha has the power of interpellation, of passing resolutions, of discussing the budget and of introducing and passing legislation. Its authority is adequate in that, subject to certain provisions, it has the power to legislate for the whole State or any part thereof and for all subjects of the State wherever they may be. In cases of emergency, His Highness may give assent to an ordinance submitted by the Council but such ordinance shall become law for a period not exceeding six months. Copies of money bills involving the imposition of a new tax or duty or increasing an existing tax or duty must be supplied to every member of the Praja Sabha and a day or days allotted for discussion to enable members to ask questions and move resolutions. If a resolution be passed the bill in question cannot be passed

until the resolution concerning it has been taken into consideration. The annual budget is placed before the Praja Sabha which has the power to ask questions and to move resolutions concerning it. If a resolution on the budget is supported by a majority of votes the President of the Praja Sabha is required under the rules of procedure to declare what action if any, the Council will take on the resolution. Legislation relating to or affecting the religious rights, ceremonies, endowments or personal law of any community cannot be introduced without the previous sanction of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur and the consent in writing of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Praja Sabha belonging to the community affected. Every bill passed by the Praja Sabha requires the assent of His Highness who may assent to the bill or return it for reconsideration. The constitution sanctioned under Regulation No 1 of 1991 remained in force upto 27th Bhadon 1996, corresponding to 7th September 1939 when His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur was pleased to repeal the Regulation and promulgate the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution Act No XIV of 1996 in its place. The new Act effected certain improvements in the text of the Regulation No 1 of 1991 which were considered necessary. It defined the constitution and powers of the High Court of Judicature and provided for the establishment of a Board of Judicial Advisers to assist His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur in the disposal of appeals against the decisions of the High Court and such other matters as His Highness might choose to refer to the Board for advice.

On the 11th February 1939 His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur had been pleased to announce another instalment of constitutional reforms which extended the powers of the Praja Sabha and gave the representatives of the people greater opportunities of associating themselves in the administration of the State. Briefly, this further instalment of reforms reduced the number of nominated members of the Praja Sabha and increased the number of elected representatives to 40 in a House of 75, provided for the creation of four posts of paid Under Secretaries to be filled by non official members and created the post of Deputy President of the Praja Sabha to be filled by the election of a member of the Praja Sabha. It laid down that the annual financial statement, so far as it relates to items not charged to the revenue of the State, should be submitted to the vote of the Praja Sabha in the form of demands for grants. By the new provisions legislation relating to taxes, as distinct from fees and

penalties, which was previously initiated by the Council of Ministers, was brought within the authority of the Praja Sabha subject to certain restrictions. Whilst these constitutional reforms give the representatives of the people ample opportunity to associate themselves with the administration and government of the State they in no way impair the inherent powers of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur. Members of the Praja Sabha enjoy freedom of speech and no member is liable to proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or vote given by him in the Praja Sabha or any committee thereof or in respect of the publication by or under the authority of the Praja Sabha of any report, paper, vote or proceedings.

8 The Legislature.—Since it was inaugurated in 1934 the Praja Sabha has passed much useful legislation, it has solid achievements to its credit. Up to the end of 1940 nearly a hundred of its bills had received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur and had become Acts. These cover a wide field and relate to the suppression of traffic in women, prevention of infant marriage, excise State aid to industries, panchayats, criminal law, civil procedure code, land alienation and right of prior purchase co-operative societies, aid to agriculturists and land improvement loans, gram control, stamps, income tax, land revenue, press and publications, court fees, grazing, tenancy, wireless telegraphy, water-mills, tolls, preservation of ancient monuments, town planning and improvement, partnerships, transfer of property, insurance etc. Many of these are amendment Acts, some represent original legislation. The list is sufficient to indicate that the Praja Sabha has a very real say in legislation affecting the living conditions of the people. This is a factor of importance when we are considering the ability of the country to support an increasing population. The provision of adequate means of subsistence for all sections of the people is the most important of all problems when we have to consider the needs of a rapidly increasing population. Unless timely measures are taken misery must result and the problems of government increase in every direction. It is from this angle that the question of a rapidly increasing population must be considered in India. The existing standard of living of the masses is not such as to permit of any deterioration without results which may have grave repercussions. It was considered necessary to give some idea of the geographical, administrative and constitutional features in the State as a background before proceeding to discuss the results of the Census and their

bearing on the conditions now existing and likely to obtain in the future.

9. **Population.**—The facts regarding the composition and distribution of the population are given in Imperial Tables I and V and their subsidiaries and in State Table I.

Imperial Table I and State Table I together give detailed information concerning the area, houses and population of the State as a whole and of its districts and tehsils separately. The subsidiaries to Imperial Table I give figures showing the density of population for the whole State and various parts of it, details regarding cultivable and cultivated areas and the proportion of females to males for all districts.

Imperial Table II shows the variations in the actual population for the whole State and in each district for the past fifty years. Its subsidiaries show the percentage variations and changes in density for each decade and a comparison between the variations according to the Census returns and those shown by the vital statistics.

Imperial Table III and its subsidiary show the distribution of the urban and rural population in density groups and the proportions of the population living in each.

Imperial Table IV classifies towns according to population and shows the variations in the population of each since 1891. Its subsidiaries give the percentage variations and the number of females per thousand males in urban and rural areas respectively with separate figures for the two cities—Jammu and Srinagar.

Imperial Table V gives details of the urban population by communities separately for all towns in the State, by districts and for the State as a whole. Its subsidiaries show the number per thousand of the total population, and of each community, who live in towns for each Natural Division and the communal composition per ten thousand of the urban and rural populations separately.

It is not easy to visualise the size of a country by its area in square miles; comparisons usually give a more accurate idea. Jammu and Kashmir State (84,471 sq. miles) is slightly smaller than England, Wales and Scotland put together (88,749 sq. miles); in India it may be compared with Bihar and Orissa taken together (83,054 sq. miles), Hyderabad State (82,698 sq. miles) or with Bengal (77,521 sq. miles). But

area alone is of little importance; we are concerned with the people occupying any given area and more particularly with their numbers—the density of the population. The density figures for the whole State and by districts are given in Subsidiary (i) to Table I. There is no necessity to discuss them in detail here. It may however be observed that the figure for the whole State has risen to 48 against 43 in 1931. The 1931 density figures for Great Britain, which comprises England, Wales and Scotland, and for Bihar and Orissa, Hyderabad State and Bengal, which are comparable with the State in area, were 480, 454, 175 and 646 respectively. It must be remembered however that the State is one of the most mountainous countries in the world and that the figure for the State includes the mountainous wastes of the sparsely populated Frontier Districts; the figures for all other districts of the State compare well with those for Hyderabad's 175, the figure for Jammu Province being 160 and for Kashmir 202. The factors affecting density in any area are numerous but the greatest is probably industrialisation. In this respect the Jammu and Kashmir State cannot compare with Great Britain, Bengal and Bihar; it has a few industries but the more important of these—forest exploitation, sericulture and fruit growing—are closely allied with agriculture and the State must be described as almost entirely agricultural. If we consider the proportion of cultivable area to the total area (5·6 per cent.) it will be realised that the density is actually very high for the inhabited tracts and when we remember that the bulk of the population is dependent on agriculture it becomes obvious that a continuing increase of population at the rate of 10 per cent. per decade for a period of two generations is going to give rise to very serious problems in the absence of industrial development or more intensive cultivation. The pressure of population on the land is already a problem and fragmentation of holdings is probably proceeding faster than consolidation; the holding on which the average peasant family relies for its subsistence is gradually becoming smaller. The Frontier Districts have been cited above as sparsely populated mountainous wastes; the description is justified. Scrutiny of Subsidiary (i) to Table I will show that other areas are very mountainous too and that only 6·3 per cent. of Udhampur District is cultivable and 8·4 per cent. of Muzaffarabad. The most favourable conditions are found in the Jammu District but even here the percentage is only 38·5. The actual area cultivated in any district is even less. On this basis the density figures indicate rather serious overcrowding of the land; they

exceed 1,000 in most districts in the State and approach 2,000 in some areas of the Frontier Districts and in the Anantnag District. It is a simple matter for those who wish to go into details to calculate the actual figures for any particular district

Since the State is so largely agricultural irrigational facilities and adequate rainfall are matters of prime importance, the figures for both are given in Subsidiary (i) to Table I. A steadily increasing population in an agricultural country requires an expanding area for cultivation or, in the absence of more land to put under crops more intensive cultivation of existing areas the latter is not usually possible without the use of fertilisers and an assured water supply and this points to the construction of more canals to ensure regular and ample irrigation. A considerable gap is shown in Subsidiary (ii) to Table II between the variation since 1931 according to the Census and the increase revealed by the Vital Statistics. The method of collecting and recording the Vital Statistics leaves much to be desired and too much reliance should not be placed on them. However Col Sir Ram Nath Chopra, I M S (ret'd) Director of Medical Services in the State has kindly written a note discussing vital statistics diseases epidemics and health matters generally which is printed as an appendix to this essay and further discussion of the subject here is unnecessary.

10 **Migration.**—Another important matter affecting the population is migration. Imperial Table VI and its subsidiaries give the figures available for reasons given in the notes to the table they are incomplete. However, it may be said at once that at the time the Census is taken, in the early spring of any year, the population of the State is at its lowest. In the past there has been little movement into the State or out of it from one year to another or from one decade to another which has any permanent effect on the population. As time goes on if the population increases at its present speed, either the local means of subsistence must be increased by industrial development or the land must be made more fruitful. It is more than probable there will be both industrial and agricultural development as well as an increase in emigration. To return to the point. Both emigration and immigration are at present mostly seasonal. Since the great majority of emigrants leave the State chiefly for the Punjab and North West Frontier Province in search of employment, in the late autumn when their crops have been harvested

and return in the spring as soon as the snow is off the land and they can attend to field works, they are absent when the Census is taken at the end of February or early in March. The bulk of the immigrants to the State are either tourists who want to see the beauties of Kashmir or men and women from India, of every station in life, anxious to escape for a while from the heat and dust of the Indian plains to the coolth and restfulness of Kashmir and its many beautiful valleys. These visitors commence to arrive in March and have gone by the end of November, a few stay to become temporary residents, most of them are not here when the Census is taken. Besides these seasonal migrations there are movements which may be described as semi permanent. From most districts of the Jammu Province, but more particularly from Poonch Jagir and the Mirpur District, men in considerable numbers leave their homes for fairly long periods at a time. Some are taken as recruits in the British Indian Army, others get employment as domestic servants as seamen and stokers in the mercantile marine operating from Indian ports, as labourers on the railways or as traders both in and beyond India. These represent a loss to the population but from one decade to another, in the past, the numbers involved are believed to have been fairly constant. At the recent Census the numbers were probably higher than usual owing to the war and the impetus given to recruitment for the services and to all trades and industries meeting war requirements both directly and indirectly. Movements other than those mentioned are mostly purely local.

One more point demands mention owing to its bearing on the future population, this is the proportion of the sexes. Various aspects of the question are presented in different subsidiary tables but the position for the whole State and for each district for the last forty years is clearly shown in Subsidiary (iv) to Table I. Before discussing the activities of the various departments in the State and their bearing on our subject it will be convenient to refer to the communities which together constitute the population.

11 **The Muslims.**—The communities of the State are classified by religion. The details are given in Table XIII. Muslims are the most numerous. They number over thirty-one lacs and constitute 77.11 of the total population. During the decade they increased by 10.07 per cent. Over sixteen lacs live in the Kashmir Province and over twelve lacs in the Jammu Province (including Jagirs), the sparsely popu-

lated Frontier Districts hold just over 270,000 out of a total population of 311,478. Racially, most of the Muslims of the Jammu Province and its Jagirs are closely connected with the tribes of the Punjab and are of the same original stock as the Hindu elements of the population but the Gujjars are an important element. The Muslims living in the southern part of the Kashmir Province are of the same stock as the Kashmiri Pandit community and are usually designated Kashmiri Muslims; those of the Muzaffarabad District are partly Kashmiri Muslims, partly Gujjar and the rest are of the same stock as the tribes of the neighbouring Punjab and North West Frontier Province districts. The Muslims of the Ladakh District are mostly Mongolian (Baltis) by race but in the Skardu Tehsil many are of Dardic origin. In Astore and the various illaqas of the Gilgit Agency they are mostly Dards. There has naturally been a certain amount of inter-marriage between the Muslim elements of the different racial stocks since the large scale conversions to Islam from the fourteenth century onwards.

There were few, if any, Muslims in the territories now comprising the Jammu and Kashmir State previous to the beginning of the fourteenth century. These few infiltrated from the neighbouring areas of the Punjab into the Jammu Province. In the Kashmir Province the whole population for all practical purposes was Hindu up to about 1325 A. D. and in the Frontier Districts they were either Buddhists or belonged to primitive tribes. About this time Syed Abdur Rahman, better known as Bulbul Shah, obtained many converts to Islam. He was followed by Hazrat Mir Syed Ali Hamdani whose piety and learning made such a great impression on the people that large numbers are said to have embraced Islam. Islam continued to spread without any differences in its ranks up to the period of Sultan Hassan Shah. A little later Mir Shamas-ud-Din Iraqi arrived in Kashmir from Khurasan and commenced to preach the tenets of the Shia sect. He experienced many vicissitudes but eventually some of his followers gained influence at court and by 1554 A. D. Ghazi Chak, a Shia, became King of Kashmir. The dynasty lasted 32 years. There are said to have been acute differences between the two main sects of Islam—Sunni and Shia—during the period of the Chak dynasty which led Sunni elements to beseech Akbar the Great to conquer Kashmir. The two sects were on good terms during the Moghal period but at intervals since their relations have been strained. There are two minor Muslim sects which are offshoots of the Sunni sect, *viz.* Wahabis and Ahmadis. The

latter are also known as Qadianis. Both are of comparatively recent growth and numerically unimportant in the State. The majority of the Muslims in the State belong to the Sunni sect. At the recent Census Shias were recorded as such and numbered 205,999. In addition there are approximately 74,000 in the Gilgit Agency. At this Census Shias were not recorded as such in the Gilgit Agency but merely shown as Muslims. The total Shias in the Jammu and Kashmir State territories at the 1941 Census may therefore be taken as 280,000; the remainder, nearly all Sunnis, total 2,821,247.

Of the various castes and tribes making the Muslim element of the population those describing themselves as Kashmiri Muslims and Gujjars are by far the most numerous; the former numbered 1,270,261 at the recent Census and the latter 381,457. The next important in numerical order are Rajputs, Jats, Sheikhs, Baltis, Sudhans, Syeds and Moghals. The Rajputs, numbering over 226,000 are spread all over the Jammu Province with a few in Poonch Jagir. In the Kashmir Province they are mostly found in the Muzaffarabad District. Jats, over 121,000, are almost entirely located in the Jammu Province the great majority living in the Mirpur District. The Sheikhs, nearly 110,000, are found in all districts of the State; the largest numbers are located in the Anantnag and Baramulla Districts of the Kashmir Province. Of the 99,348 Baltis all but a few hundreds live in the Skardu and Kargil Tehsils of the Ladakh District. Sudhans, 78,000, are almost entirely found in the Poonch Jagir and the Mirpur District. Syeds, 52,000, and Moghals, 42,000, are found in every district of the State; the largest numbers are in Poonch, Mirpur and Muzaffarabad. There are a fair number of Syeds in the Anantnag District. The full details of all the important elements of the population are given in Table XIV.

There is no occasion to say much about the Kashmiri Muslims in spite of their numerical importance. They have lived in Kashmir since ancient times and previous to their conversion to Islam from the early fourteenth century onwards were a part of the resident Hindu population of Kashmir.

12. **The Gujjars.**—The Gujjars are in a different category; their origin and first appearance in the State are not definitely known. At the recent Census they numbered 381,457 which is 21,324 less than in 1931. This decrease cannot be accounted for unless it is due to the fact that in many cases they did not describe themselves correctly. Muslims as a whole show

an increase in numbers which compares favourably with the increase of population for the whole State. There is no reason to believe that the Gujjar element of the community was an exception to this tendency. Gujjars show a decrease in the districts Reasi, Poonch and Chenani in the Jammu Province and for all districts in the Kashmir Province. The tabulation of figures for the Gilgit Agency did not separate the various elements of the population. In 1931, 2,454 Gujjars were recorded as living in the Gilgit Agency. However, it is not necessary to attempt to account for the variations to do so would be pure guess work when we have no reliable evidence to explain the decrease.

The early history of the Gujjar tribe is obscure, there are several theories as to their origin. It is suggested, with diffidence that the theory that they came to India from Central Asia, from a region in the neighbourhood of the Caspian Sea is as good as any. That they came to the territories now known as the Jammu and Kashmir State by way of the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province does not appear to be disputed. Historians seem to be satisfied that tribes called "Gurjaras" were established in the areas now known as Gujerat and Kathiawar from about 600 A. D. onwards. It is believed that these and other sections of the tribe were the ancestors of those now known as Gujjars in this State. The "Gurjaras" were Hindus at the time they are first noticed in India whatever faith they may have professed previous to their migration to India. They had apparently established a kingdom of their own at the time of Harsha about 640 A. D. but were probably under his suzerainty. Their country was to the south of Sind and extended roughly to the Gulf of Cambay. It seems that they successfully resisted the Arab invasion from the north early in the 8th century A. D. It is alleged that about 750 A. D. the Chapa dynasty of the Gurjaras, which had been in power for about 200 years, was displaced by the Pratharas who seem to have carried on till about 1000 A. D. when their power was broken by the coming of Mahmud of Ghazni. Nothing much appears to be known of the Gurjaras in the Punjab until 890 A. D. when Raja Shankervarman of Kashmir is said to have invaded Gujerat, the Gujjar kingdom ruled over by one Lakhandev. A region known as Tekka, situated in the area now known as the Punjab, was ceded to Shankervarman. The Gujjar kingdom of Gujerat mentioned does not correspond to the present Gujrat District of the Punjab but the present district of Gujrat is

believed at one time to have been a part of it. It is reasonable to presume that Gujjar tribes had extended to the Punjab and it is probable that such places as Gujrat, Gujranwala, Gujarkhan and Gurdaspur, where Gujjar families are still found, derived their names from this fact. The Gujjar kingdom ceased to exist in the time of Akbar the Great when their country was annexed. By this time a number of Gujjars, as we will now call them, had embraced Islam and from now onwards the connection of the northern section with their Hindu ancestors becomes less and less. No claim is made for the historical accuracy of the brief summary given above of the probable early history of the Gujjar tribes. It is nothing more than a summary of the views given in various works in an attempt to link the Gujjars now living in the Jammu and Kashmir State with those believed to have been their ancestors. The migration of a part of the tribe to the territories now known as the Jammu and Kashmir State is attributed to the outbreak of a serious famine in the regions inhabited by the tribe, now known as Rajputana, Gujerat and Kathiawar. The exact period has not been fixed but it is known as the "Satahsiya Famine". It is stated that some parts of the migrating tribes moved to the Punjab whilst others moved further north to the areas now known as Kaghan, Swat, Hazara, Kashmir and Gilgit. The same source states that the Gujjars now living in the Jammu and Kashmir State are parts of two separate migrations, one direct from the Gujjar tribes of Rajputana, Gujerat and Kathiawar, the other, and later migration, from the Gujjar tribes settled in the Punjab. It is stressed that there are still Gujjar families living in the Sialkot Gujranwala, Gujrat, Jhelum and Rawalpindi Districts of the Punjab. Some Gujjars now living in the Bhimber and Rajouri Tehsils of the Murpur and Reasi Districts of the Jammu Province claim that their ancestors came from the Gujrat District of the Punjab. It is probable that many of them followed in the wake of the Moghal rulers who used to visit Kashmir. The route of the Moghals from Delhi is known to have been through Gujrat, Bhimber, Rajouri, Behrangala and Shopian to Srinagar. Gujjars have been settled for many generations all along this route. It is on record that the older inhabitants of Bhimber complained to Akbar the Great when he was on his way back to Delhi from Kashmir that the Gujjars were a source of annoyance and suffering to them. The inhabitants of Sialkot made similar complaints. In the 17th century there were Gujjars of high official status in Poonch. They lived at Lohar-Kot or

Loherene, now known as Loran, in the Haveli Tehsil of the Poonch Jagir. They provided ministers to assist the rulers of the area. At the end of the 18th century one of their leaders named Ruh-ullah Khan obtained full control of the country and assumed the title of Raja. He was the most important Gujjar personality of the time. He was Wazir to Raja Khan Bahadur of Poonch. On the murder of the latter, Ruh-ullah Khan ruled as the deceased Raja's representative until he got his own son, Amir Khan, declared Raja of Poonch in 1797 A. D. Ruh-ullah Khan died in 1819 and Amir Khan about 1825. The latter was succeeded by his son, Mir Baz Khan, who was conquered by Maharaja Ranjit Singh of the Punjab. Mir Baz was removed to Lahore where he was murdered by one Pir Bakhsh Khan Chib in 1837 A. D. The dynasty started by Ruh-ullah Khan was known as the Sango line of Gujjars. With the disappearance of Mir Baz Khan their short period of power came to an end and the status and influence of the Gujjars gradually deteriorated. No outstanding Gujjar has since appeared in the State comparable with Ruh-ullah Khan. As the generations have passed since his time, the Gujjar tribe throughout the State has become less important in all respects except in numbers. With the advent of the Sikhs it would seem that the Gujjars split up. Probably small groups of them migrated to different areas in the State away from close contact with Sikh rule. Some probably moved along the old Moghal route through Bhimber and Rajouri to Kashmir *via* Shopian and others over the hills from Poonch to the districts of Baramulla and Muzaffarabad. From these areas they have spread to all districts of the State. The wealthier of the Gujjars keep herds of buffaloes, cattle, sheep and goats; nearly all follow agricultural pursuits. They are no longer nomadic by inclination but settle wherever they can. In almost every nullah in the country a family of Gujjar squatters will be found high up above the ordinary levels of cultivation. They cultivate land at an altitude well beyond the limits of ordinary village lands and do a great deal of damage to forests in the process. The Bakarwals are a nomadic element of the Gujjar tribe; they keep large herds of sheep and goats and a certain number of buffaloes and cattle. Their goats do great damage to forest areas. Whether the assumptions with regard to the early history of the Gujjars and their arrival in this State set forth above are well founded or not, the fact remains that they are in the greatest numbers in the Jammu, Reasi and Poonch Jagir Districts of the Jammu Province and the Muzaffarabad,

Baramulla and Anantnag Districts of Kashmir. With the exception of the Gujjars of the Jammu District the community shows little interest in education and in this respect is very backward. The Gujjars of Jammu District are advanced compared with Gujjars in the rest of the State. This is probably due to the fact that they live close to, and have come more in contact with, civilizing influences than other sections of the tribe. The percentage of literacy amongst the rest of the Gujjars is very low. They are a valuable element of the State population but unless they make some effort to acquire at least the rudiments of education the community as a whole is doomed to recede lower in the social scale.

13. **The Hindus.**—The Hindus in the State, including the Scheduled Castes but excluding Sikhs and Jains, total 809,165 or 20·12 per cent. During the decade they increased by 9·90 per cent. The most important numerically are the Brahmans, the Rajputs and the Kashmiri Pandits. Their numbers at the recent Census were 198,004, 168,582 and 76,868 respectively. The number of Brahmans living in the Jammu District is over 63,000. In Kathua and Udhampur Districts there are over 35,000 in each case. Reasi comes next with nearly 30,000 followed by Poonch Jagir with over 19,000 and Mirpur District with over 14,000. There are some 1,335 in the Chenani Jagir. In other districts of the State their numbers are negligible. The Hindu Rajputs are found in large numbers in the Udhampur District with over 61,000, followed by Kathua and Jammu with over 36,000 and 35,700 respectively. Reasi comes next with nearly 21,000 and Mirpur with over 8,000. Their numbers in other districts are very small. Most of the Kashmiri Pandits are residents of Srinagar; over 62,000 live in the Anantnag District in which Srinagar City is situated. Another 11,000 were recorded in Baramulla District. The figures do not exceed a thousand in any other district except Jammu which has 1,367. The Kashmiri Pandits community has a higher standard of literacy than any other. This fact gives it an importance out of all proportion to its comparatively small numbers. The Scheduled Castes together number 152,536. The numbers for each caste and their distribution throughout the State are given in Part II of Table XIV. Adherents of the Arya Smaj movement numbered 87,356. In Table XIII they are included with "Other Hindus". In 1901 they numbered only 79. Reference need only be made to three other elements of the Hindu population *viz.* Khatri, Jats and Mahajans; the two former exceed 25,000

and the latter 23,000. The Khatri is mostly found in Jammu Province, particularly in the Jammu and Mirpur Districts. Each of the other districts has a small number. There are few outside Jammu Province although some 2,000 were recorded in the Muzaffarabad District. Of the 25,000 Jats over 16,000 live in the Mirpur District and over 7,000 in Jammu District. There are 1,430 in Kathua. Elsewhere the numbers are small. Over 10,000 Mahajans live in Jammu District and over 4,000 in Udhampur. Each district of the Jammu Province has its quota. There are very few in other parts of the State. There is little new to be said about the origin of the Hindu elements of the population. Most of them are descended from the indigenous population of the area. Their history goes back to very early times and is rather a subject for the historian. Numbers of them have migrated to British India during past centuries and the community here has received accessions to its numbers by immigration from British India, chiefly from the neighbouring areas of the Punjab. A note on the Dogra Hindu Rajput community, of which His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Jammu and Kashmir is the head, has recently been produced and published by Thakur Lakshmansingh Charak of Jammu and can be obtained easily by those desirous of details. An interesting genealogical table of His Highness' family is given with the note which traces the Ruling Family's descent back to Maharaja Sudarshan of Ajodhya.

14. **The Sikhs.**—The Sikhs number 65,903. They form only 1.64 per cent of the population but are increasing at a higher rate than any other community. They increased by 30.08 per cent during the decade. They are found in varying numbers in every district of the State. The largest aggregations are in Poonch Jagir (14,887), Muzaffarabad (12,922), Mirpur (12,111), Jammu (9,151), Baramulla (8,458) and Anantnag (5,654). Whilst the main influx of Sikhs to the country followed its conquest by Maharaja Ranjit Singh of the Punjab there is evidence to show that there were Sikhs in small numbers in the country as early as the sixteenth century. Guru Nanak visited Kashmir and is said to have made converts. The Gurdwara at Martand commemorates his visit. Guru Hargobind also visited Kashmir by way of Sialkot and probably followed the Moghal route. Gurdwaras at Srinagar, Baramulla and Muzaffarabad commemorate his visit. His teaching probably resulted in a number of the inhabitants of Srinagar and the neighbouring villages embracing Sikhism. Possibly he left behind some of his disciples to carry on his work. Sikhism cannot be said to be

indigenous, a few local converts don't make it so. However, it is clear that its existence in the State goes back to a date before the advent of Sikh rule. As already remarked, its beginnings in the Kashmir Province at any rate would appear to date from the visits of Gurus Nanak and Hargobind. A story appears in previous Census Reports from 1911 onwards to the effect that during the period 1751-1762 A.D. certain mercenary troops were engaged by Raja Sukhjiwan, Governor of Kashmir at that time to assist him to assert his independence against his master, Emperor Ahmad Shah Durrani of Kabul. According to the story these mercenaries embraced Sikhism in the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and were called "Jinsi Sikhs" from the fact that they were in receipt of jins (grain) as military rations. Later, they are said to have settled in various parts of the country and to have started the Sikh settlements now found at such places as Tral, Hummal, Baramulla, etc. The story is a bit confused, it states that Raja Sukhjiwan "brought Jinsi Sikhs from Pothwar and the adjoining hills" and goes on to say that "they embraced Sikhism in the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh". These statements are contradictory. Ranjit Singh did not come on to the scene until long after 1762. If any mercenaries embraced Sikhism in the time of Ranjit Singh they could not have been those brought in by Sukhjiwan. It is possible the mercenaries brought in by Sukhjiwan were Sikhs and not Punjabi Brahmans as has been stated in earlier reports. It is also possible that the descendants of these mercenaries, who may have been Punjabi Brahmans, were here when Ranjit Singh conquered the country and that either they entered his service as Sikhs or embraced Sikhism then. In those days land revenue was collected in kind with the assistance of the military. The unit employed was known as the Nizamut Paltan which consisted of Sikhs. It is probable that these men became known as "Jinsi Sikhs" to distinguish them from the members of other Sikh units because of their association with the collection of grain (jins). This of course is pure conjecture but then the story of Raja Sukhjiwan and his "Jinsi Sikhs", although going back to the Census Report of 1911, is only based on a story related by a certain official at the time of the 1911 Census. Whether there was any influx of Sikhs in the period 1751-1762 or not, it is clear that, although there were Sikhs in the country previously, most of them now living in the State are the descendants of those who came to the country with Ranjit Singh's invading army and during the period of Sikh rule (1819-1846). This is supported by the fact that the largest aggregations of Sikhs

are found in those areas of the State closest to the Punjab which had close associations with the Sikh court at Lahore. Ranjit Singh first attacked Jammu in 1808. The Sikhs were not successful at their first attempt to conquer Jammu. But by 1809 Gulab Singh, later the first Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, had joined the Sikh army at Daska, near Sialkot at Ranjit Singh's request. It is reasonable to presume that Sikhs commenced to enter the Jammu Province in considerable numbers from this date onwards up to the time of the fall of the Sikh kingdom in 1846.

15. The Buddhists. The next in order of numerical importance are the Buddhists. Their home is Ladakh. There are 40,606 of them. They have increased by 5 per cent. since 1931. Very few leave their own country for long. At the Census all but 532 were enumerated in Ladakh. They live in the Ladakh Tehsil and in that part of the Kargil Tehsil adjacent to it. There are none in those portions of the Kargil Tehsil adjoining Kashmir or the Skardu Tehsil. A few live near Padar in the Kishtwar Tehsil of the Udampur District which lies on the western borders of Zaskar in the southern part of the Kargil Tehsil. The Buddhist community shows a far smaller increase in numbers than any other. This has been the case since the beginning of Census taking. In 1911 it was attributed partly to the practice of polyandry and partly to conversions to Islam. These conversions are not so numerous as to be noticeable and most occur as a result of intermarriage. The scarcity of cultivable land, the absence of forests and the lack of water for irrigation are not conditions favourable to an increase of population. If we add the practice of dedicating both boys and girls to their monasteries in considerable numbers to lead a life of celibacy it is not surprising that the community shows a small rate of increase. In fact, it is the nature of the country itself which has probably given rise to the practice of polyandry and to the dedication of boys and girls to the monasteries. The country cannot support an increasing population in existing conditions and the numbers of the Buddhist community are unlikely to expand much until the conditions in their country alter very considerably. As it is, most of them eke out a bare existence.

16. Other Communities.—The members of the other communities living in the State are so few in number as to call for little comment. They are Indian Christians (3,079), European and Anglo-Indian Christians (430), Jains (910), Parsis (29), Jews (11), Primitive Tribes and Others (146).

Of these Indian Christians have shown a considerable increase as compared with 1931 when they numbered 1,942. European and Anglo-Indian Christians have increased from 321 to 430. The Jains have increased from 597 in 1931 to 910; of these 895 were recorded in Jammu City.

17. Social Customs.—Social customs are bound to have some effect on the rate of increase of the population, certainly those relating to marriage, divorce and re-marriage. It is probable that the customs of the various elements of the population, as much as any other factors, account for the variations in the increase of the four main communities of the State—Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs and Buddhists.

As already remarked, the Sikh community shows a very big increase. It is so large that it is permissible to adduce reasons other than a natural increase of population. The most likely other cause for this phenomenal percentage (30·08) is defective tabulation in the past due to wrong answers given in the Census record. For instance, at the recent Census a reference was received asking if Sikhs could describe themselves as Brahmans under race, tribe or caste. The answer was in the negative. However, if we examine their social customs we find they provide favourable conditions for an increasing population. The expenses connected with the marriage ceremony are not unduly high, there is little caste restriction, the parties to a marriage have considerable freedom of selection, widow re-marriage is recognised, purdah is not practised and migration is negligible. Even before the 'Infant Marriage Act' was passed by the legislature in 1985 (1929 A. D.) the marriage of immature boys and girls was unusual. The Sikhs are monogamous; this is an important point in a country where there is a deficiency of females. All the customs mentioned are favourable to an increase. Further, the community welcomes converts but one seldom hears of a Sikh apostate although the possibility of their existence is not contested.

The Muslims show the next highest rate of increase. As in the case of the Sikhs there are no caste restrictions and the parties to a marriage enjoy a considerable measure of freedom of selection if they be of mature age. Divorce is recognised and the remarriage of widows approved. Converts are readily accepted. The factors cited are all favourable to a natural increase of population. The marriage of immature boys and girls is an adverse factor; so also is the practice of polygamy. Infant marriages

were common before the passage of the Infant Marriage Act and it is believed the custom still persists. Although Islam permits a man to have more than one wife at a time it is the exception rather than the rule for Muslims in the State to practise polygamy. Purdah is strictly observed by a considerable portion of those living in urban areas and where accommodation is restricted the lack of fresh air and exercise must react adversely on the birth of healthy children. The fact that in some areas large numbers of Muslim men migrate temporarily may be reckoned as a minor adverse factor.

The customs prevalent amongst Hindus are not so conducive to an increase of population as those followed by Sikhs and Muslims. The expenses connected with the marriage ceremony are usually heavy, caste restrictions are considerable, freedom of selection between the parties to a marriage is unusual, the marriage of immature boys and girls was the rule rather than the exception before the passing of the Infant Marriage Act, divorce is not recognised and widow re-marriage is not permitted except by a small section of the community. Purdah is observed to a considerable extent in urban areas. These may all be termed adverse factors. Hindus are usually monogamous but more than one wife is recognised in certain circumstances, more particularly in the absence of a son. Converts are very few as it is not a proselytising religion except amongst a small section. The Arya Samajists advocate the abolition of caste restrictions in the matter of marriage, encourage widow re-marriage and are ready to accept converts; indeed they make proselytism a part of their activities. But these innovations are obnoxious to the conservative castes.

We have not far to go to seek the reasons for the small increase in the Buddhist community. The practice of polyandry is sufficient in itself. If we add to this the fact that it is customary for every family to dedicate at least one of its younger sons to a monastery to become a monk and at least one girl to become a chomo or nun and live a life of celibacy, it is a matter for surprise not that the percentage increase is small but that it should be as much as 5 per cent. Recently legislation has been passed by His Highness Government at the instance of what may be termed the young Buddhist Party prohibiting the practice of polyandry and rendering those who infringe this legislation liable to severe penalties. It remains to be seen whether this legislation has the support of the majority of the community. If it has

the next Census should show a greater percentage increase in the population of the Buddhist community unless other equally effective measures are adopted to check such an increase.

The passing of the Infant Marriage Act is bound to have an effect on the Muslim and Hindu communities in particular over a period of years. Medical authorities have satisfied themselves that there is a greater measure of fertility in marriages between those of mature age than in the case of infant marriages. There is also less infantile and maternal mortality. This legislation is therefore likely to operate in favour of a larger percentage increase in the future in the case of those communities previously practising child marriage. In the past female infanticide is believed to have been prevalent particularly amongst the Rajputs. His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Jammu and Kashmir initiated several measures to encourage those who used to practise this custom to desist. If the various social reforms initiated which may be said to have been in an embryonic stage during the decade just completed have the approval of the majority and receive their active support, the returns at the next Census should reflect a more even percentage increase in the population of the three chief communities. The Buddhist community must always show a smaller increase until conditions in the country they occupy and their social customs change very considerably.

18 **The Revenue Department**—Agriculture plays such an important part in the life and economy of the country that it would be well to study the conditions rather closely. Except for those areas under the administration of the Government of India on behalf of the State, the country is divided into districts and tehsils under the executive control of the Revenue Department at the head of which is the Revenue Minister who is assisted by a Revenue Commissioner and a Director of Land Records. The senior revenue officer in each of the two provinces of Jammu and Kashmir is called the Governor of the Province. District officers are called Wazirs, tehsil officers Tehsildars and the latter's assistants Naib Tehsildars. There is no need to go into the details of the army of overseers, surveyors, clerks, girdawars, qanungoes, patwaris, chaprassis, zaildars, lambar-dars and chowkidars who together make up the staff of the Revenue Department; their numbers are legion and so are their duties. As the name of the department indicates its primary function is the collection of land revenue.

10. **The System of Land Tenure.**—Before discussing the activities of other departments whose work affects agricultural conditions let us examine the system of land tenure. During the Moghal, Pathan and Sikh periods the lot of the peasant was very hard. In the Kashmir Province he possessed neither proprietary nor occupancy rights. All land was owned by the State. The cultivator was permitted to occupy the land only so long as he paid the rent when it became due; he could neither sell nor mortgage the land he occupied. The system of assessment in those days must be described as harsh. The State's share was not less than $\frac{3}{5}$ of the gross produce and, allowing for unauthorised exactions, the cultivator's share probably did not exceed $\frac{1}{5}$. Conditions in the Frontier Districts were the same; in the Jammu Province they were better. The descendants of the original occupants of the land in Jammu held proprietary rights; many of the proprietors were land-holders of long standing and cultivated their own land; other cultivators were tenants-at-will. It was the custom to collect the revenue in kind on an estimate of the crops. The State share varied; it was $\frac{1}{2}$ from owners, $\frac{2}{5}$ from cultivators resident in the village cultivating State land and $\frac{1}{3}$ from cultivators belonging to another village. Usually the land was held by hereditary village proprietor with hereditary tenants under them cultivating the land. The revenue demand was heavy with the result that payments frequently fell into arrears and the State took possession of the land. The rights of some proprietors were confiscated as a punishment for acts of rebellion and disloyalty. In this way many villages and parts of villages became the sole property of the State. From time to time re-measurements and re-assessments were carried out but the methods were not such as could be termed accurate. With the advent of the Dogra dynasty under Maharaja Gulab Singhji Bahadur (1846-58), the conditions both for the proprietor and the tenant were eased a bit for new lands brought under cultivation. In the time of Maharaja Ranbir Singhji Bahadur (1858-85) the State share of the crops was reduced and revenue was made payable in cash or kind at the wish of the cultivator but it was not until the reign of Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji Bahadur (1885-1925) that a Regular Settlement was carried out to determine the rights of the cultivator and to put revenue assessment on a proper basis; this was commenced in 1887 and completed in 1914. The Settlement operations gave to the cultivator something he had never enjoyed before—security of tenure and a fixed cash assessment. The State still retained ownership of large areas. With the proper measurement of land and

assessment of revenue the State share was reduced to about 30 per cent. of the gross produce. In addition, Patwari and Lambardari cesses were levied which amounted to 2 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively, on the amount of each individual's assessment. Since the first Regular Settlement, revision has been carried out in all tehsils and in some of them twice. The incidence of land revenue has been further reduced and now amounts to about 25 per cent. of the gross produce plus the Patwari, Zaildari, Lambardari, Sanitation, Education and Road Cesses. These together amount to about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the actual revenue payable which bring the total up to about 28 per cent. of the gross produce. At the time of the first Regular Settlement in Jammu Province the rights of those possessing lands were recognised and they were recorded as owners; other areas which for various reasons had passed into State possession were recorded as owned by the State. The tenants of State owned land were recorded as tenants-at-will or occupancy tenants according to the period they had been in possession. They were required to pay 'Malikana', over and above the ordinary revenue assessment; the rate of Malikana varied according to length of possession. The tenants of proprietors, other than the State, were usually required by their landlords to pay the revenue assessment due plus 'Malikana' or rent in kind as might have been previously agreed upon. In 1912 to commemorate the coronation of His Majesty King George V all tenants-at-will of land owned by the State were granted full occupancy rights. At the time of the first Regular Settlement in Kashmir Province established cultivators were given 'assami' or tenancy rights. The concession permitted an 'assami' and his heirs to hold the land occupied in perpetuity so long as the revenue assessment was paid but gave no right of transfer either by sale or mortgage; ownership remained with the State. The same concessions were given to the land-holders and cultivating tenants of the Frontier Districts in similar circumstances.

Thus, throughout the State, the reign of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji Bahadur brought relief; for the first time the cultivator was given a fair assessment and security of tenure. Since the present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sir Hari Singhji Bahadur, came to the throne in 1925 the conditions of life for the cultivator have been improved enormously. At the time of His Highness' coronation or Raj Tilak in 1926 important concessions were announced which took the form of grants of State-owned land to village communities. In

1933 His Highness was pleased to confer proprietary rights on occupancy tenants of State land and those with assam rights and remitted the payment of Nazrana usually levied on such occasions the Malikana payable by occupancy tenants over and above the amount assessed for revenue was also remitted. These concessions following those already made greatly improved the status of the cultivator and in thousands of cases changed his position from a serf to a land holder.

To protect the thousands of newly created land holders in the Kashmir Province and the Frontier Districts from the consequences of their own improvidence a Land Alienation Act was passed to control the transfer of land by sale or mortgage. The Act disallowed the transfer of the newly acquired rights to any but a member of the agricultural classes and prohibited the alienation of more than 25 per cent of any holding for a period of ten years. After the lapse of the period mentioned the provisions will be reviewed. A Pre-emption Act was also passed in order to protect family and village interests and to keep the land as much as possible in the possession of real cultivators. Whilst the status of the peasant cultivator has improved throughout the State in the past fifty years beyond the dreams of his ancestors the position is not free from difficulties and dangers. The assam now owns his land and has security of tenure but he must be taught to value these rights to the full and to pass on his inheritance to his sons intact. It is all too easy to dissipate the problems of the present by mortgaging the future, the right to alienate up to 25 per cent of land holdings has been exercised in the full in hundreds of cases in liquidation of debt. These sales have increased the fragmentation of holdings which is already a difficult problem and have resulted in the transfer of much land to members of the agricultural classes who are not cultivators. The tenant or paid agricultural labourer seldom works as conscientiously as the owner cultivator. Alienation of land on a large scale to non-cultivating owners is bound to lead to a reduction in the aggregate food grain supplies produced in the country. This in turn must lead to greater difficulty in the feeding of a rapidly increasing population. Figures showing the average size of holdings in the two provinces Kashmir and Jammu have been supplied by the Land Record Department they vary from 26 acres in the Jammu District to 2½ kanals in the Anantnag District there are 8 kanals to an acre. The average holding is 6 kanals in Baramulla and just under 6 in Mirpur. These

figures indicate the extent of fragmentation of holdings which already exists. Efforts have been made to bring about the consolidation of holdings but the results to date are not encouraging. The Land Records Department reports that since the cultivator was given proprietary rights and the right to alienate up to 25 per cent of his holding that is to say during the past decade large numbers of land transfers have taken place. The most common cause is debt either inherited or accumulated usually as a consequence of improvident habits. In Kashmir the desire to own land on the part of the richer classes of people living in Srinagar is strong. Prices have soared, land previously valued at Rs 20 per kanal is alleged to have been sold recently at Rs 300 per kanal. When His Highness gave the cultivator ownership of the State land he occupied previously as a tenant and the right to alienate a part of it he gave him not only independence but the means to liquidate his debts and to make a handsome profit at the same time. It should be repeatedly impressed upon the cultivator that unless he acts wisely the great concessions he has received may well become a curse. If due to extravagance and improvidence on the part of the present peasant owners a large proportion of the cultivable area passes from the ownership of the actual cultivator into the possession of non-cultivating classes and absentee landlords the children of the present peasant owners will be dispossessed and revert to the position of serfs and labourers. The present position as regards the supply of food grains which is by no means easy may well be greatly aggravated. The wisdom of restricting the peasant's powers to alienate his land heritage is obvious.

With the object of helping agriculturists to avoid debt and to encourage the development and improvement of cultivable areas His Highness Government passed the Aid to Agriculturists and Land Improvement Act in 1936. Under this act loans are made available on easy terms to any proprietor or occupancy tenant of agricultural lands for any purpose directly connected with agriculture. In 1937 a Kahcharai Act was passed by which every landholder or tenant is permitted to keep one buffalo for domestic purposes free of Kahcharai or grazing tax.

It is correct to say that conditions of life for the peasant have been transformed in the State since the Dogra dynasty was established by Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1846. The improvements were slow to begin with the speed was accelerated from 1890 to 1920. During the last two decades the progress has been rapid.

20. **Agriculture.**—Measures to improve conditions of living for the cultivator have not been confined to the grant of proprietary rights and security of tenure. The activities of the Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operative and Rural Development and Panchayat Departments are all directed towards the improvement of the conditions under which the agricultural classes live and work and the introduction of more efficient methods. During the past decade, the staff of the Agriculture Department has been strengthened in all directions; demonstrations and propaganda have been increased. The chief food crops grown are rice, maize, wheat and barley in the Kashmir Province, maize, bajra, wheat, rice and barley in the Jammu Province and maize, wheat, barley and gram—a kind of barley grown at high altitudes—in the Frontier Districts; the latter is an important crop in the Ladakh District. During the decade the Director of Agriculture has succeeded for the first time in developing successful types of local rice and wheat by pure line selection; improvement has also been effected by the introduction of selected foreign seed for such crops as sugarcane, wheat, maize and vegetables. The distribution of selected seed and improved implements has been increased; this is important if the same area of cultivated land is to support a rapidly increasing population. His Highness' Government has become a constituent member of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and funds have been sanctioned for two research schemes; one is connected with fruit tree pests and the other with rice. The peasant is very conservative and is loath to change his methods; he has every reason to be reluctant to give up methods which have given him and his ancestors fairly good results until he has been convinced that the new methods advocated are better than his own. He knows from practical experience what his land can produce best and he knows its limitations. The cultivator's inherent dislike of change makes it absolutely essential that new methods be tested and demonstrated in as many places as possible and as often as possible and that propaganda be well conceived and continuous. This policy the Agriculture Department is endeavouring to implement by means of demonstration, tours, the holding of agricultural shows, the opening of demonstration plots and the issue of booklets and hand bills free of charge. Some advance has been made but conversion from old ways to new is a long term undertaking requiring persistence and patience. Little progress has been made in the use of manures; cattle dung, which is the obvious agent for increasing the fertility of the soil, is very largely burnt as fuel in the Jammu Province; a little is

used to manure maize or wheat; rice is seldom manured; the use of green manure is practically unknown and artificial fertilisers are too expensive. In the Kashmir Province wood fuel is plentiful in most areas and the manure available is practically all used in the rice fields. At the higher elevations the Gujjar uses it for maize crops. The owner-cultivator manures his rice fields liberally, about 120 maunds to an acre in some cases, but the fields of the absentee landlord get little manure and the crops of the latter are usually inferior to those of the former. In the Frontier Districts also all available manure is utilised in the fields. The Agriculture Department, supported by the various departments having contact with the cultivator, has tried its utmost to persuade him to use all available manure in the fields but to date its efforts have had no more effect in Jammu than in other parts of India where dung is used as fuel. The reason is clear; the cultivator must have fuel and in many areas wood fuel is non-existent or inadequate. The forests which existed a hundred years ago have been ruthlessly destroyed in many areas by man and goat; the remedy is to prevent the destruction of the sources of wood fuel supplies in every way and to open up new plantations under quick growing trees in selected areas for the specific purpose of supplying more wood fuel for domestic and other purposes. The working of the coal deposits in the Reasi District may well do much to solve the problem.

Fruit growing is an important agricultural industry in Kashmir; it is of little importance in Jammu at present. The value of fruit is appreciated in the Frontier Districts but cultivable land there is so scarce that fruit is mostly grown only where grain crops cannot thrive. In Kashmir there has been a good deal of development in the past 40 years but unfortunately two pests found their way to the country about 1920; these are known as the San Jose Scale and Woolly Aphis. The former in particular has done tremendous damage and still persists in spite of all efforts to eradicate it. The pests mentioned have caused heavy casualties amongst apple, pear, peach and cherry trees. They do not confine their attacks to fruit trees and this makes it all the more difficult to eradicate them. Large sums have been spent in an effort to bring them under control. To facilitate the work of the Agriculture Department in attacking and overcoming these pests the 'Crop and Plant Protection Act' was passed in 1933 by which the treatment of trees harbouring these two pests was made obligatory. Efforts during the decade have been continuous but the pests remain. In spite of

these pests fruit growing is providing the means of subsistence for an increasing number of persons in the Kashmir Province. There would appear to be no reason why the growing of quality mangoes and citrus fruits should not be organised and developed in the lower altitudes of the Jammu Province and the growing of apples, pears, peaches and cherries expanded in the Bhadrawah, Kishtwar and Ramban Tehsils at altitudes of 5,000/6,000 ft.

The size of the average agricultural holding has already been mentioned. The Director of Agriculture has expressed the opinion that the fragmentation of holdings is one of the most important factors obstructing the introduction of improved methods. He estimates that if all mutations be registered the average size of holdings will be found to have decreased by 10 to 15 per cent. Increased cropping of the cultivated area is handicapped in the Kashmir Province and the Frontier Districts by the rigours of the winter and in the Jammu Province by the lack of facilities for increased irrigation, everywhere, except in limited areas near densely populated localities, the lack of manure operates against intensive cultivation. The only immediate practical means of increasing the volume of food crops for an increasing population is by the use of manures, selected seeds and improved methods.

21. Animal Husbandry.—An ample supply of good draught oxen as well as milch cows is essential for a well balanced system of agriculture. The difficulty in the Jammu and Kashmir State is not a shortage of cattle but an excess so large as to constitute a serious problem which is very much aggravated by the fact that most of the cattle are of very poor quality. Figures taken from the Cattle Census conducted in 1940, and quoted by the Superintendent Civil Veterinary Department, show that there are 130 cattle to every 100 acres of cultivated land, it is believed this is nearly twice the proportion obtaining in British India. It is not surprising that the quality is so poor, both for ploughing and for milking, when the numbers are so large. The problems involved are now receiving continuous attention. In 1926 expert veterinary opinion was obtained but owing to financial stringency little could be done at the time to implement the advice given although some action was taken. In 1933 the Veterinary Department was reorganised and strengthened in every way and active steps were commenced to remedy the results of neglect over a long period. The treatment of ordinary diseases and the prompt control of epidemics, unless they assume serious proportions, is

routine work. Epidemics naturally receive special attention. The main problems to be solved are the reduction in the total head of cattle, many of which are useless for any purpose, the production of a good type of plough ox at a reasonable price and in adequate numbers and the provision of a good strain of milch cattle. The problems are more difficult to solve than might be supposed because on the one hand the killing of cattle in the State is strictly forbidden whilst on the other hand export is prohibited. Excessive numbers due to uncontrolled breeding must lead to underfeeding and ill nourished animals susceptible to any and every outbreak of disease. In 1940 there were 30 veterinary dispensaries in the State against 18 in 1930. At the end of the decade the construction of a well equipped modern veterinary hospital was commenced at Srinagar and at the time of writing is nearing completion. A similar hospital for Jammu is under consideration. The use of goat tissue vaccine and virus has been introduced for giving immunity to cattle against Rinderpest. This vaccine is being produced at the State Veterinary Laboratory. Legislation has been passed to license approved bulls for breeding purposes. Steps to implement this measure are being taken. Funds to implement a scheme for the improvement of the cattle of the country have been annually provided on a more generous scale since 1937. Two small Cattle Breeding Farms have since been established. The aim is the progressive reduction of scrub animals by castration and the importation of selected bulls of approved breeds. For some time to come all efforts are to be concentrated on the production of a better quality general utility animal and the improvement of indigenous stock. When cattle owners begin to appreciate the importance and advantage of having fewer cattle of better quality it may be possible to be more selective and produce two different types, one for draught purposes and the other for milk. In 1930 there were no cattle breeding centres, in 1940 there were 87—all supplied with selected bulls. Legislation was passed during the decade providing for the compulsory castration of undesirable bulls under the orders of an officer of the Veterinary Department and it is proposed to carry out castration on a large scale in those areas first where approved bulls are stationed. In course of time this policy should reduce the number of useless cattle and increase the number of good quality animals. Various measures, including the holding of cattle fairs, have been introduced to popularise the scheme for cattle improvement and in the course of another decade the results of the efforts now being made should become apparent. There

can be no question that an improvement in the quality of draught oxen means better ploughing and better crops, and better milch cows more milk, a better diet and a healthier population. In spite of the enormous number of cattle in the country the supply of milk and milk products is inadequate. The rural population consumes a comparatively small percentage of the milk produced. Most of the daily supply is made into ghee and either handed over to a money-lender in liquidation of debt or sent to the nearest town for sale. At present the cry 'drink more milk' cannot be indulged; all possible steps must first be taken to increase the production of milk. A reduction in the numbers of useless cattle and the improvement of the breed is the obvious remedy. The average daily yield of a cow is about 1½ lbs. A poor quality animal requires at least half as much feed a day as a good milk producer but an ordinary specimen of a good milking strain will produce at least four times the yield of the existing average cow thus producing twice the amount of milk for approximately the same feed. The total daily milk production in the country from cows, buffaloes and goats has been estimated by the Superintendent, Veterinary Department to be a little under 12 lacs lbs. and the average daily consumption per head of the population of milk and milk products about 4 oz. These figures speak for themselves and compare unfavourably with the daily consumption figures for the rest of India which, at 7 oz. per head, are not high. As in the case of milk products so in the case of eggs and poultry. It has been calculated that the consumption of eggs per head of the population does not exceed five per year. It seems that the villager, other than those living near towns, has not yet realised the full scope of poultry keeping as a cottage industry and the value of eggs as an article of diet but steps are being taken to educate him in this respect and to distribute eggs of improved types.

Sheep-breeding and wool-growing in this country is essentially a cottage industry. In the decade 1921-30, His Highness' Government obtained the services of an expert to advise on the woollen industry; his report, amongst other things, outlined a breeding scheme designed to improve the type of sheep. Some of the recommendations were implemented during the past decade and a Sheep-breeding farm was started for research work. Merino, Wensley Dale, Cheviot and Border Leicester rams have been imported and cross breeding with selected local ewes commenced. Experiments in stall-feeding in winter, machine-shearing, are

being carried out and sheep diseases studied. Since sheep-breeding and wool-growing are questions of All-India importance the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has contributed to the cost of the scheme. Any improvement in the type of sheep maintained in the country and any increase in the wool crop is of vast importance to the great mass of the population. According to the livestock Census taken in 1940 the number of sheep in the State is just over 20 lacs and the number of goats nearly 15 lacs. These figures indicate the value of even a small increase in the annual wool crop per sheep.

22. **Co-operative Societies.**—The Co-operative Societies Department has been established in the State for many years but its operations have not met with complete success. This in no way reflects on the efforts of those at present in control of the work. In 1940 there were 15 Central Financing Institutions and some 3,788 Primary Societies; of the latter 2,839 were agricultural and 949 non-agricultural. The total membership rose from 63,364 in 1931 to 94,371 in 1940 and the working capital from just under Rs. 89½ lacs to over Rs. 95½ lacs. The latter figure is made up of Paid-up Share Capital Rs. 2,218,774, Loans and Deposits Rs. 4,653,375 and Reserves and other funds Rs. 2,701,014. The capital owned by the Societies has increased in the same period from Rs. 3,576,180 to Rs. 4,919,788. The objects of the many societies vary but the majority are credit societies; others aim at better-farming, consolidation of holdings, purchase and sale, organisation of labour, removal of adult illiteracy, arbitration, better-living and education. The aim of the 'better-living' societies is to improve village sanitation, reduce expenses on ceremonial occasions and check harmful customs. A good deal of propaganda requires to be done to educate the masses as to the real meaning and purpose of the Co-operative movement. Many members do not appear to realise that the true aims are thrift, removal of debt and the co-operation of all the members to obtain advantages in many directions unattainable by them as individuals. It is suspected that many join the movement in order to get something for nothing and unlimited credit without payment of interest let alone re-payment of capital. This misconception has to be removed before the movement can become strong, healthy and self-supporting. The liquidation of a number of insolvent societies has taken place during the decade; this is all to the good. It is a form of pruning necessary for the health and strength

of the main plant. The department is doing good work for the masses. One of its most important aims at present is the consolidation of holdings. During the decade 83 societies were organised for this purpose and scattered holdings totalling 198,104 kanals, equivalent to 24,763 acres, consisting of 51,856 holds of an average size of 4.57 kanals, were consolidated into 6,211 blocks of an average size of 31.92 kanals. The benefits of such work to the cultivator are too obvious to require description.

23 Rural Development.— A Panchayat Act was passed in 1935 providing machinery for the creation of Panchayats in rural areas with limited judicial powers, the first were established in 1936. In 1937 the Panchayat Department was overhauled and reorganised, it is now known as The Rural Development and Panchayat Department. In the first year of its existence a grant of Rs 40,000 was sanctioned for rural development, the next year the grant was increased to Rs 1 lac and in 1940 the grant was Rs 1,40,000. As the name of the department indicates it is concerned with the working of the newly created panchayats or village committees and the amelioration of conditions in rural areas, the two are very closely related. It does not at present operate in the Frontier Districts. In their short existence the panchayats have done useful work, the number functioning at the end of the decade was 255. One of the causes of trouble and debt in rural areas is litigation over petty cases. To take such cases to the regular courts involves the waste of time and money of all concerned. The panchayats can probably settle most of these cases with a greater measure of equity than the ordinary courts, intricate legal points seldom arise and disposal is quicker and the costs are negligible. The number of cases brought before the Panchayat Courts up to the time of the recent Census exceeds 25,000, the number for 1939-40 was 8,830. This may be taken to indicate that the decisions given find general acceptance. The amount of money saved in costs on those cases is estimated to have been about Rs 1,50,000. In addition to their court case work the panchayats are actively engaged in improving the amenities of life and in working for the general communal welfare in their respective villages. In the process all concerned in the movement must develop a sense of responsibility and unity. It is the function of the department to encourage self help, to supplement with government funds the contributions of the village for this or that communal purpose and generally to

advise and guide the village communities in connection with improvements to drinking water supplies, sanitation, communications control measures during epidemics, consolidation of holdings, etc., and to assist them to enjoy healthy and harmless recreation. Since the department was reorganised in 1937 government financial aid to an extent exceeding Rs 2½ lacs has been given for a variety of purposes such as the provision or improvement of culverts, drains, pavement of village lanes and approaches water supplies, bathing places latrines ghats, bunds etc. In addition, some 200 miles of fair weather roads have been constructed or improved. The principle adopted and rightly so, is that the village must make an effort itself and collect what it can towards the cost of village improvement works. The department has carried out investigations through a staff of surveyors into economic, social and cultural conditions in over 1,300 villages. Besides providing data for study on many subjects these surveys enable the department to gauge with some degree of accuracy the comparative merits of the many requests for financial aid. An adult education drive to reduce illiteracy, organised by the Education Department, had much practical help from the Rural Development Department and the co-operation of the panchayats. A number of village libraries has been established and radio sets have been installed in 24 villages. There is indebtedness in most villages throughout the State. The economic surveys carried out are very comprehensive and include investigations into the annual income and expenditure of the individual families constituting a village. The figures produced show that in over 50 per cent of the cases investigated expenditure exceeds income and in the remaining cases that the margin of income over expenditure is very small. To say that the figures compiled in this respect cannot be accepted as accurate without being subjected to a searching test does not reflect on the department's work. A good beginning has been made and the development of these activities should produce valuable results. But a time comes in all such work when the information collected must be sifted, tested and evaluated. Meanwhile, it would seem advisable that further investigations should be held in abeyance until the information already collected has been digested so that future efforts may be well directed and the maximum benefit obtained from the work and expenditure incurred. For these reasons it is not to be expected that the progress made in the next few years will be as apparent as that in the early stages of the work, but by 1950 the activities of the department should have produced definite and

obvious results over a wide area. Unless information already collected and classified is studied and digested there is a likelihood that a stage will be reached when 'the wood cannot be seen for the trees' and the department will be buried under a mass of undigested statistics.

24. **Marketing.**—In 1934 a Marketing Board came into existence to collaborate with the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, an officer appointed to implement the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in connection with the organised marketing of agricultural produce. Its work in the early stages consisted entirely of commodity surveys; the commodities subjected to such surveys were selected by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and have reference to the production, consumption, import and export of the commodities selected for survey, and their derivatives, throughout India. The detailed information collected is to form the basis of development work to follow. By 1940 a number of commodities had been surveyed and preliminary steps had been taken to formulate measures to improve methods of marketing. The absence of central regulated markets is a serious disability to the best marketing of any commodity. Several schemes for the opening of such markets were under consideration at the end of the decade. The grading of produce according to accepted standards is aimed at; the necessity for this is obvious in any well-organised trade and is for the benefit of both the buyer and the seller in the long run. Little real progress has been made to date and the world war now raging has interrupted the work and put back the clock in this respect for some time to come. With everyone scrambling for commodities, irrespective of quality and price, a policy of careful grading has little chance of success. Grading comes into its own in normal times when trade is following recognised channels and quality and reliability count most. Weights and measures throughout India are confused and conditions in the State are no exception. The exact amount represented by any particular weight or measure seems to vary very considerably in places comparatively close to each other. The question of standardising weights and measures is receiving consideration. The various improvements in marketing facilities which have been mooted cannot be said to have received much local encouragement; there has been a certain amount of uninformed and misguided opposition to grading and it is unlikely that much real progress will be made in the absence of, at least, some local trade support.

25. **Roads and Communications.**—In these days of motor transport one of the most important problems in any country is the provision of good roads and communications. The expansion of the road system and the means of communication is obviously a much harder problem to tackle in a mountainous country like the Jammu and Kashmir State than it is in the plains; a hundred miles of good road may be built in the plains at a cost insufficient to cover a tenth of the distance in mountainous country. The fact must be stated that many districts in the State suffer serious disabilities owing to the absence of roads—not good roads but roads of any kind better than a rough pony track. It would not be fair to blame the administration for the existing defects in the road system. There is no railway in the State except a small branch line from Sialkot which crosses the State boundary at Suchetgarh and runs as far as Jammu City. The extension of the railway further into His Highness' territories would be a major engineering project. It is not a question His Highness' Government can alone decide; it requires the collaboration of government and railway authorities in British India. No scheme worth the name can be carried out in connection with the exploitation of the mineral deposits known to exist in the Jammu Province without an extension of the railway to the heart of the area. The State possesses two excellent motor roads, running through mountainous country, connecting Srinagar with the rest of India *via* Rawalpindi and Abbottabad to the east and Jammu and Sialkot to the south. These two roads known respectively as the Jhelum Valley Road and the Banihal Road join at Srinagar to make one continuous road which is the main artery of communications throughout the Jammu and Kashmir Provinces. The whole import and export trade of the State with India and beyond, as well as such trade as there may be between India and beyond with the Frontier Districts and Central Asia, passes through Jammu or Srinagar over one or the other of these two roads. Since this question of roads and communications is of such great importance to the whole economy of the country it will be worthwhile to see what has happened in the past decade and to discuss the possible developments in the near future. It may be said at once that the main artery Sialkot-Jammu-Srinagar-Rawalpindi-Abbottabad has not only been maintained but vastly improved. Many dangerous corners have been reduced and many miles of road surfaced with tar or bitumen preparations. Other roads existing in 1930 have been maintained in a fair state of repair. But it is with new roads we are chiefly concerned, roads to open up the large

areas previously denied the facilities and advantages of motor transport. Taking the Jammu Province first we find that a fair weather road has been constructed from Mirpur through Kothli to Rambani giving direct communication by motor in fair weather between the Mirpur District and the Poonch Jagir. The length of this road is 79 miles. It was previously unfit for motor traffic at all. Three new roads in the Mirpur and Jammu Districts are designed to connect Dharamsal Jhangar with Nowshera, Nowshera with Sadhoti and the latter place with Akhnur. This scheme had been completed at the end of the decade with the exception of a bridge over the Nowshera Tawi river at Beri Pattan to link up the Akhnur Sadhoti and Sadhoti-Nowshera roads. With the completion of this bridge through wheeled traffic will become possible between Jammu City and Poonch via Dharamsal Jhangar. Another road has been constructed between Udampur and Ramnagar but this still lacked a bridge over the Jammu Tawi at the end of the decade and traffic had to be ferried across the construction of a bridge is under consideration. A fair weather motor road from Batote on the main Banihal Road to Bhadrawah was commenced in 1935. It will be 55 miles long and was estimated to cost over Rs 7 lacs. Unexpected difficulties and set backs were experienced and the road was not completed in 1940. When ready this road will open up a large area and should give a distinct impetus to trade between the Bhadrawah and Kishtwar Tehsils and the Udampur and Jammu Districts. The road connecting the Reasi and Jammu Districts has been metalled from the take off on the Banihal Road as far as Katra and greatly improved but beyond Katra it is a very poor fair weather road and is scarcely motorable at any time except after a good spell of fine weather. The Jammu Kathua road has been metalled as far as Samba beyond that town it is only fit for use in fair weather. It is cut at right angles by the Ujh river and other smaller streams and is impassable in the rains. His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur has recently ordered the Ujh to be bridged. This is a most important road connecting the Kathua and Jammu Districts. In the past a traveller from Jammu to Kathua had to go by train to Pathankote and then back to Kathua by tonga or foot. The same difficulty exists at present in the rains. An all weather motor road from Jammu to Kathua will be a tremendous gain to the whole area served by the road. A number of bridle paths have been widened and improved and the road construction programme in the Jammu Province may be said to have shown steady progress during the decade though an alarming amount of work has to be

done before all districts will get an all weather motor service to the chief centres. In the Kashmir Province also a number of roads have been improved, some fair weather roads have been metalled and become all weather motor roads whilst others have advanced from being unmotorable to the fair weather class. The more important may be mentioned. The road from Srinagar to Charar Sharif has been converted into an all weather road up to Nagam and a fair weather road up to the Muslim shrine at Charar Sharif. The Anantnag Pahalgam road leading to Sri Amar Nath Ji has been widened and the surface improved. It is now a good road in all weathers unless damaged by heavy rain. The Pampur Shopian road has been metalled as far as Pulwama and this section is now a good all weather motor road the metalling is to be continued. The Shalimar Naseem Gandarbal road and the Gandarbal Safapur road have been widened and converted into good fair weather motor roads. Other roads throughout the province have been improved and it may be said that the importance of good roads and communications has at last been recognised. Several projects are under execution or receiving consideration and if the present policy is continued great improvements will have been effected before the next Census arrives. The roads to the Frontier Districts must remain pack transport roads for the most part but the Treaty Road to Leh has received attention and is now motorable as far as Gagangri in fair weather. In a year or so it is hoped to make the road motorable as far as Sonamarg. This should convert Sonamarg into a centre not only for tourists but for the Central Asian trade if the latter is ever revived. Another important work which has been commenced is the construction of a motor road over the Haji Pir Pass linking up the Poonch Jagir with the Kashmir Province.

26 Irrigation—Next to roads irrigation is a matter of prime importance if the means of feeding a rapidly increasing population are to be maintained. In the absence of a railway with fixed rates for freight an assured food supply for the Kashmir Province is a vital matter. Motor transport cannot be relied upon because in times of short supply it usually happens that freight rates for motor lorries begin to soar and the expense of importing supplies to give relief becomes almost prohibitive. Ample water for irrigation is available almost everywhere in the Kashmir Province but in many areas use cannot be made of it owing to the difference in levels. During the decade 1931-40 the Zainagir Canal was completed the Lal Khul and Martand Canals were extended and

two new canals, known as the Nandi and Dadi Canals respectively, were constructed. In 1940 the Martand Canal irrigated 7,578 acres against 6,454 in 1930; it also supplies good drinking water to the area it irrigates. The area irrigated by the Lal Khul increased from 3,879 acres in 1930 to 4,621 in 1940. The Zainagir Canal was commenced in 1923 and completed in 1931. It cost just over Rs. 10 lacs and irrigated 7,538 acres in 1940. The Nandi Canal irrigates land between the Jhelum and its tributary the Vishav. Actually it is an extension and reconstruction of a canal built by the local cultivators the take-off of which was defective and the distribution inadequate and irregular. It was commenced in 1936 and completed at a cost of Rs. 77,640. It irrigated 4,388 acres in 1940 against 700 previously. The Dadi Canal replaces a small water channel constructed by cultivators; it takes off from the Liddar River. The revised estimates for reconstruction and extension amount to Rs. 425,000. Work was commenced in 1937 and nearly completed at the end of the decade. In 1940 it irrigated 1,620 acres. Canal construction has received reasonable attention in the past decade but there are still many areas in which crops could be increased considerably with better facilities for irrigation. It is necessary that the ample water available be used to the greatest extent possible and the existing canal systems improved and extended in all directions. This is the only certain means of increasing food production; the nature of the country is such that the bugbear of most canalised areas—waterlogging—need not be given any thought. The low lying marshy areas have always been more or less waterlogged; most of the rest of the land is on a slope and surplus water drains off quickly.

The need for good canals is greater in the Jammu Province than in Kashmir. The Ranbir Canal was started in 1903 on an estimate of Rs. 17 lacs and was opened in 1905. In 1940 its length, including distributaries, was 236 miles and it irrigated 122,032 acres against 70,738 in 1930. During the decade just over Rs. 1 lac was spent on improvements. It takes off from the left bank of the Chenab near Akhnur.

The Pratap Canal takes off from the right bank of the Chenab about six miles below Akhnur. It is an old canal first constructed in 1873; it was breached and fell into disuse until 1901 when it was remodelled and extended. In 1940 it irrigated 2,798 acres against 1,986 in 1930. The canal also supplies drinking water to the inhabitants of the Kandi tract through which

it passes. The Basantpur Canal takes off from the right bank of the Ravi about three miles above the Madhopur Head works. It was opened in 1918 and was expected to irrigate 7,427 acres. These hopes have not been realised; it irrigated 2,206 acres in 1930 and 2,245 in 1940.

The Ujh Canal was originally designed to mitigate the hardships of the people living in a tract of about 2,000 acres in the Jasmergarh Tehsil which was entirely dependent on rainfall both for irrigation and domestic use. It was first constructed in 1923; extensions were started in 1924 and completed in 1933. In 1940 it irrigated 3,268 acres against 2,167 in 1930. It supplies drinking water to the area as well as irrigating it. The Upper Jhelum Canal which irrigates large areas in the Punjab is of little use to land in the State but distributaries from it irrigate the small State areas through which it passes. The area irrigated in 1940 was 1,149 acres against 856 in 1930. The difficulties in the way of irrigation engineers in the Jammu Province are great on account of the broken character of the country. But in view of the fact that the supply of adequate drinking water is an acute problem in many areas, additional efforts should be made to extend the existing canal systems and to open new canals, even if only small ones, wherever it is possible to do so. Several projects for new canals are known to have been under consideration at the end of the decade for both provinces; the sooner construction is started the better. More food grains are wanted in Kashmir and more drinking water in Jammu.

The Frontier Districts are so mountainous that irrigation is very difficult except in the case of small khuls or water channels taken along the contour of the hillside. But in most areas rainfall is very small and cultivation depends 100 per cent. on irrigation. The construction of canals at Kharthong and Saliskote in the Kargil Tehsil is under consideration. They are estimated to irrigate 2,900 and 1,600 acres respectively and would add considerably to the present very limited means of subsistence. A new canal to irrigate land in the vicinity of Leh is believed to be a practical scheme. It is reported that the Doyan Kuhl (canal) in the Astore District was being improved at the end of the decade. Since 1931 the total mileage of canals including distributaries has increased from 393 to 488 and the area irrigated from 89,372 acres to 156,495. The increase in the area irrigated is greater in proportion than the increase in the mileage of the canals; this must

be attributed to improved distribution. The canals discussed are those only which have been constructed by the Government. There are hundreds of small canals and distributaries which have been constructed by the villagers themselves wherever local conditions make it possible for them to use the water of the many rivers and small streams these they repair each year and, if possible extend

27 Public Health.—It is only necessary to refer to vital statistics and public health conditions briefly. Colonel Sir Ram Nath Chopra, I M S (retired) has kindly written a note and supplied figures to show the general conditions obtaining during the past decade which appears as an appendix at the end of this essay. He has expressed the opinion that the vital statistics are not as unreliable as might be thought. It is unfortunately a fact that the procedure for the notification and recording of births and deaths is defective. The position in the Jammu and Kashmir State is not exceptional, the difficulties and defects obtain throughout India except in well organised cities and municipalities. The present procedure requires overhauling if the figures recorded are to be deemed reliable for statistical purposes. With the expansion and development of village Panchayats and revision of existing methods it might be possible to obtain a more accurate record, at least in those areas where a panchayat is functioning. As it is we must not place too much reliance on the figures given.

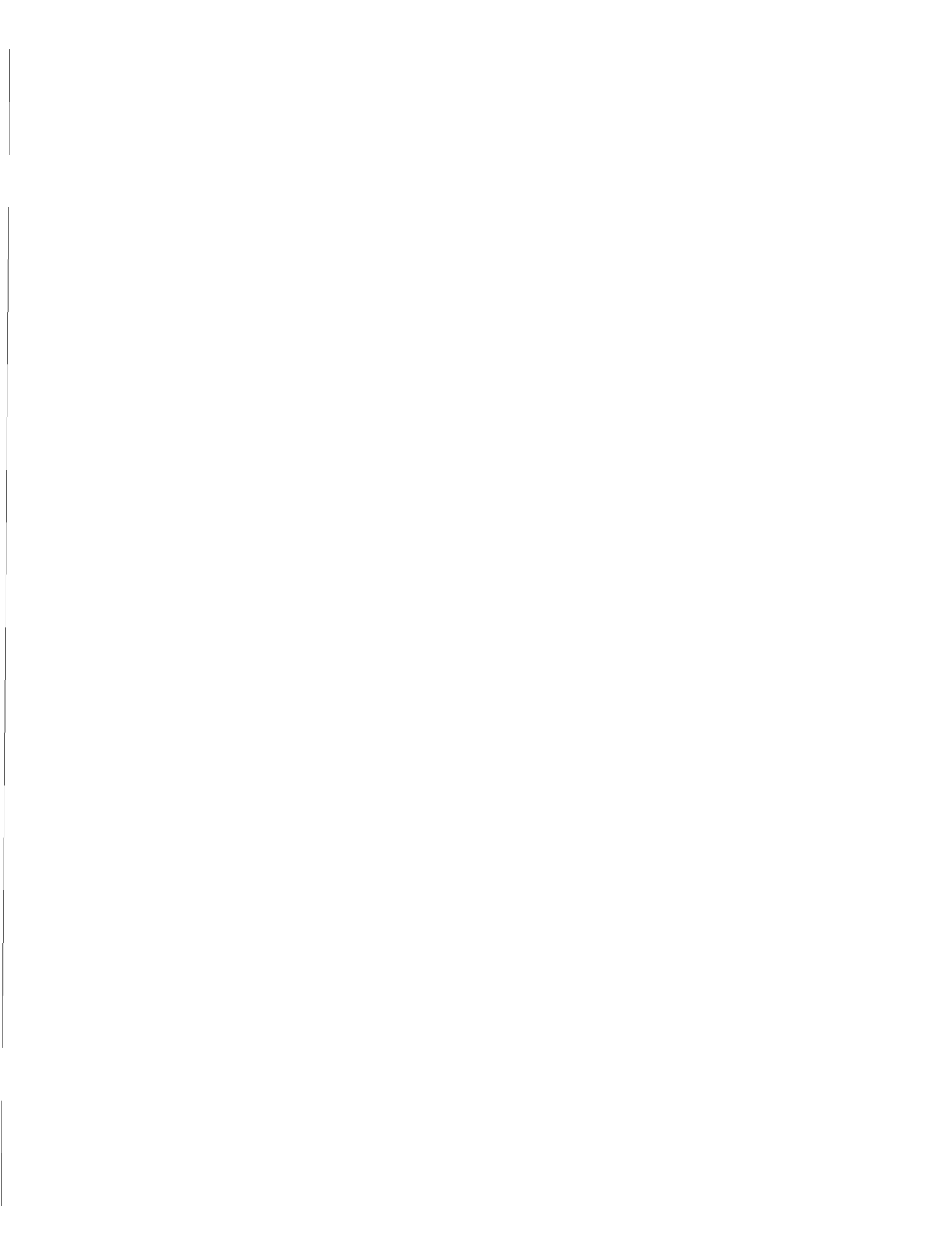
28 Industries.—Agriculture is by far the most important industry in the State. Usually the word *Industries* implies non agricultural occupations and it is used in that sense here. If good roads, communications and water supplies are prerequisites for successful agriculture they are essential for the success of industrial enterprises. Imperial Table VIII was designed to show the distribution of the population by occupations and Table IX the distribution of the population in the various categories of industrial workers from managers down to operatives. But, as the notes to these two tables indicate, the defects of enumeration, sorting and compilation together produced such poor results that these tables are worthless for statistical purposes. Excluding Agriculture, our most important industries are forest exploitation, sericulture, weaving of textiles of all kinds, wood-working trades, flour milling, oil milling, bee-keeping, working in non precious metals, rope-making, basket-ware, dairy farming, tanning, the manufacture of hosiery, papier mache, perfumes, silverware, carpets, gubbas, soap,

rush mats and chucks, matches, pharmaceutical preparations, ceramics, embroidery, printing, tailoring, building and the exploitation of mineral deposits. Of the minor products taken from the forests and hillsides perhaps kuth, artemisia and resin are the most important at present. The first named is an insecticide, it is also used largely in the preparation of incense, particularly in China, for some years past the market price for this product has been depressed owing to the Sino Japanese 'Incident'. Artemisia is a species of wormwood from which santonin is extracted whilst resin is tapped from the chir pine and converted into turpentine and certain by-products. To the industries mentioned must be added the manufacture of Indianite, a building material made by a special process from wood. Most of our industries are located in and around the two cities of Jammu and Srinagar and the two towns Anantnag and Baramulla.

The large numbers of visitors to the State each year, a few under 30,000 in 1941, most of whom come to the Kashmir Province constitute what may be termed the Tourist Trade which provides the means of subsistence for many thousands of the population. These tourists support many of the smaller industries particularly those which may be called luxury trades, such as wood carving and cabinet-making, papier mache, silverware, embroidery, carpets, gubbas, catering, repairs to motors and the provision of accommodation in houseboats, hotels and camps. A Drug Research Laboratory has been opened recently in Jammu and in the course of time the manufacture of drugs from herbs and plants now growing wild in the forests or to be cultivated should become an important local industry.

Some of the cottage industries are being subjected to special investigations by staff working under the control of the Industries Department, these include handloom weaving, furniture making, wood turning, bee keeping, rope-making, basket making, poultry-farming, dairy-farming, tanning, flour milling, oil milling, and calico-printing. Reports on gubba making, carpet making, silverware and wood carving have already been published. There are few large industrial establishments, there are no large mills such as the jute mills of Bengal and the cotton mills of Bombay.

29 Industrial Organisation.—Of all the industries referred to only forest exploitation, sericulture, the manufacture of matches, the extraction of santonin, the manufacture of



- (iv) The Half wrought factory at Bara mulla
- (v) The Santonin factory at Baramulla
- (vi) The Match factory at Baramulla

The possibilities of further development of forest resources are believed to be good. Timber such as fir and broad leaved species previously in little use are coming into prominence. The prices of some minor forest products were rising at the end of the decade and owing to the war the demand may be expected to expand. Increased demand must result in greater activity and the employment of more labour. Projects under contemplation which should provide employment for considerable numbers both educated and uneducated are—

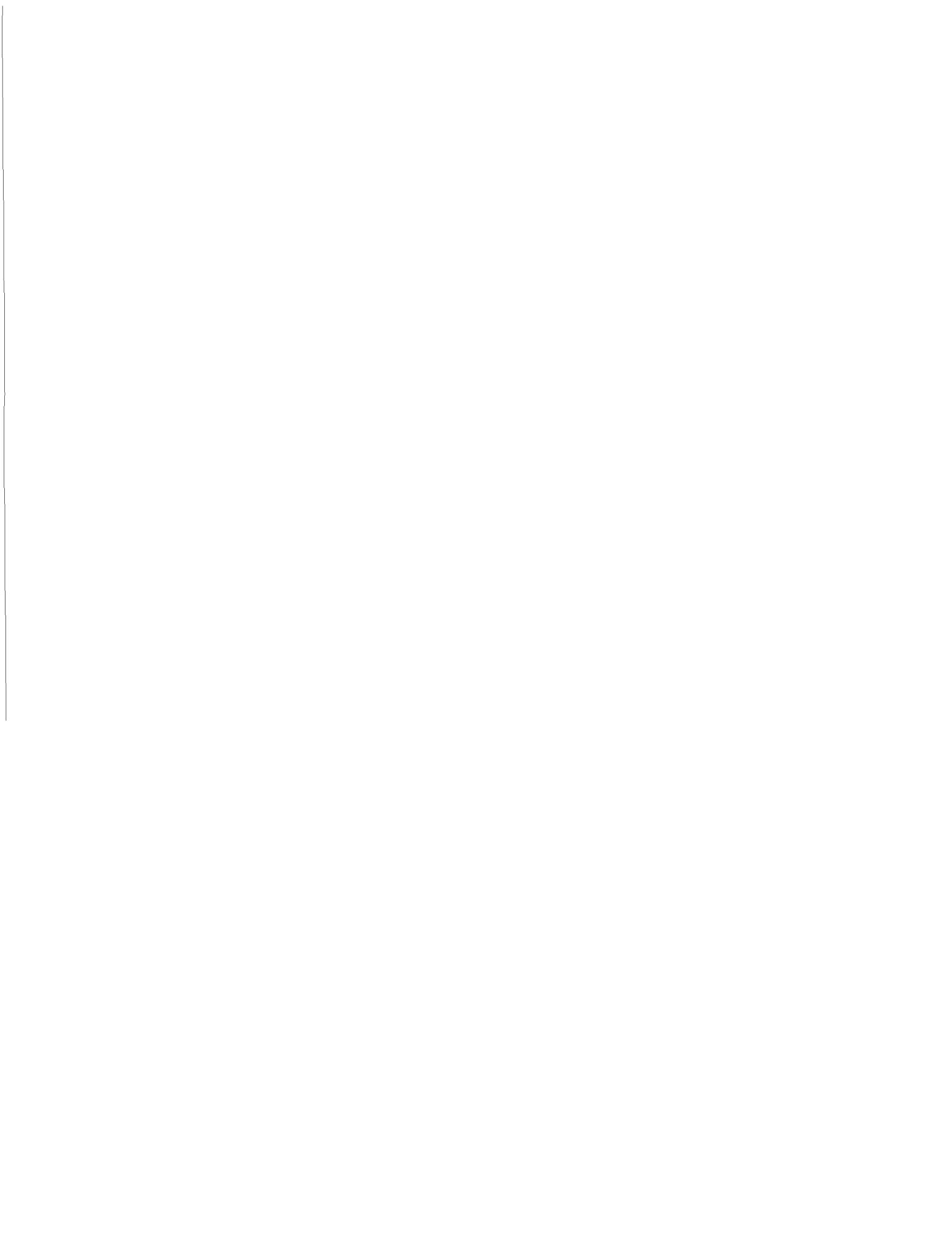
- (i) A factory for the manufacture of drugs based on the results of the work of the Drug Research Laboratory opened at Jammu in 1941
- (ii) The cultivation of Pyrethrum has passed the experimental stage in the Kashmir Province and is now being grown on a field scale. A considerable industry should develop for the exploitation of this plant and provide new employment on a large scale
- (iii) Negotiations have been commenced with big Indian industrialists with a view to starting the manufacture of newsprint. Such a factory will involve a larger capital than can be provided from State resources if the development of beneficent activities is to continue.

The trout streams continue to attract a large number of visitors to the State and their development and maintenance is receiving continuous attention. It is estimated that over 20 000 persons depend directly or indirectly on incomes derived from this source and from other fisheries. The tourist traffic has increased considerably during the past decade. Many camping centres are in or on the borders of demarcated forest areas. The construction of roads, camping grounds and tourists huts is continuous.

It is estimated that at the end of the decade some 50 000 persons were directly employed in connection with forest exploitation. To these must be added the numbers indirectly

affected. The Kashmir Musum element of the population provides the bulk of the labour working in the forests; they are hard working and have benefited considerably from the expansion and development which have taken place. The Gujjars for the most part continue to follow their hereditary occupation of cattle breeding. The Hindu elements of the population do not readily take to manual labour. It is of course their loss efforts are being made by the Forest Department to induce this important section of the population to look upon manual labour in the forests with less aversion. The chief areas affected by a disinclination of the local people to work in the forests for various reasons are the Muzaffarabad and Pir Panjal Divisions in the Kashmir Circle and the Batote Lander Udampur and Rannagar Ranges in the Jammu Circle. It should perhaps be stressed that apart from the large permanent establishment employed by the Forest Department in many administrative and executive capacities for the great majority working in the forests is a subsidiary means of livelihood. Some few skilled workers such as fellers and sawyers move from one district to another according to the seasons but the majority of the labour is recruited from the villages in the vicinity of the work in progress; these men return to their principal means of livelihood—agriculture—at the more important seasons of ploughing, sowing and harvesting.

31 Sericulture—The next important industry is sericulture. The chief stages are rearing the silk worm, collecting and delivering the cocoons, reeling off the silk from the cocoons and weaving the silk yarn. We must not forget the provision of food for the silk worm—the leaf of the mulberry tree. As already stated the silk industry is controlled and financed by the State. It provides permanent employment for hundreds and subsidiary occupation for many thousands of agriculturists throughout the State. There are two factories for receiving the cocoons and putting them through the various processes, one at Srinagar and the other at Jammu. The former is easily the larger, in addition to a permanent establishment of nearly 400 persons the average number of daily workers employed in the year 1940 was 2 231. The average for 1931 was 1 707 and it remained just above that figure until 1938 when it jumped to 1 995; the figure for 1939 was 2 040. These daily silk factory workers may be considered permanently employed; the majority live in Srinagar. The number of rearers of silk worms employed by the Srinagar factory in 1940 was 51 000; these are all agriculturists and they are spread through



along the Treaty Road between India and Central Asia *via* Srinagar and Leh in both directions are exempt from State customs duty if the seals are not broken in transit or the goods taken beyond the defined limits of the Treaty Road into the State customs area. During the last two decades the trade of the State has increased considerably in volume but to a less degree in value. For the year 1977 corresponding to 1920-21 the volume of trade, import and export, amounted to 42½ lacs maunds with a value of Rs 520 lacs. The figures for volume in 1996-97, corresponding to 1939-40, were 57½ lacs maunds and for value Rs 575½ lacs. The figures for value do not always vary in direct proportion to the figures for volume. Prices for the same commodity vary considerably from month to month and year to year, in some years the figures for heavy but cheap goods such as grain increase. The decade 1931-40 started with the whole world in the throes of a trade depression unprecedented in its character and intensity. The value of trade in the State as reflected in the Customs returns in round figures fell from Rs 520 lacs in 1920-21 to Rs 455 lacs in 1930-31 and still further to Rs 367 lacs in 1931-32. From the latter year onwards the recovery was slow and it was not until the year 1936-37 that a definite improvement was noticeable. For the next two years there was a small increase but with the outbreak of war the price of food grains in Kashmir rose swiftly and the export of grain was stopped. This had more effect on volume than on value but in other ways too trade has been upset and diverted from normal channels imports and exports of some commodities have almost ceased whilst in the case of others there has been a large increase. It is too early to discuss in detail the effects of the war on the State. In some respects the country has benefited, in others it has suffered. The volume of import trade in 1920-21, 1930-31 and 1939-40 in round figures was 16½ lacs, 24½ lacs and 26½ lacs maunds respectively and in round figures the value for the same years was Rs 273 lacs, Rs 257 lacs and Rs 288 lacs respectively. The volume and value of the export trade for the same years in round figures was—

Volume—26 lacs 37 lacs and 31 lacs maunds

Value—Rs 178 lacs, Rs 133 lacs and Rs 207 lacs

These figures show how widely the relation between volume and value varies. This is not the occasion for a detailed examination of import

and export trade figures but some reference seemed necessary because, taken as a whole, they have some bearing on the question whether the increase in the means of subsistence is as great as the increase in the population and likely to continue to be so. Those in the State whose duty it is to study the trend of trade are of the opinion that during the past decade trade in general showed improvement up to the eve of the war. It would serve no useful purpose to attempt to prophesy the trend of trade for the rest of the present decade. Timber and silk are in heavy demand for war purposes and export of these two commodities should continue at a high figure for the duration of the war and for some time afterwards at good prices. In view of the geographical position of Kashmir there should be little, if any, falling off in the tourist traffic. It may be that purchasing power, especially for luxury goods, will be less owing to higher taxation but it is reasonable to assume that the State's main industries will continue to support those dependent on them. What the post war position will be it would be folly to predict.

34 **Central Asian Trade.**—At the end of the decade 1911-20 the trade between India and Central Asia was flourishing. For the year 1919-20 the trade to Central Asia was valued at over Rs 48 lacs and from Central Asia at nearly Rs 42 lacs, giving a total value of Rs 8,985,510. Next year, 1920-21, the figures rose to over Rs 47 lacs for exports and nearly Rs 46 lacs for imports giving a total of over Rs 93 lacs. This was the peak year of the trade. From that time onwards, that is to say for the last twenty years, the trade has been dwindling steadily in both directions. In some years there was a recovery in trade but such bursts were always short lived. For the year 1939-40 the figures for exports to Central Asia were Rs 151,024 and for imports Rs 230,198, giving a total of Rs 381,222. Trade between Central Asia and the State has suffered a similar decline. Imports to Kashmir from Central Asia in 1920-21 were valued at Rs 425,410. The trade declined until 1927-28 when there was a recovery to Rs 414,910, the figures for 1928-29 were Rs 442,156—the highest since 1913-14. Political refugees were probably responsible for this short lived revival. From 1928-29 onwards the value of the trade steadily declined, in 1939-40 it was worth only Rs 78,246—mostly *namdas*. Since then it has dwindled to practically nothing. Whether the trade will be revived or not remains to be seen. Its decay may be attributed to the lack of stable government and to the hostile attitude to the trade on the part of certain elements in the *Shin-Kiang* Province and other areas of Central Asia from and to which the trade used

and since these have a direct bearing on the problem today they may be recounted briefly. Under the head Services they advocated amongst others the steady expansion of free primary education strengthening the staff of the Industries Agriculture Veterinary and Co operative Societies Departments and the provision of extra staff in the Forest Department to facilitate the splitting up of large forest contracts into smaller ones. Under the head Professions the Commission recommended the registration of medical practitioners the subsidising of qualified medical men v aids and unani hakims working in rural areas and enforcing the employment of qualified engineers overseers and sub overseers as employees or partners in certain classes of contracts under the Public Works Department. Under Agriculture the extension of cultivation in demarcated forest areas was advised where this was possible without harmful results the setting up of Co operative Sale Societies the development of Co operative Marketing the extended planting of mulberry trees and the expansion of sericulture the improvement of cattle breeding the expansion and better organisation of the fruit growing industry the accelerated development of good roads and irrigation schemes the improvement of communications between villages and the consolidation of holdings. Constructive suggestions were also made with regard to the provision of increased facilities for tourists and the development of industries. In recording its view with regard to the requirements of Education the Commission recognised the technical nature of the question and advocated the appointment of a committee of educationists to consider its proposals and to report what modifications and changes were necessary. In conclusion the opinion was expressed that there was no facile remedy for educated unemployment and no panacea for all the ills from which the existing educational system suffered nor for the difficulties under which industrial development was struggling. Remedial measures it was added involved hard work courage and expenditure.

There seems to be no reason to find fault with the causes of unemployment listed in the report of the Unemployment Commission. Except the trade depression which caused such distress in the first half of the decade all of them are operating today with more or less force but anyone with local knowledge must know that since the report was submitted His Highness Government have made great efforts to implement the Commission's more important recommendations. Primary education has been expanded. An Educational Reorganisation Committee was

appointed in June 1938 and submitted its report and recommendations in March 1939. The staffs of the Industries Agriculture Veterinary Co operative and Forest Departments have all been strengthened and action taken in many directions to which the Commission called attention. Qualified medical practitioners have been registered and medical men v aids and unani hakims practising in rural areas subsidised. The whole Medical Department has been reorganised recently and provision made to meet the more urgent requirements of rural areas. The Sericulture Department has been expanded road construction work accelerated communications greatly improved increased facilities provided for tourists and the development of industries given special attention. New industries have been started with capital provided by the State and increased credit and financial facilities provided for private enterprise. The strenuous efforts made during the comparatively short life of the present administration to reduce unemployment and to stimulate trade and industry in every way must be recognised but unemployment remains a serious problem. With the numbers of educated young men leaving the schools and colleges increasing every year there is no sign of reduction in the numbers of educated unemployed in spite of all the efforts of His Highness Government in this behalf. No improvement is likely unless and until educated young men turn to trade and industry for occupation rather than continue to seek to obtain some post in government service. The dictum of the Unemployment Commission that there is no facile remedy for educated unemployment and that remedial measures involve hard work courage and expenditure stands. Since 1937 His Highness Government have worked hard shown courage and incurred heavy expenditure. The problem remains unsolved but much has been done to lay the foundations for improvement in the future and it is but fair to say that real industrial development in the State is nearer now than it has even been before. Much depends on post war conditions throughout the world. India is but a wheel in the world trade machine and the Jammu and Kashmir State but a cog in that wheel.

36 Possibilities of Development - In spite of the somewhat gloomy view taken of the unemployment problem there are grounds for hoping that the work done since 1937 will soon commence to show results. Good roads are under construction in many districts and irrigation schemes are receiving consideration. Apart from the money put into circulation in the form of wages agriculture and trade must benefit from

the improved facilities for transport and distribution of commodities. To give one instance, the new road from Batote to Bhadrawah should open up the whole of that country and stimulate the fruit growing industry there. An extension from Doda on the road mentioned to Kishtwar will open up a large land-locked area, facilitate the relief of food shortage in years of poor harvests and encourage the increased growing of fruit and walnut trees.

Improvements in the road connections between Mirpur District and the Punjab are urgently required. Easy access to Mangla on the Jhelum would hasten realisation of the project to erect a paper-mill there. There is no motor bridge over the Jhelum river between Kohala and Jhelum, a distance of over eighty miles; such a bridge and connecting motor roads are urgently required to improve communications and facilitate trade.

At the end of the last decade a survey was completed for the extension of a broad gauge railway line from Jammu (Tawi) to Akhnur on the Chenab River. Construction in the near future is probably out of the question but with the end of the world war and a fall in the price of materials to normal levels the project should be taken up. But to exploit the possibilities to the utmost the line should go beyond Akhnur and be extended further up the Chenab Valley. The Reasi District is rich in minerals and the working of these deposits depends on rail-head facilities. The position is that the extension of the railway from Jammu to Reasi, or even to Akhnur, will not be justified unless some definite and practical scheme is evolved to work the mineral deposits of Reasi on a large scale; these cannot be profitably exploited without the facilities provided by rail connection. It seems obvious that the two schemes should be worked out together for the benefit not only of the State and its people but for the railway system in Northern India too. If coal and iron can be worked successfully, and large deposits of both are said to be accessible for comparatively easy working, the advantage to all concerned, and not least to the railways, of an assured supply of coal does not need to be emphasised.

The State possesses immense possibilities for the development of hydro-electric power schemes. No new schemes have been undertaken in recent years but a large and important Indian engineering company has recently studied the existing undertakings in Jammu and Kashmir and made suggestions regarding improvements and new schemes. The war and

the present high prices for all materials preclude the commencement of such enterprises now but as soon as better conditions prevail the development of comprehensive schemes should come under consideration. The possibilities include increased supply of power to Srinagar, provision of electric power to run the proposed paper-mill at Mangla, increase the supply to Jammu and meet the increasing requirements at Miran Sahib and Ranbirsinghpura. In order to take full advantage of the period which must intervene before any large scale project can be taken up, it is understood it is intended to survey thoroughly the transmission lines to Mangla and Jammu and to estimate accurately the material required so that when the opportunity presents itself prompt action can be taken to place definite orders. Meanwhile, it is proposed to instal a small thermal plant at Miran Sahib for industrial requirements there and to give an additional supply to Jammu and for the proposed sugar mill at Ranbirsinghpura. Communications, water and adequate power are the essentials for the development of our industries. Assuming these prerequisites the possibilities may be summarised:—

- (i) The expansion of fruit and vegetable growing and the development of a drying, preserving and canning industry.
- (ii) The installation of mills for the production of paper pulp and newsprint.
- (iii) An up-to-date Research Laboratory has been opened at Jammu to carry out a survey of all the drug producing plants in the State. When preliminary investigations have been completed and the strength of the drugs that can be produced has been standardised, the way will be clear for the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations on a semi-commercial scale to prove which products can be manufactured satisfactorily on a large scale.
- (iv) The production of essential oils is contemplated as a part of the scheme covering the preparation of drugs.
- (v) A glass making plant and a tin-making plant are possibilities in conjunction with drug making and other projects.

- (vi) Anti-erosion operations on a large scale are contemplated under the direction of the Revenue and Forest Departments and should provide scope for employment on a large scale
- (vii) In the past Japan supplied a large proportion of the world's real silk demand and sold at a price which other countries found unprofitable. The supply from this source is now cut off giving an excellent opportunity to other producing countries to expand and improve the industry. Silk weaving has recently received a stimulus owing to the demand for parachute cloth. A second weaving plant has recently been opened in Srinagar.
- (viii) Surface working of the Reasi coal deposits has been commenced recently. The possibilities of the future are considerable. Other minerals that may in the future be worked are sulphur, borax, graphite, gypsum and iron. The production of sulphuric acid is contemplated as well as a thorough search for petroleum.
- (ix) The woollen industry has distinct possibilities but the goods produced must be standardised. The Sheep Breeding and Research Farm at Banihal is in its infancy. In the course of time it might well produce valuable results by improving the quality of the wool grown in the country.
- (x) A cotton weaving industry has been started at Mirpur recently. It is too early to say if it can be maintained on a competitive basis when the abnormal demand created by the war disappears.
- (xi) A sugar mill is to be constructed at Ranbirsinghpura and is expected to be working by 1943. An alcohol distillery is to be installed to work in conjunction with the sugar mill.
- (xii) A small industry was started recently for the preparation of oat-meal and pearl barley. The establishment of a factory for large scale production is contemplated. The products

have met with immediate success and it is possible they will be able to stand competition from imported preparations even after the end of the world war.

37 Wages and Indebtedness.—So far as wages are concerned industrial development should not operate at a disadvantage. The average agricultural labourer's wage is between five and six annas a day, in urban areas the daily wage for a casual labourer is from six to eight annas. Skilled workers and artisans earn from about ten annas to Rs 2 per day according to their skill and the demand for their services, very few earn as much as Rs 2 and the average is probably about Rs 1-4 0. Clerical workers are available in almost unlimited numbers at a monthly wage of Rs 20, there are many graduates willing to accept any post with prospects at Rs 30 p m to start with. Labour, either manual or clerical, is not organised there are no labour bureaux for the registration of workers requiring employment. If there were, perhaps rates for all categories would be more even.

No thorough economic survey has ever been carried out in the State and it is quite impossible to state the position with regard to indebtedness with any claim to accuracy. It is however, safe to say that there is a great deal of indebtedness. The actual amount per head of the population may be small but nevertheless it is sufficient to act as a millstone round the necks of the majority. The peasant's crop of rice, maize, wheat or any other crop is usually mortgaged before it is ready to cut and he is fortunate if sufficient is left to him and his family until the next harvest is due. The ghee (clarified butter) made from the milk produced by the Gujjar's cows and buffaloes is not his to dispose of as he likes, it is due to the village hania or money-lender in liquidation of debt. The embroiderer, wood carver, carpet weaver, paper mache maker, worker in silver and other metals, and others all have to work for wages lower than they could otherwise obtain because having received advances they must carry on with their employer or become involved in more serious difficulties. Many of the house-boats rented to visitors to Kashmir are not the property of the nominal owner but are mortgaged to the hilt to the agencies and others who control the letting of the boat. These instances are not given in an attempt to ridicule the peculiar system of 'credit' which turns the wheels of agriculture, trade and industry in the State but to emphasise that

several decades the bed of the Jhelum, which passes through the heart of the city, has been rising. After every threat of floods the bunds are raised and now much of the municipal area is below the level of the river for several months of the year. Drainage and sanitation are big questions which will have to be tackled in a big way very soon if health conditions in Srinagar are to be maintained, let alone improved.

Up to 1933 there was little in the nature of local administration in the towns Baramulla and Sopore in the Kashmir Province and Udhampur and Mirpur in the Jammu Province were Notified Areas under the control of local committees but they did not function well for lack of funds. In 1933 Town Area Act No IV was enacted and those places declared Town Areas by government were required to conduct their local affairs in conformity with its provisions. The Act was found to be defective in certain respects and was replaced by a new Act in 1940 which enlarged the powers and functions of the Town Area Committees and gave scope for the development of local administration by elected representatives of the public. At the end of 1940 there were 25 Town Areas—10 in the Kashmir Province and 15 in the Jammu Province. Powers were given to Town Area Committees to raise funds by levying octroi, ground rent, registration fees on the sale of cattle and a number of other minor sources of revenue. Whilst the resources of all are strictly limited most of them are self-supporting with the grants given to them from time to time from the general revenues of the State. The Town Area Committees consist of nominated and elected members the chairman is usually an official but not always. For some time to come the nomination of officials as members of these committees is likely to continue to assist and guide the elected representatives of the public. The creation of these committees has had a good effect in introducing a sense of civic responsibility. Town roads and lanes have been paved and drained latrines provided, lorry and tonga stands established, slaughter houses built, lighting plants installed and arrangements made to combat outbreaks of fire. The funds of Town Areas are supplemented by subventions out of the Sanitation Cess collected at the rate of one pice in the rupee on Land Revenue assessments. In several towns drinking water supplies have been greatly improved and there has been marked improvement in other respects too. These local institutions are in their infancy, with proper guidance by official members and a desire to effect improvements on the part of the elected

representatives real progress should have been achieved before the next Census in 1951.

41 Judicial and Police.—Any picture of the social and economic conditions obtaining would be incomplete without a brief outline of the machinery for the administration of justice and the work of the police. 1928 is an important date in the judicial history of the State. In that year a High Court was created, comprising a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, independent of the Executive. From 1931 to 1933 there was a considerable degree of lawlessness connected with the disturbances already referred to, the magistracy performed their difficult duties with credit. In 1936 a committee was appointed under the presidency of a judge of the High Court, to inquire into the prevalence of corrupt practices in the public services and to formulate proposals to eradicate them. Order No 1 of 1928 which governed the constitution of the High Court was repealed by Act XIV of 1936, corresponding to 1939. The new Act provided for the creation of a Board of Judicial Advisers to assist His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur in the disposal of appeals from the High Court. An Appeal Act specified the class of cases in which appeals from the orders of the High Court might be taken to His Highness. The Act of 1939 also provided for the appointment of an Advocate General. The Board of Judicial Advisers performs in the State functions similar to those of the Privy Council in the case of British India.

During the decade the jurisdiction of the High Court was extended to the Poonch and Chenani Jagirs thus giving the inhabitants of the two Jagirs the benefits of an organised judiciary. The number of courts exercising jurisdiction has increased for all classes of cases, the number of practising advocates on the rolls of the High Court has increased from 184 to 287.

The disturbances which occurred in the first three years of the decade imposed a great strain on the police force, large numbers of additional police were enlisted to supplement the permanent force, the strength of which was inadequate to cope with the conditions that arose. Many of these additional police were retained but they lacked the training of the regular force. As soon as circumstances permitted the organisation of the force was overhauled and instructional courses were opened for drill and to impart knowledge of the law and police rules. The practice of sending sub inspectors for training to the Police Training School at Phillaur was resumed and a new Police Training School was opened in the State in 1938, with a curriculum

based on the Phillaur Training School, for the training of head-constables and constables. These measures have indubitably raised the standard of efficiency of the whole police force. The degree of literacy in the lower ranks of the force has been raised; in 1940 there were 1,133 literate constables representing a percentage of 45.6 against 643 in 1931. The number of police-stations in charge of sub-inspectors has increased from 55 to 71 and of police-posts in charge of head-constables from 39 to 50. A prosecution staff has been created consisting of inspectors and sub-inspectors, the former being specially enlisted graduates in law, to strengthen the agency entrusted with this part of the department's work. The total strength of the force has been slightly reduced but the terms of service have been improved. Expenditure has increased from Rs. 1,258,000 to Rs. 1,289,000. Crime has increased slightly under most classes but there has been a welcome fall in cases of dacoity from 385 in 1932 to 19 in 1940; the figures for 1932 were abnormal owing to the disturbed conditions throughout the country.

42. **Age Distribution.**—Having discussed the various aspects of life and conditions in the State it will be profitable to see how the population is distributed by age groups. These are given in considerable detail in Imperial Table VII and its subsidiaries. As the notes to the tables make clear, the tendency for the numbers in the various age-groups to decrease after a certain stage is more regular on this occasion than at the previous Census. In 1931 the decrease commenced after the group 0-5; at this Census the decrease commences after the age group 5-10. The percentage of older people to the total population is a little higher in 1941 than it was in 1931. The increase in the age groups from 35-40 upwards is 13.7 per cent. against an increase of 10.3 per cent. for the whole population. This shows a tendency towards a prolongation of life in the older groups. The notes to Table VII, with special reference to Subsidiary V, mention the preference shown by those being censused, and by enumerators when they have to make a guess, for certain numbers, particularly those ending with 0 or 5. The Assam Census Report for 1931 in discussing this feature quotes from the report of Mr. H. G. W. Meikle, Actuary to the Government of India, entitled "Report on the Age Distribution and Rates of Mortality deduced from the Indian Census returns of 1921 and previous enumerations" and published in 1926 by the Government of India Press, Calcutta. The passage referred to reads as follows:—

"If an enumerator had to guess the ages

of a lot of old men of about age 80 he would enter most as aged 60, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 100 or possibly even 120. It would be absurd if he were to guess many as aged either 77, 79, 81, 83 etc. At the youngest ages, say under 8, there is little preference shown for any particular age other than 5. At ages between 8 and 24 the preference is for even numbers and for age 15. Any one guessing the age of children aged about 10 would unconsciously enter more at 8, 10, 12 etc., than at 7, 9, 11, 13 etc. At ages 20 and over the largest numbers are found at each of the decennial ages. In this way 0 is much the most popular digit. The next most popular digit is 5".

The preference for round numbers in India is obviously due to the fact that a large proportion of the population does not know its own age. In addition, we get errors as a result of deliberate understatement or overstatement for various reasons. In dividing the population into age groups provision is made by a method known as 'smoothing' to overcome this feature of the age returns, as far as possible, but it must be recognised that our age returns are not accurate. However, since the idiosyncrasy referred to has been a feature common to every Census previously taken too, and as it is well known to all actuaries and those studying our age tables, the error they contain does not destroy their value.

Experts in demography place great importance on the distribution of the population in certain main age groups; these are 0-15, 15-45 and all over 45. It is obvious that these three groups represent respectively the parents of the future, the present re-productive elements, and those who have passed the reproductive ages. The question has, of course, special reference to the females in these particular groups. The female is obviously much more important in questions relating to race reproduction than the male and the reproductive capacities of the latter are spread over a much longer age period. To be progressive, in a demographic sense, 40 per cent. of a country's population should be in the age group 0-15; less than 33 per cent. is considered to indicate a stationary position and a country is said to be regressive with less than 20 per cent. in this group. The relative figures for the Jammu and Kashmir State at this Census show 39.5 per cent. of the males in this group, 40.7 per cent. of the females, and 40.1 per cent. of the whole population. The figures for the

main communities are Sikhs 44.7 per cent, Muslims 40 per cent, Hindus 37 per cent and Buddhists 30.5 per cent. On the basis of these figures the Sikhs and Muslims are progressive, the Hindus hovering half way between a state of being progressive and stationary and the Buddhists a little less than stationary. At the 1931 Census the percentages for this group were slightly higher for males females and the whole population. The reproductive groups 15-30 and 30-45 also have an important bearing on the increase to be expected in 1951. If we compare the figures in these groups with those for 1931 we find that the percentages in the group 15-30 at this Census are slightly below those for 1931 in all three cases—males, females and total population. In the age group 30-45 the position is slightly different the figures for males females and total are respectively 18.7 per cent, 18.1 per cent and 18.5 per cent in 1941 against 19 per cent, 17.5 per cent and 18.3 per cent in 1931. Our group 5-10 at this Census contains a larger number of the population than any other five year group, the largest group in 1931 was the 0-5 group. The 5-10 group at this Census also shows a bigger percentage of females to males than in 1931, all the females of the 1941 age group 5-10 will have entered the reproductive group 15-45 before the 1951 Census. It is not intended to make any predictions but the view may be hazarded that with other factors equal the percentage increase in the population at the 1951 Census will exceed that for 1941. An increase in excess of 10.3 per cent is no light matter and is bound to strain our resources to the utmost. If the means of subsistence do not increase to a similar extent then the various checks to population will operate with increased force to correct the position. We need not examine the age groups for 45 and over closely. It will suffice to record that the percentages for the groups 45-60 and 60 and over in every case exceed those for 1931, longevity has increased.

43 **Sex.**—In demography at any rate the females of the species are more important than the males. The number of females per thousand males of the total population at this Census was 888 against 881 in 1931, 890 in 1921 and 887 in 1911. It is not proposed to go into further details here. These and other sex ratios are given in the subsidiary tables following Imperial Table VII. The predominance of males throughout India has been the subject of much discussion in the past. In the countries of Western Europe females are usually in excess and from time to time the accuracy of Indian sex statistics has been impugned on this account. It must be assumed that such critics are not conversant with

social conditions in India. In the Indian Census Report for 1911 Sir Edward Gatt in refuting criticisms of the kind referred to pointed out that social conditions in India were entirely different from those obtaining in Europe, that in Europe boys and girls have an equal chance whereas in India boys frequently receive greater attention during the earlier years of their lives. In India girls are usually given in marriage at an early age and on this account are exposed to greater dangers at the time of child birth than those normal in the case of mothers of more mature age. These conditions still obtain today in spite of the great advances made. Any one with any knowledge of India knows that the female, up to the age of 20 at any rate is exposed to far greater risks than the male. What is true of India is true of the Jammu and Kashmir State in this respect. During the last fifteen years, in particular, reformers have been working to get the age of marriage postponed, both for boys and girls, until they have reached a more mature age. Infant Marriage Acts have been passed throughout India and the government of the Jammu and Kashmir State was one of the earliest to pass such legislation. The minimum legal marriage age for girls is now 14 and for boys 18. But the education and enlightenment of the mass of the people on this subject is likely to have far more practical effect than legislation. The tendency amongst educated classes today is to postpone the marriage of both their boys and girls to a more mature age. The standard of midwifery and the treatment of maternity cases have improved much in the last two decades. The full effect of these changes will not be apparent at once but it is probable that the ratio of females per thousand males from now on will show a steady improvement in the State until the ratio approaches that for the whole of India which in 1931, was 940. The subject is one not likely to be neglected by the demologist and it is perhaps better left to him.

44 **Civil Condition.**—Imperial Table VII and its subsidiaries especially subsidiaries VIII, IX and X give details on the subject of civil condition, that is to say the unmarried, married or widowed state of all elements of the population at all ages. Those not conversant with conditions in India must realise that the word 'married' does not mean the same in India as it does in western countries. In the latter it is synonymous with cohabitation, in India, and the same applies to the Jammu and Kashmir State, the so-called infant marriages mean nothing of the sort. These infant marriages are more in the nature of irrevocable betrothals. Normally, the girl wife

remains in the home of her husband's parents except for short intervals when she returns to her old home to see her parents. It is not until after the age of puberty that cohabitation between the young bride and bridegroom usually occurs. The Infant Marriage Act passed in 1929 prohibits the marriage of girls below the age of 14 but the tables show that at the time of the Census there were over 4,000 married girls and over 600 widowed girls in the age groups 0-15 and over 1,000 married girls in the age group 0-10. Many of these girls may be in the last year of the group but it would seem that infant marriage continues in spite of the Act. There were 99 married girls in the 0-5 group in 1931 so there have been many marriages of girls under 14 since the Act was passed. However, the number of married girls in the age group 0-15 is well below the figure for 1931. The proportion of unmarried, married and widowed may be accepted as correct but the statistics relating to civil condition by age are, of course, subject to the same defects as the age tables. The attitude to marriage in India is entirely different to that obtaining in western countries and this fact must be appreciated before any attempt is made to study the figures relating to civil condition in India, much less to discuss them or compare them with western countries. In India, and in the Jammu and Kashmir State, it is the aim of all parents belonging to the main communities to get their children married as early as possible and it is the aim of all to beget children as soon as the parties to a marriage have reached the age of puberty. In particular, the Hindu male must marry and obtain a son as early as possible to perform his funeral rites; a Hindu maiden, unmarried at an age considered suitable by local Hindu Society, is a creature pitied or derided by others of her community but seldom approved. It must however be recognised that many of the less conservative and more progressive elements appreciate the advantage of postponing the marriage of their daughters until an age when they are physically and mentally fit to endure the strain of pregnancy and childbirth. Amongst Muslims too early marriage is usual. Sikhs usually do not marry until the age of puberty; Buddhists usually postpone marriage later than any other of the main communities. Although the tendency is growing amongst the educated classes to postpone marriage to a later age, the immediate effect of the passing of the Infant Marriage Act was to cause a rush of infant marriages before the Act came into force. A later effect has probably been to over-state the ages of brides under the legal age for marriage. With

or without the Act the tendency is towards later marriage, especially in the case of the boy, but it is too soon yet to gauge the effect of legislation or public opinion on this subject. By the next Census some changes in civil condition amongst the early age groups should become apparent. There should be no married females under the age of 14 and it would be well worth-while to produce a table showing the number of married boys and girls for each year up to the age of 18. India will always be a country of early marriages and for many obvious reasons it is well that this should be so; the reduction in the number of infant marriages, as distinct from marriage between young people, will probably be more influenced by the spread of education and a change in outlook rather than by legislation.

45. **Education.**—Reference has already been made to the recommendations of the Unemployment Commission for the appointment of a committee of educationists to consider and report on the educational system. The Committee appointed went into the subject very thoroughly and as previously mentioned submitted their report in 1939. They advocated many changes; the most important was the recommendation to introduce what is termed Basic Education, that is to say, the essential minimum of education—which is to centre round appropriate forms of craft work—required to equip any person for intelligent citizenship. It was considered that the full course of basic education should extend over a period of seven years and gradually replace the old system of Primary Education which extends over a period of five years. The Committee gave the opinion that a period of five years primary education was insufficient for the attainment of literacy and that most boys whose education was discontinued after completion of the primary course of education relapsed into illiteracy.

Considerable educational progress has been made during the decade. The physical features of the country do not facilitate the spread of education. Many of those living some distance from the towns are ignorant of and indifferent towards the benefits of education. In 1929 the educational machinery of the State was reorganised. The posts of Director of Education and Chief Inspectress of Girls Schools were created to coordinate and control all educational activities. The former post was reduced in 1931 as an act of retrenchment but was restored in 1932. At the same time the post of Special Inspector for Muslim Education was created to stimulate greater interest in education amongst Muslims.

The aim of His Highness Government is the provision in due course of a primary school for boys in every village with a population of over 500 the steady expansion of primary schools for girls and the opening of an increasing number of Middle and High Schools for both sexes. The number of institutions for both boys and girls has increased considerably and the number of scholars in proportion. Expenditure has increased on boys schools from nearly Rs 14 lacs to a little under Rs 18 lacs and on girls schools from just over Rs 2½ lacs to over Rs 3½ lacs. The systematic training of school teachers has been taken in hand and on an average ten graduate teachers have been deputed at Government expense annually for training in the B T class in the Training Colleges of British India. Scholarship grants have been increased and special scholarships granted for communities which are educationally backward under this scheme. Muslims Rajputs Harijans Sikhs and students from the Frontier Districts have benefited chiefly. In 1930 compulsory education was introduced in the cities of Jammu and Srinagar and in the towns of Mirpur Udhampur Baramulla and Sopore. To improve supervision the number of educational divisions each under an Assistant Inspector was increased. Special attention has been given to education in the backward Frontier Districts. To implement some of the recommendations contained in the interim report of the Educational Reorganisation Committee (1938) His Highness Government sanctioned an extra grant of Rs 130,000. The particular items provided for by this grant were a Teachers Training School at Srinagar the opening of Basic Schools at Jammu and Srinagar Adult Education Refresher courses for teachers increased staff in educational offices the provision of adult libraries in cities towns and villages the publication of adult readers and the construction of school buildings. The Adult Education movement was still in its infancy at the time of the Census and it is too early to estimate the extent of its success. It is reported that at the end of the decade 3,457 adult literacy centres had been opened throughout the State and that over 60,000 male adults were under instruction. To see what effect the campaign to remove adult illiteracy has on the percentage of literacy in the State we must wait until the Census in 1951. Girls education and the Technical Schools have been placed under the Director of Education to bring all educational activities under one control. Progress during the decade in various directions has been steady the importance of an efficient educational organisation has been realised and the ever increasing provision of funds indicates the determination of His Highness'

Government to maintain a progressive and liberal educational policy.

46 Literacy—The total number of persons recorded as literate at the 1931 Census was 123,386 excluding Gilgit Agency of these 114,321 were males and 9,065 females. The percentage of literacy in 1931 works out at 5.9 for males and 5 for females. It was the realisation of this educational backwardness that gave birth to the movement to accelerate educational expansion. The interest of the masses has been quickened and the value of education realised to a greater extent than previously. The standard of literacy for Census purposes is as low as it can be if the word is to have any real meaning. Any person who can read a simple letter in any language and write a simple reply is deemed to be literate. We have to depend a good deal on the enumerator's interpretation of our definition and simple as the test is it is probable that the Census figures exaggerate the extent of literacy rather than the reverse. However the standard of education of our average enumerator is not deteriorating from one Census to another and we may assume that the enumerator's standard for showing a person as literate in 1941 was higher than in 1931. As in 1931 no one below the age of 5 is shown as literate in the tables whatever may have been recorded in the case of infant prodigies in the Census record. The 1941 figures for literates show a big advance for both males and females. Special reference is necessary to the literacy figures for Buddhists as a community and for Ladakh as a district. The figures for 1941 show an improvement on those for 1931 but it is thought that for neither Census do they reflect the true position. A high percentage of Buddhists over five years of age is reported to be literate in their own language Bodhi or Bhotia some local officials and travellers have put the figure as high as 90 per cent amongst adults. It would seem that the Census agency in Ladakh—there are few Buddhists in the State outside Ladakh—at this and previous Censuses has not recognised literacy in Bodhi as literacy at all for the purposes of the Census. This of course is entirely wrong and is a matter for special attention at the Census in 1951. There is no need to go into all the details of literacy here the figures are given in Imperial Table XI and its subsidiaries.

47 Sabhas, Societies and the Press—There appears to be no previous record of the Sabhas or Societies in the State. Many of them are active for a short time and then fade out of existence through lack of interest or support. In all they numbered 435 in the spring of 1941. Since then

some of those listed will probably have become defunct whilst others will have come into existence. Of the total, 125 may be classed as social, 258 religious and 52 political.

The local Press has made a big advance during the decade. The first newspaper was registered in 1924 figures are not available of the number in circulation in 1931 but in the spring of 1941 there were 44. Some last for a short time only; others are published at long and uncertain intervals but a fair number are issued punctually and regularly. Most of them are published in Hindustani, in both Persian and Devanagri script, chiefly the former; a few are published in English. The standard of journalism is improving. Circulation figures are not available but the copies of papers purchased are to be counted in hundreds not thousands. The free expression of a variety of opinions is all to the good but there are so many newspapers for the comparatively small newspaper-reading public that most of them hover between life and death.

48. **Archæology.**—The State is rich in places of archæological interest; these consist chiefly of the ruins of ancient mosques and temples. Excavations were restricted in the early years of the decade owing to lack of funds due to the re-actions of the world trade depression of 1929 onwards but during the latter half work was resumed and discoveries of interest to the student of archæology were made at Martand and Gilgit.

49. **Languages and Scripts.**—The chief languages in use in the State are Kashmiri, Dogri and Punjabi; Hindustani is the language most commonly used as a subsidiary for conversation between the different elements of the population having a different mothertongue. English is spoken well by a large proportion of the educated classes. The area in which each language is used and the extent to which it is used are given in great detail in Imperial Table XII and its subsidiaries. It is only necessary here to say that the figures for Hindustani are inflated as the result of the Urdu-Hindi controversy. Propaganda was carried on during the Census by the adherents of both parties to the dispute with the result that many Hindus gave Hindi as their mother tongue and many Muslims gave Urdu quite contrary to the facts in the great majority of cases. The dispute is largely political and so to keep politics out of the Census it was decided to lump Hindi and Urdu together as Hindustani. There are few people in the State who can rightly claim Hindi or Urdu as their mothertongue. The real dispute is in the use of script. The old indigenous script of Kashmir is called Sharada. As a popular script

it enjoyed reputation far and wide for over a thousand years. Almost all the inscriptions in Sanskrit incised on stones whether at Martanda or other monumental places are written in the same. The birch bark manuscripts, nay even the paper ones used to be copied in the same script before the advent of the Devanagri. That in most common use now and in the near past is the Persian script; the Devanagri script is that in which Hindi as opposed to Urdu is usually written and it is the script in which Sanskrit is written. The Hindu element of the population is naturally anxious that the script should not be allowed to go into disuse or a knowledge of it denied to their children. To meet the demands of the two main communities in the State His Highness' Government issued orders towards the end of 1940 that the common medium of instruction in schools in future would be simple Urdu and that the Persian and Devanagri scripts would both be taught and used. Students have been given the option of choosing either of the two scripts for reading and writing. Thus in future Students in Schools will be taught either the Persian or the Devanagri script at the option instead of only one script is Persian being taught to all.

50. **The Population Problem.**—The population problem in India has been discussed by students of demography from one Census to another and it may be presumed that this occasion will be no exception. In his book entitled 'The population problem in India', the revised edition of which was published in 1934, P. K. Wattal quotes the following from page 145 of the official report 'India in 1930-31':—

“An advance of 10.6 per cent. in ten years is in itself startling enough, but it becomes vastly more so when it represents an addition of 34,000,000 persons to the country's population”.

He gives the following from Dr. Hutton's All India report on the 1931 Census:—

“this increase is from most points of view a cause for alarm rather than satisfaction”.

Wattal also quotes Major General A. J. H. Russell as saying in 1927:—

“the population of India is very near its saturation point, and for all practical purposes, it may be taken as proved that India as a whole is already over populated”.

That was with reference to the 1921 Census when the population was 319,000,000 including

Burma which is not included in the figures for 1941. What then is to be said about the All India increase of 15 per cent in the decade 1931-41 and an actual increase of over 50,000,000 persons bringing the total to 388,800,000 (excluding Burma). The percentage increase of population is getting higher each decade and at each Census this naturally involves a higher actual increase of persons. The All India population has increased by about 70,000,000 (excluding Burma) in two decades or say in one generation. It is clear that the dangers to which Wattle referred have increased and the necessity for applying the remedies which he advocated becomes more urgent. The increase in the Jammu and Kashmir State was 9.8 per cent in 1931 and 10.3 per cent for 1941 against 10.6 per cent and 15 per cent respectively for All India that is to say an increase of 70,109,800 actual persons in one generation or just over 21 per cent. The position at first sight is not so serious for the Jammu and Kashmir State as for India as a whole but it must be remembered that the Jammu and Kashmir State is still almost entirely agricultural whereas India although still mainly agricultural is being rapidly industrialised in many areas. If an increase of 10.6 per cent for All India in 1931 gave the experts cause for alarm then an increase of 10.3 per cent for Jammu and Kashmir in 1941 is equally if not more alarming. Wattle discussing the 1931 figures says—

India today is the most populous country in the world. China not excepted. It is well known that agriculture can not support so dense a population as industry per unit of space. Notwithstanding this India a predominantly agricultural country with a density of 195 persons per square mile is supporting a larger population per square mile than the highly industrialised continent of Europe with a mean density of 127 or the United States of America with a density of 41.

This statement has more force in 1941 than it had previously. The density in the Jammu and Kashmir State rose from 43 in 1931 to 48 in 1941 but if we leave out the enormous areas of the Jammu and Kashmir State which are uncultivable and uninhabitable and take areas such as the Jammu and Anantnag Districts we get a density exceeding the figure for All India in 1931 and if we base the density figures on cultivated areas only we get figures exceeding 1,600 persons per square mile in several purely agricultural

areas. Put this way the seriousness of the problem is more easily realised.

51 The Malthus Theory—Population according to Malthus has an inherent tendency to multiply beyond the means of subsistence. From time to time economists of western countries suggest that the Malthusian theory no longer applies to the conditions of today. Comparisons are made between the low birth rate and the low increase of population in recent decades in countries of Europe and America and the high rate of increase in the production of food. It seems possible that in rejecting Malthus's dicta as out of date sufficient weight is not given to the extensive use of modern contraceptives as a check to population in western countries on the one hand and the defective distribution of the world's food stuffs on the other. It is all very well to say that world food production is in excess of world demand and that large quantities are surplus but the fact remains that whilst surpluses are rotting in some areas there are millions of persons suffering from want under nourishment and semi starvation in others. Mal distribution of food stuffs and mal distribution of purchasing power are the real problems and it is to these that attention should be given rather than to attempts to prove that the Malthus theory of population no longer stands. In any case we are concerned with the population of India in general and of the Jammu and Kashmir State in particular not with that of Europe and America. Let us examine the Malthus theory. It has been stated hundreds of times but bears repetition. It is lucidly discussed in the book

Population—Today's question by McCleary from which these details have been taken. Malthus formulated his principle of population in three propositions—

- (i) Population is necessarily limited by the means of subsistence.
- (ii) Population invariably increases where the means of subsistence increase unless prevented by some very powerful and obvious checks.
- (iii) These checks and the checks which repress the superior power of population and keep its effects on a level with the means of subsistence are all resolvable into moral restraint, misery and vice.

Malthus affirmed that the power of population to increase is infinitely greater than the power in the earth to produce subsistence for men and

that population, when unchecked, increases in geometrical ratio whilst subsistence only increases in an arithmetical ratio. He held that the effects of these two unequal powers must be kept equal and that the checks on population constantly operating could all be fairly resolved into moral restraint, misery and vice. Misery, he thought, was an absolutely necessary consequence; vice he was not so sure about. He classed the checks to population under two heads—positive and preventive. He declared the positive checks to be extremely various and pointed out that they included every cause, whether arising from misery or vice, which in any degree contributes to reduce the length of human life. The positive checks therefore include unwholesome occupations, severe labour, exposure to inclement weather, poverty, bad nursing, life in large towns, excesses of all kinds, epidemics, diseases, wars and famines. Amongst the preventive checks he specified “promiscuous intercourse, unnatural passions, violations of the marriage bed and improper arts to conceal the consequences of irregular connections”; these he classed as vice. The one preventive check he did not class as ‘vice’ he termed ‘moral restraint’.

The geometrical ratio he had in mind was not any ratio but a particular ratio, *i. e.*, doubling every twenty-five years, and it was the ratio that would operate, not in any population, but in an unchecked population. His arithmetical ratio was also a particular ratio and he regarded it as a maximum. He did not himself think it would be possible to increase the means of subsistence every twenty-five years by a quantity equal to that produced at the time he was writing, but he assumed that it would be possible in order not to overstate his case.

The popular idea of Malthus is that he prophesied that, if population went on increasing, dreadful things would happen at some future time. But the essence of his teaching is that the tendency of population to outpace the means of subsistence is, and always has been, constantly operating and is causing dreadful things, misery and vice, here and now, and has always done so. Some critics say that Malthus did not allow for variations in what he called “the passion between the sexes”. It has been contended that intellectual development and the increasing diversity of interests in modern civilised communities tend to diminish sexual feeling to such an extent as to constitute an effective check on population. But even if we recognise this tendency it is to be doubted whether it will even attain such proportions as to upset the Malthus theory.

Malthus regarded birth control as a form of vice and he would probably contend, if he could revisit the earth, that the success of modern methods of birth control in bringing down the birth rate in western countries supports his principle of population. He was of opinion that if it were possible for each married couple to limit by a wish the number of their children, there would be reason to fear that the indolence of the human race would be very greatly increased and that the population of individual countries would never reach its natural and proper extent. Malthus’s view that control of births is ‘vice’ makes his position secure. It must, however, be remembered that modern methods of contraception bear no comparison with methods of birth control used in the days of Malthus when to bring about an abortion was probably the most common method. Modern contraceptive methods are so effective when correctly applied that they may well produce the results forecasted by Malthus in his hypothetical case of the married couple’s wish. But we are concerned with India, not Europe. The methods of contraception now practised in western countries are practically unknown in India except in the cities; even where these methods are known the facilities for using them are limited and the cost beyond the means of the masses.

The conditions in India today in general, and in the Jammu and Kashmir State in particular, except amongst the more sophisticated elements of the population, more closely resemble the conditions in Europe in the time of Malthus than present day conditions in Europe and the Malthusian theory applies with full force to our population problems. The geometrical and arithmetical ratios discussed by Malthus have been ridiculed by some but as Wattal puts it “they occupy the same place in demography as the conception of the economic man in political economy or the Euclidean point in geometry”.

52. Modern Methods of Birth Control.—Modern methods of birth control have indubitably brought about a big decrease in the birth rate in western countries. If we accept Malthus’s view that all birth control must be classed as ‘vice’, then his position is not upset by what has happened to the birth rate in western countries in the last fifty years. The contraceptive methods now practised were not known and outside practical consideration in the time when Malthus lived. If he were alive today he would probably approve of them; if the contrary is assumed then we must add

contraception to the three checks given by Malthus and his theory stands McCleary attributes to Mr J M Keynes the dictum that every country should determine what size of population is most expedient and set about getting it. This is a sound suggestion but to implement it is a different matter. Malthus's first proposition is that population is limited by the means of subsistence his second that population will increase if the means of subsistence increases unless prevented by powerful checks his third that the checks consist of moral restraint misery and vice in view of what has been said above we will add a fourth check—Contraception

53 Jammu and Kashmir State today—

Let us consider the population question with special reference to the Jammu and Kashmir State. In the past twenty years much has been done by His Highness Government to improve agriculture and develop industries. The means of subsistence have been increased in many ways. Medical facilities have been improved epidemics are being controlled with an efficiency not achieved in the past. We may assume with confidence that the efforts of His Highness Government will be continuous and that agricultural and industrial development will continue to increase the means of subsistence but there is a limit and the problem becomes more difficult year by year. For some time to come the means of subsistence can be increased by providing better roads and communications to facilitate movement reduce transport costs and improve the means of distribution of foodstuffs and other commodities whether grown in the country or imported. The cultivable and cultivated areas can be increased by the extension of existing irrigation canals and the construction of new ones. The land under cultivation can be made to produce more by the use of better methods selected seeds and manures and by the consolidation of holdings. Reduction in the number of useless cattle will make it possible to maintain well a smaller number of better quality animals for both ploughing and milking and thus make for better farming and an improved diet resulting from an increased supply of milk products. An improvement in the breed of sheep will give an increased wool crop and increase the means of subsistence obtainable from this cottage industry. The development of industries dependent on the extensive forest areas can be expanded and the mineral deposits found in many districts of the State Reasi in particular can be exploited and new industries started. The silk industry may be extended the tourist traffic encouraged and

new wealth and fresh means of subsistence created in every direction. But we can not get away from Malthus's law. However fast the means of subsistence increase the population will keep pace. In fact it is only the increased facilities and the increasing means of subsistence that have made possible the large increase of population in the last two decades. The expansion of this or that industry and the creation of new ones are not cures for poverty and unemployment in the long run because we cannot get away from the operation of Malthus's law that the greater the means of subsistence the larger the population in the absence of powerful checks. Admittedly those at present unemployed and fit to work in any new spheres of employment that may be created and thrown open to them will benefit but they will be followed by larger numbers of unemployed in the future as soon as any slump or check to expansion of trade occurs. It would be well to recognise the fact that for a country which is predominantly agricultural the population of the Jammu and Kashmir State has already reached a dangerously high level on the basis of cultivated area. In the absence of a railway to serve the heart of the country and good motor roads to reach the more remote areas quick relief of food shortages occasioned by local failure or partial failure of crops is difficult and the nearer we get to saturation point for population the more difficult it will become. Although agriculture will continue for some time to provide increased means of subsistence greater reliance will have to be placed on industries in the future. The country cannot stand still it must either continue to make progress and provide the means of subsistence adequate to support the increasing population brought into being by a continuous increase of the means of subsistence over a long period or retrogression will set in. As soon as there is a check in the provision of the means of subsistence Malthus's population checks which are always operating will come into play with greater force. Moral restraint as a factor will probably remain the same—at least for a time. Misery and vice as classed by Malthus will increase. As a result of more efficient administration and the activities of beneficent departments some of the positive checks which control population have lost power in the last two decades and are still losing power thus partly accounting for it is reasonable to assume a higher increase of population than in the previous decade. Working conditions are being improved hours of labour are being reduced epidemics are being controlled with greater efficiency diseases which

previously caused death are being cured more frequently, nursing of children has improved, maternity treatment is better. With many of the positive checks to population being weakened by the increase of knowledge and application of scientific methods the function of reducing an excessive population is likely to be thrown on to other checks, some positive others preventive; most of the latter have been classed by Malthus as vice. Migration is, of course, a remedy for over-population in any particular area and thousands of subjects of the State go to the Punjab every winter in search of employment but such migrations are mostly temporary. Most classes in the State are loath to leave their homes except for limited periods. But even if large numbers were willing to migrate, where can they go with any hope of finding the means of livelihood and a permanent home except in a comparatively few cases. The State is not the only place suffering from pressure of population. India as a whole was considered over-populated twenty years ago; since then there has been an enormous increase. We see on every side countries, provinces and states adopting what may be called a nationalistic policy in the matter of immigration and employment. This does not assist adjustment by migration, that is to say, by the transfer of large numbers of people from over-populated areas to others not so thickly populated. With the increasing nationalistic tendencies noticeable in the last decade everywhere, migration by those willing to become emigrants has been made more difficult. If the barriers are broken down everywhere conditions may become easier but this does not look likely at present. We are therefore thrown back on Malthus's checks and it seems that the most powerful of the positive checks in the future will be misery in the form of poverty, want and semi-starvation leading to weakness, susceptibility to disease and premature death. What of the other checks listed by Malthus—moral restraint and vice? We cannot assess the amount of moral restraint being exercised now or likely to be exercised in the future. Judging by the tendency in the past towards early marriage, which is now controlled by law, and the large families common everywhere, it is not a very powerful check. Vice in the Malthusian sense we may expect to increase as a check in pro-

portion to the weakening of other checks and the extent of over population.

54. **A Remedy.**—In these circumstances why should we not let our new check—contraception—play its part; in other words why not encourage birth control by the use of contraceptives as distinct from birth control after conception. The latter is rightly classed as 'vice'; contraception is not vice. This view has the support of thousands of religious and reputable persons. In the case of India, of which the Jammu and Kashmir State is essentially a part, the high death rate will only be reduced when the high birth rate is reduced. The waste of life from infantile mortality and child-birth at present is considerable. There are thousands of cases in which pregnancy takes place at the known risk of life to the mother. In thousands of families more children are not wanted; they cannot be properly clothed, fed and educated and yet they follow one after another in monotonous regularity to live a life of difficulty, handicapped from the beginning, and a source of pain and grief to all concerned. Surely, it is better to utilise the knowledge which science has placed within our reach. If the law of life and population is harsh why should we not soften it as far as we can. For the great majority of the population of the State there seem to be no religious grounds for objection to the use of contraceptives. Admittedly, the use of contraceptives is beyond the knowledge of the great majority of the people and beyond their means but the case for the use of contraceptive methods is beyond dispute if it is accepted that it does not run counter to religious teaching. It would not be possible to make the service available to all in the beginning but it is suggested that the opening of clinics in Jammu and Srinagar and in the larger towns be considered. It is unnecessary to go into details here; suffice it to say that the service should be conducted by a discreet and sympathetic staff. Service and advice should be free in certain circumstances and a fee charged to those in a position to pay. We should make good use of the knowledge we are fortunate enough to possess and give relief to untold numbers by some mitigation of the unrelenting laws of population.

tuberculosis of the lungs Mistakes as to the cause of death, apart from the diseases mentioned above, are liable in the recording of the deaths of children and infants

The object of stating at length the above facts is to show that the records of vital statistics cannot be considered inaccurate because of the original source from which they emanate though mistakes are apt to occur regarding the cause of death The fact that a certain percentage of births and deaths may not be recorded cannot be ignored but for practical purposes the data are quite reliable

The births and deaths for Kashmir Province inclusive of Srinagar city and those for Jammu Province inclusive of Jammu city are given annually for the decade in Table No 1 The figures for Kashmir Province by districts are given in Table No 2 (a) and those for districts of the Jammu Province in Table No 2 From a perusal of these tables it will be evident that the number of births everywhere exceeds the number of deaths except in Kashmir Province in 1935 The following points are worth noting—

(i) In Kashmir Province the year 1936 shows the least number of deaths (34,958) and the year 1935 the maximum number (47,467) By far the worst year is 1935 as the number of deaths has exceeded the births This was almost certainly due to a heavy epidemic of cholera which raged throughout the Valley during the summer of that year, and was responsible for 4,449 deaths But for this epidemic the death rate would have been appreciably lower 1940 is easily the best year, the number of births is 55,902 and deaths 38,580 i.e., an excess of 17,322 births over deaths Except for a small outbreak of small pox in Kashmir Valley, Muzaffarabad District and Astore, which was very easily controlled, the year was quite healthy 1936 was next best with an excess of 14,667 The death rate was high in 1933 This was apparently due to small pox and typhus epidemics the former causing 237 deaths In 1937 an epidemic of malaria visited tehsils Muzaffarabad Uri and Karnah, causing a large number of deaths In the subsequent year (1938) the birth rate was low and the death rate high The latter was partly attributable to another epidemic of cholera in the Valley resulting in 287 deaths The lower birth rate in this year could partly be accounted for by the malaria epidemic in the previous year Taken as a whole there was a definite excess of births over deaths in the decade

(ii) The figures for Jammu Province present a much better outlook than those for Kashmir In 1934 a bad epidemic of plague broke out, it was especially virulent in the Jammu District The deaths from plague alone were 1,157 The decrease of births in this year can be explained by the fact that plague appears to show a special predilection for females of child bearing age An attack of the disease generally destroys the fetus and often the mother and a consequent reduction in the recorded number of live births during the year of the epidemic is bound to occur Plague also visited the Jammu District in 1933 with 783 deaths (Table No 4) The high rate in the year 1935 is attributable to an epidemic of malaria which occurred in the province especially in the districts of Rajouri Kathua and Jammu On the whole, the excess of births over deaths is greater in the Jammu Province than in the Kashmir Province 1936 and 1938 are the best years the preponderance of births over deaths being 24,907 and 25,012 respectively In this connection it may be mentioned that after a fall in the birth rate in 1934 there was an appreciable rise in subsequent years That is what usually happens after a severe plague epidemic In the first succeeding year owing to the reduction in the number of child bearing women, the birth rate is not quite normal but in the second subsequent year it reaches a normal level

(iii) The figures for Ladakh District are self explanatory In 1931 the birth and death rates are 2,083 and 2,045 respectively—almost equal In later years a slight excess in births is noticeable so that, after a decade, in 1940 the figures are 2,364 births and 2,043 deaths The reasons for a low birth rate in this district are—

(a) The country is very mountainous and contains vast desert and treeless tracts at altitudes from 12,000 to 18,000 ft above sea level

- (b) Rainfall is very scanty—the average is 5.7" and crops are poor.
- (c) Only 0.3 per cent. of the area is fit for cultivation.
- (d) The Small-pox epidemic in 1937 in Skardu Tehsil cost more than 1,000 lives before it could be brought under control.
- (e) A virulent malaria epidemic which resulted in more than 500 deaths visited the district.
- (f) Buddhists, who live in Ladakh Tehsil and parts of Kargil, are polyandrous; only one man in the family marries. The other brothers do not marry as there are not enough women to go round and they have not the means to support a wife and family.
- (g) A fair number of the residents of Skardu and Kargil Tehsils migrate to Kashmir and the plains of British India before the onset of winter every year and a number of them do not return for considerable periods.

(2) EPIDEMICS AND IMPORTANT DISEASES.

A. Plague.—(i) The Punjab was infected with plague in 1898 and the Jammu and Kashmir State in 1901. The disease was wholly confined to the Jammu Province and especially to the Jammu District, which is in close proximity to the Sialkot District of the Punjab.

A perusal of Table No. 3 will show that the number of deaths during the four decades was 40,905. The same table will show that the number of deaths caused by plague in the State for each of the four decades was 23,840 in 1901-10, 9,134 in 1911-20, 5,251 in 1921-30 and 2,680 in 1931-40. For details of the decade 1931-40 reference may be made to Table No. 4. Within a period of 30 years, the death rate has fallen from 23,840 to 2,680. This is decidedly a big drop. In fact, during 1934 the number of deaths was 1,157, in 1935 it was 7, in 1936 it was 2 and in 1937 it was 1 only. Since then no case has been reported.

From the behaviour of the disease in the past, one may be permitted to conclude, pending further investigations, that plague exhibits a long term periodicity. During the actual plague epochs, the disease exhibits no well defined periodicity but tends to recur at intervals whose minimum duration is two years and whose maximum is variable.

(ii) The problem presented by the prevention of plague offers formidable difficulties. Although there has not been a single case of plague in the Jammu District, the endemic centre for plague in the State, since 1937, it would be very unwise to assert that epidemics will not recur again. No radical change in the habits and customs of the people can be expected in the near future whilst the rehousing of the population presents unsurmountable difficulties. Above all, not only is the rat almost a domestic animal living in the closest association with man but, by reason both of its number and its highly prolific reproductive capacity, no appreciable reduction of rat infestation can be expected in spite of all the efforts that are being made to destroy this pest.

Nevertheless, much can be done by measures designed to exclude rats permanently from the habitations of man by prompt evacuation of houses upon the appearance of rat plague, by inoculation of contacts, by rat proofing of grain-stores and, last but not least, by carrying out intensive rat destruction during the "off-season" in endemic foci with the object of reducing the number of centres whence infection will be disseminated during the next plague season and thus hastening the arrival of the time when the "immunity" factor will exceed the "infection" factor, and plague, both in man and rat, will spontaneously disappear.

An anti-plague-scheme, based upon lines somewhat similar to those outlined above, was started in May 1934, the worst plague year in the decade, in the Jammu Province and was operating till June 1939, a period of five years, at a cost of about Rs. 1,69,500 to the Government.

B. Cholera—The Kashmir Valley has always had epidemics of cholera. The disease is not endemic here but, once cases are imported into the valley, it spreads like wild fire, especially because of the innumerable waterways traversing the length and breadth of the valley. The record of the past five decades has been given in Table No 3. The number of deaths in the decade 1891-1900 is 21,712, in 1901-1910, 17,118, in 1911-20, 18,064, in 1921-30, 19,857 and in the decade 1931-40 it has fallen to the lowest level in 50 years, viz, 5,582. As in the case of plague, this indicates an achievement worthy of praise. There was an epidemic in the summer of 1935 with 4,449 deaths in the valley but the disease during this year was controlled with an efficiency that is unique in the medical history of the State. Mass anti cholera inoculations were performed within a very short period. The total number of inoculations was 1,306,273 and this work was speedily carried out in every nook and corner of the valley. About Rs 105,000 were spent on this work alone, the results were very satisfactory and only 4,449 deaths occurred. In the majority of cases a single dose of 1 c c was thought to be sufficient to confer immunity, it was not found practicable to give the customary two injections. It was a gigantic experiment in anti cholera inoculation in the State and proved highly effective. During the last decade there were three minor epidemics apart from the one discussed above, in 1931 (Kashmir), in 1938 (Jammu Province) and in 1933 (Kashmir), these were not of any great importance and were soon brought under control. The provision of a clean water supply has been undertaken in many parts of the State in this decade and this has proved a great help in lowering the incidence of cholera. Tables No 3 and No 5 give the number of deaths from cholera in this decade. The number of deaths for each year of the decade is not available.

C. Small-pox.—Kashmir Province and the Frontier Districts are the worst sufferers from this disease as is shown in Table 5. The total number of deaths for the last three decades is shown in Table 3 and is as follows—

In 1911-20, 16,405, in 1921-30, 15,546 and in 1931-40, 13,135 deaths. There has been a decided decrease in the number of deaths during the course of the last 30 years though this decrease is small and not as satisfactory as it ought to have been especially when the highly effective weapon of vaccination is in our hands. The reasons which might account for this are—

- (i) A spirit of apathy and evasion towards vaccination prevailed among a section of the population. Even in places like Jammu and Srinagar where vaccination is compulsory, parents manage somehow to evade vaccination. The Health Officer, Jammu has observed that some children even upto the age of 12-15 are not vaccinated.
- (ii) The geography of the country makes vaccinating campaigns in the mofussil difficult. The area is extensive and mountainous, villages are scattered and their population spread about at considerable distances, vaccinators can only go out once or twice a year and, if a child is somehow missed in that particular year, its vaccination will be postponed till the subsequent year. To make matters worse, weather conditions are frequently adverse and the access of the vaccinators to distant and isolated places becomes more difficult on account of rain or snow. Many places are only accessible to the vaccination staff during the six months of the summer. The Frontier Districts of Ladakh and Astore, and the Tehsils Kishtwar, Ramban and Reasi suffer particularly due to adverse geographical and weather conditions.

For the decade under review, the annual death figures for each year are not available. Yet the following resume of the small pox epidemics will give an insight into the state of affairs. The years 1931 and 1932 were uneventful. In 1933 there was an epidemic in the Kashmir Province, resulting in 237 deaths. In 1934 an epidemic broke out in the Ladakh and Gilgit Districts with 56 and 220 deaths respectively, in 1935 there was another epidemic in the Hunza and Nagar ilaqas of the Gilgit Agency, 1936 saw another epidemic in the Kashmir Province with 241 deaths, in 1937 Ladakh District was very seriously affected by a virulent small pox epidemic resulting in more than 1,000 deaths. Many of the deaths had already occurred before medical aid could come to the rescue and control the spread of the disease. Here, as has been stated above, the climatic and geographical conditions of the district were greatly responsible for

thwarting preventive efforts. In the same year a smaller epidemic broke out in the Mirpur District of the Jammu Province with 65 deaths. In 1940 an epidemic threatened the Kashmir Province, particularly Muzaffarabad District, but measures were speedily adopted and the disease was brought under control.

Table No. 8 represents the number of vaccinations, both primary and re-vaccinations, performed in the State during the decade under review. It will be seen that in 1933 primary vaccinations reached the high figure of 137,198 as compared to 74,789 in 1931 on account of the small-pox epidemic in Kashmir. In 1937 the number of vaccinations again went as high as 136,006 as this was an epidemic year. The Vaccination Department were alarmed by this epidemic and redoubled their efforts as is evident from the very large number of subsequent vaccinations, the best year being 1939 with 167,609 primary operations and 127,271 re-vaccinations. In 1940, 140,877 primary vaccinations and 58,363 re-vaccinations were performed. On the whole the progress of vaccination has been maintained and it is hoped that the small-pox scourge will dwindle to a minimum and the consequent deaths, disfigurement and blindness will be eliminated. There is no doubt that already much has been accomplished in this connection.

D. Fevers.—Table No. 5 gives the total number of deaths due to fevers of all kinds in the State for the decade 1931-40 as 209,825. The population of the Jammu District according to the 1931 Census was 336,766 and the number of deaths totals 45,466. The deaths per year in this district are as follows:—

Year.	District.	No. of deaths.
1931 ..	.. Jammu	4,871
1932 ..	.. „	4,943
1933 ...	.. „	4,944
1934 ..	.. „	6,013
1935 ..	.. „	4,547
1936 ..	.. „	3,840
1937 ..	.. „	4,043
1938 ..	.. „	4,236
1939 ..	.. „	3,986
1940 ..	.. „	4,043
Total ..		45,466

From a perusal of these figures, it is clear that the average number of deaths in a year comes to 13.47 per 1,000. It will be seen that the number of deaths was high in 1934 (6,013); during this year the incidence of plague was large. Reasi comes next with a total of 30,829 deaths and then follows Kathua District (30,717).

Before discussing the incidence of fevers during the decade, certain facts are to be borne in mind.

(i) As pointed out in the beginning, the death reporter (Village Chowkidar) is apt to conceal his ignorance of the actual cause of death in the simple word 'fever', in Hindustani 'Bukhar' In malaria infected localities like Ranbursinghpura, Kathua, Rajouri, Bhumber Muzaffarabad, Uri, Ramnagar, Udhampur and Ramban, all endemic foci of malaria, deaths from fevers, in the majority of cases, are attributable to malaria, especially when such deaths are reported during the malarial season and also during its aftermath

(ii) Other diseases like enteric fever, Malta fever, seven day fever, influenza, tuberculosis and pneumonia, to which the relatives or the Chowkidar are unable to affix a name, will all conveniently be placed under the one single heading of "Fever"

(iii) (a) In the Kashmir Valley, where malaria is non-existent, the incidence of fevers, due to typhoid, para typhoid and the dysentery group is fairly high on account of bad sanitary conditions

(b) Malta fever appears to be quite common in Kashmir but it is very seldom that this disease is properly diagnosed in the valley, much less so in other parts of the State, because of want of facilities for diagnosis This disease is often mistaken for enteric fever

(c) Acute rheumatic fever is commonly met with in the valley, frequently resulting in a damaged heart, and this may be the reason for finding so many cases of heart disease in Kashmir This is also included under the head of Fever'

(d) Tuberculosis which is prevalent in Kashmir may be classed as 'Fever

(e) Typhus, outbreaks of which are frequently met with in Kashmir, is sometimes included under 'Fever

(iv) Acute tonsillitis, other streptococcal infections and pyrexias, where diagnosis may not be established, are usually labelled as 'Fever'

In view of the above it is not surprising that deaths on account of 'Fever' are extraordinarily high All considered, the fact remains that fevers are taking a heavy toll of life

With regard to malaria nothing substantial has been done so far Cases of malaria have been found in places like Skardu, Kishtwar, Padar and Bhadrawah even though the altitude is high It is also quite common in Ramban Udhampur Reasi, Mirpur and Poonch There were epidemics of malaria in the Jammu Province during the years 1932 1935 and 1936 and in 1937 in the Kashmir Province in tehsils Muzaffarabad, Uri and Karnah In 1938-39 malaria was again prevalent in Skardu Tehsil But apart from these exacerbations, which come off and on, the seasonal prevalence in all the endemic foci of the disease is well known The Government spends large sums of money annually on purchase of quinine which is freely distributed to people throughout the State Beyond that measure nothing else has been done which could technically be termed a preventive measure for control of malaria on a big and scientific basis It is hoped the next decade will be more fortunate in this respect

E. Typhoid and Para-typhoid.—Typhoid and Para typhoid fevers commonly occur throughout the State Attempts are on foot to give the people pure water to drink and general sanitation is being improved but in this field, although a lot has been done much remains to be accomplished

F. Typhus.—Typhus may conveniently be placed amongst fevers' and in village returns it is usually placed in that category It is only when it appears in the form of an epidemic that it attracts notice During the decade under review, typhus was responsible for 465 deaths out of which 457 occurred in Baramulla District, 7 in Muzaffarabad District and one in Astore, this appears to be an underestimate In 1931 it broke out in an epidemic form in Gilgit and in 1933 in the Kashmir Valley, again in 1936 in Bandipur with 17 deaths In 1937 it was prevalent in an epidemic form in the districts of Baramulla and Anantnag

G. Tuberculosis of the Lungs.—Table 9, compiled from the returns of all the hospitals and dispensaries in the State, indicates the incidence of cases

Table 5 shows that the number of deaths during the decade was 15,300. Anantnag District is by far the worst with 5,317 deaths, with an average of 531.7 deaths per year or a rate of 0.54 per 1,000. Srinagar City is badly affected with a death rate of about 1.65 per 1,000 per annum. Similarly, Udhampur and Jammu Districts are bad. On going through the records of Jammu District, it transpired that the Jammu Tehsil and Ranbirsinghpura Tehsil recorded many more deaths from tuberculosis than Samba or Akhnoor. In any case Kashmir is far worse in this respect than Jammu.

The Anti-tuberculosis Campaign was started in 1929 with the patronage extended by His Late Majesty King George V and the grant of a considerable sum of money from Their Majesties' Jubilee Fund and by the generosity of His Highness' Government. Owing to the personal interest taken by the Ruler of the State considerable progress has been made in the expansion of this work.

The Tuberculosis Department is under a specialist. There are five institutions at present—two Tuberculosis dispensaries, one each in Srinagar and in Jammu, one sanatorium at Tangmarg and two hospitals for advanced cases, one in Jammu and the other at Srinagar. In addition to the above there is also a small sanatorium at Batote.

Tangmarg Sanatorium can accommodate 100 beds and is equipped with an X-Ray plant; up-to-date treatment is being carried out there. The average annual expenditure for upkeep is between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 60,000.

In spite of all these laudable efforts tuberculosis appears to be on the increase. This may be due either to the actual increase of the disease or to the fact that cases are being added which hitherto remained unindentified and are now coming to light with the help of better methods of diagnosis.

With an up-to-date Tuberculosis Department as a separate unit, striving hard to fight the disease, there is every prospect that the incidence of tuberculosis will now decline.

Other tubercular diseases, such as tuberculosis of the glands, bones, and joints, abdominal tuberculosis and tuberculosis of the skin are also quite common. The number of cases recorded at various dispensaries has been shown in Table 9. It will be seen that the incidence is on the increase in both provinces.

H. Pneumonias.—The figures for deaths in the decade are available only for Jammu and Srinagar Cities and for Jammu and Mirpur Districts. Jammu District shows a large number of deaths as compared with Mirpur. The incidence of cases in both provinces shows a slow rise during the last four years of the decade. The total number of deaths recorded in the Jammu District is 10,438 as is shown in Table 6.

I. Maternal Mortality.—The figures for maternal deaths in the decade are available only for Jammu and Srinagar Cities and for Jammu District; they are given in Table 6. It has been observed from the figures for the Jammu District that these deaths are not so common in that area as in the urban areas of Jammu and Srinagar. In Srinagar the average death rate is 17.6 per thousand of births. In Jammu City it is about 16.9 per 1,000. The maternal mortality rate in Jammu District is about 2 per thousand live births. This appears to be somewhat underestimated. Women welfare Centres at Jammu and Srinagar are doing very useful work in this connection. In these centres expectant mothers are advised in matters concerning mother-craft and care of babies by a Lady Doctor and a Health Visitor. The mothers and babies attend centres where ante-natal and post-natal instructions are given. The Health Visitor also visits women in their houses and instructs them. She also attends to confinements wherever necessary, free of charge. The centres also train women as 'Dais' who, after completion of their training, are examined by a board and, if declared successful, are granted a license to conduct normal cases of labour.

J. Infantile Mortality.—(Table 6). The death of infants below one year seems to be quite common in rural as well as urban areas, particularly the latter. It is note-worthy that infant mortality has steadily increased in the decade, so much so that in 1940 the figures for Srinagar City were as high as 1,358, a rate of 195.6 per thousand live births. In Jammu District the average death rate per thousand births was about 10 which appears to be an underestimate.

Frequency of pregnancy has a very direct bearing on maternal and infantile mortality. Early marriage followed by early consummation, and in consequence by early maternity, leads to high infant and maternal mortality. Even if the mother is lucky to escape death, she often in such cases suffers from chronic ill health, invalidism and allied troubles. Repeated pregnancies occurring at very short intervals are liable to prove a source of many ailments like anaemia, tuberculosis, etc. The remedy lies in aiming at fewer and better babies, reduction in the incidence of immature maternity and general improvement in the standard of living and social conditions.

The causes of infantile mortality are infantile debility, respiratory diseases, convulsions, diarrhoea and dysentery.

K. Injuries.—The number of deaths due to injuries during the decade was 3,572. This includes accidental deaths of all kinds in the way of drowning, falls, murders, snake bites, suicides, burns, etc. In rural areas drowning in wells, ponds and rivers is quite common. Snake bites are quite common in Jammu Province, especially in the districts of Jammu, Murpur and Kathua. For instance, in the former the number of deaths from snake bites was 122. Taken as a whole the incidence of deaths by injuries is not at all high. Table 5 gives details of all the districts.

L. Diseases of the digestive system.—(Table 9) With a view to gauge the extent of digestive diseases in the State figures for cases of dyspepsia were collected from the returns of all the dispensaries. It is interesting to note that Kashmir Province, and especially the Kashmir Valley, is responsible for a large number of such cases. It will be seen that the number of such cases who attended the hospitals was in no year less than 45,000. There was a progressive increase in numbers from the year 1932 to 1937, since the latter year the figure has gone down very slightly but it has not gone down below 50,000.

Jammu Province has a low incidence yet it is surprising to note that in 1939 the number of cases went up to above 60,000, fortunately numbers declined again to just above 41,000 in the following year.

The factors conducive to dyspepsia may be summarised as below—

- (a) Diet—The people in Kashmir Valley live on rice which is now largely polished and which has a low vitamin content. Raw green vegetables are sparingly taken or none at all. Fruits are seldom if ever taken. The consumption of milk and its products is an exception rather than a rule. Very small quantities of milk are taken with salted tea which is a decoction of green tea leaves and is the universal beverage of the people.
- (b) The big rice meals to which they are accustomed lead to a dilated stomach and ultimately to dyspepsia.
- (c) Bad oral hygiene.

M. Helminthiasis.—*Ascaris* infestation is almost universal in Kashmir. This is generally due to bad sanitation and improper disposal of human excreta. Fresh night soil is used as a manure and is sold as such by the Srinagar Municipality to cultivators who use it in vegetable gardens. Tape-worm infestation is rather uncommon.

N. Ankylostomiasis.—Ankylostomiasis is often seen in Jammu Province. During the decade 1,092 stools suspected to contain the ova of *Ankylostoma* were examined in the Chemical Laboratory, Jammu out of which 234 were positive.

In areas of the Jammu Province where there is a scarcity of water, and people are obliged to drink water from tanks and ponds, Guinea-worm is quite common.

O. Leprosy.—(Table 9) In India it has been found that there is strikingly close relationship between rainfall and humidity and Leprosy incidence. The relatively high Indian Leprosy rates of 0.5 to 1 or more per mille are met with in the wet areas of Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Eastern

Central Provinces, the Himalayas, and the very wet east coast of India, the last area extending up into Deccan and Berar. On the other hand, rates of under 0.15 per mille are met with in the very dry, hot N. W. Punjab, Rajputana, Sindh and in central Madras.

The explanation of these facts, suggested by Rogers, is that dry heat is inimical to the survival of lepra bacillus outside the body whilst moist heat would favour this and also may act through the numerous insects' bites in hot humid climates producing minute lesions of the surface epithelium, affording entrance to just those layers of the dermal tissues where the Lepra bacillus flourishes best.

The incidence of leprosy in the State is as follows:—

During the years 1931 and 1938 the number of leprosy cases in Kashmir exceeded 500 per year; in 1932 it was about 800 and in the years 1933, 1936 and 1940 it exceeded 300 in each year. Obviously, the population of lepers is far more in Kashmir than in Jammu where the maximum figure was below two hundred in 1933. The figures have been taken from the annual returns of cases of leprosy who attended the dispensaries for treatment.

The accuracy of the above figures is disputable unless a proper census is taken of the number of lepers residing in the State. An investigation into the various factors which are instrumental in the spread of the disease is desirable and is going to be taken up.

(3) VENEREAL DISEASES.

Table 9 gives the number of cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea which attended the dispensaries of the State for treatment. Only a very small percentage of these cases appear to have been diagnosed by proper laboratory methods; the diagnosis in the majority of these cases is almost entirely symptomatic. The total number of Kahn's Serological Tests performed in the Chemical Laboratory Jammu during the decade is 1,554 out of which 782 were found positive for syphilis. It would appear that the incidence of gonorrhoea is comparatively much lower than that of syphilis.

The Government has three Venereal Dispensaries operating in Ramnagar Tehsil where it is feared that the incidence of Venereal diseases has been rather high. The first such dispensary was started in 1929 and work has been going on ever since. By comparing the population figures of Ramnagar Tehsil an excess of 4,410 has been found in the present census; the actual population in 1931 was 55,666 and that for 1941 60,076. This shows that the anti-venereal treatment has proved its efficacy in this area. The dispensaries were placed in this area because of the fact that the population was believed to have declined on account of the prevalence of these diseases. An intensive campaign in the affected areas is under contemplation.

(4) DIETETICS.

As stated elsewhere Kashmir is a rice growing province and rice is thus the staple food in the valley. In the hilly areas, maize appears to be the chief article of diet. Rice is taken with green vegetables fried in small quantities of oil. Meat and eggs are very seldom taken and the same is the case with fruit and milk. In Jammu Province the staple food is barley, wheat or maize; rice is taken by a section of the population which appears to be very small. Rice is grown in Ranbir-singhpura Tehsil and there forms the main portion of the diet. It appears that the dietary standard is comparatively higher in Jammu than in Kashmir.

Proteins, fats, fruits, green vegetables and vitamins appear very sparingly in the dietary of the people of the State. It is only the well-to-do, a very small percentage of the population, who can afford, perhaps, to take a balanced diet. The poor cannot for want of means.

To get an insight into the state of nutrition of the people, figures have been collected for dental caries from the returns of the dispensaries. There is a steady rise in the number of cases of dental caries every year.

Rickets and Osteomalacia (in women) are often met within the Kashmir Valley. The frequency with which Caesarian sections are performed on pregnant women in Kashmir is well known this is due to rickety pelvis and osteomalacia. It is indirectly responsible for the increase in the number of maternal and infantile deaths.

Pellagra is also met with in certain parts of Kashmir. True Beri Beri does not appear to exist in Kashmir although milled and polished rice is the staple food in urban areas. Yet it is a fact that manifestations of partial avitaminosis (Vitamin B) are often observed. The years 1933 and 1940 show quite a high incidence of a scurvy like condition. During winter in Kashmir fruits and vegetables containing vitamin are unobtainable.

(5) GENERAL SANITATION

It is safe to assert that sanitation has greatly improved during this decade as compared to former decades. Apart from Jammu and Srinagar Municipalities there are now 25 Town Area Committees they are located at all District headquarters important Tehsil headquarters and certain hill stations. This has improved the sanitation of these places. Pure water supply paving of lanes and streets laying of proper drains general cleanliness of the area improvement of housing proper disposal of refuse and excreta and sanitary control of articles of food are the main headings under which improvements have been effected. The details of sanitary work done in the rural areas by the Rural Development Department during the decade have been given in Table 7.

(6) BIRTH CONTROL

Despite the illiteracy and ignorance of the masses in the State it may be permissible to observe that families with a high fertility rate do resent the increased number of children of their families especially when means are lacking to feed so many mouths. Mothers particularly in such cases often seek advice to help them to postpone the arrival of another baby for a considerable period. To achieve this they try all sorts of quack remedies. Prolonged lactation which in a certain number of cases does help is often resorted to. A belief although unfounded that there may be a safe period when the chances of conception are negligible does exist in the minds of these people.

At the same time educated people do often resort to methods of birth control which practised in a half hearted and unscientific manner are often associated with failure. It is therefore quite correct to say that birth control methods which could seriously affect the population figures are not practised by the people in this country.

(7) CONCLUSIONS

- (i) The manner in which vital statistics are collected if not ideal is not wholly unsatisfactory.
- (ii) Births show a clear preponderance over deaths in the decade despite the various epidemics diseases and several adverse economic factors.
- (iii) The decade has been on the whole exceptionally fortunate regarding epidemics. A comparison with past decades reveals a great decline in the number of deaths from plague and cholera and to a smaller extent from small pox. In fact plague has been non-existent since 1937. The control of the cholera epidemic in 1935 was a unique instance of what preventive medicine can accomplish. Much has been done to decrease small pox. Efforts to overcome diseases in general have gone on steadily and have met with a considerable amount of success.
- (iv) Malaria is still prevalent and epidemics of this disease occur frequently. A survey has been recently made by experts and preventive measures are being worked out.
- (v) Tuberculosis although still on the increase is being tackled with ever increasing zeal. With an improvement in the social and economic conditions of the people the present efforts will bring greater success in the control of this disease.

(vii) Infantile mortality and maternal deaths are still on the increase. The state of affairs might have been worse but for the preventive measures adopted.

(viii) Leprosy is still rife in certain areas. A survey is going to be undertaken and preventive measures worked out.

(ix) The venereal dispensaries have done very useful work in fighting the venereal diseases. A campaign on a large scale against venereal diseases in affected areas is under contemplation.

(x) The question of nutrition and dietetics is not one which can easily be solved unless the economic condition of the population as a whole is improved. The public should be educated in a manner that will bring home to them the principles and advantages of a balanced diet and a hygienic mode of living. The starting of a school of medical services is advised. A nutrition survey of the State is being contemplated.

(xi) Much has been achieved in the direction of improvement of sanitation in general and the rate at which both rural and urban areas are progressing in this direction augurs well for the future of this country.

(xii) It is not out of place to mention that the construction of two new big modern hospitals, one in Jammu and the other in Srinagar is a matter of great satisfaction; in the near future they will serve as important centres of healing for the suffering humanity of the State.

TABLE No. I
VITAL STATISTICS, JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE

Year	JAMMU PROVINCE		KASHMIR PROVINCE	
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
1931	40202	25077	46847	35430
1932	40615	27311	44944	35324
1933	46155	33045	43092	35648
1934	40053	31404	46533	36392
1935	45401	34206	46650	47467
1936	51846	26939	49625	34958
1937	50103	30042	51330	42552
1938	49127	24115	46509	43220
1939	46708	31620	43716	36875
1940	49070	30772	55902	38580
Total	459280	294531	475148	386448

TABLE No. 2

VITAL STATISTICS BY DISTRICTS OF THE JAMMU PROVINCE

Year.	JAMMU DISTRICT		MIRPUR DISTRICT		RAMBHA DISTRICT		REASHT DISTRICT		PUNJABUR DISTRICT		JAMMU CITY	
	BIRTHS	DEATHS	BIRTHS	DEATHS	BIRTHS	DEATHS	BIRTHS	DEATHS	BIRTHS	DEATHS	BIRTHS	DEATHS
1931	8487	2444	694	327	634	453	644	1281	535	4791	1414	268
1932	874	2812	324	313	644	405	675	222	1125	532	1159	272
1933	10474	3111	676	327	2147	554	631	1221	244	652	1222	631
1934	11219	317	712	287	44	125	222	314	211	624	122	659
1935	11219	3112	1117	344	627	522	631	311	224	265	1434	269
1936	12155	3572	411	324	631	411	511	425	111	441	1537	213
1937	1257	211	111	114	112	114	112	121	111	111	111	111
1938	1311	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
1939	1411	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
1940	15314	3579	1111	1112	1111	4225	2525	411	2219	5531	1742	274
Total	103734	25545	93428	42631	62977	43928	70530	37350	67662	56503	14440	3453

TABLE No 2 (a)

VITAL STATISTICS BY DISTRICTS OF THE KASHMIR PROVINCE AND LADAKH

Year.	ANANTNAG DISTRICT		BARAMULLA DISTRICT		MUZAFFARABAD DISTRICT		SRINAGAR CITY		LADAKH DISTRICT		TOTAL	
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
1931	.. 17979	14331	15006	11492	7318	4564	4461	2998	2083	2045	46847	35430
1932	.. 18200	13936	14821	12208	5419	4414	3996	2603	2508	2163	44944	35324
1933	.. 16828	14053	13224	10184	5353	4013	5262	5044	2425	2354	43092	35648
1934	. 21583	17076	10735	8433	5545	4531	6476	4235	2194	2117	46533	36392
1935	.. 20553	24394	10902	10510	5653	5131	6674	4662	2868	2770	46650	47467
1936	.. 22852	16847	11826	7610	5912	4147	6230	4041	2805	2313	49625	34958
1937	. 24793	20563	11974	9248	5224	5030	6024	4281	3315	3430	51330	42552
1938	. 20161	19186	12196	10519	5157	5608	5693	4674	3302	3233	46509	43220
1939	. 18987	14587	11352	10030	4259	5233	5923	4174	3195	2851	43716	36875
1940	.. 26714	17776	13700	9498	6184	4473	6940	4790	2364	2043	55902	38580
											Grand Total	.. 475148 388446

NOTE—The total number of still births recorded for the decade for Anantnag, Baramulla and Muzaffarabad Districts is 3621

TABLE No. 3

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE FROM
CHOLERA, SMALL-POX AND PLAGUE FOR THE FIVE DECADES FROM 1891 TO 1940

TABLE No 4

PLAGUE DEATHS IN THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE DURING THE DECADE 1931-40 SHOWN BY YEARS

Year		Jammu District	Jammu City	Kathua	Mirpur	Reasi	Anantnag	Baramulla	Srinagar	Total
1931	227	6						233
1932	..	.	466	31						497
1933	..	.	751	30	2					783
1934		..	1020	113	5		14			1157
1935	.		7							7
1936	..		2							2
1937			1							1
1938										
1939	..									
1940										
Total			2474	185	7		14			2680

TABLE No 6

DEATHS FROM SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES TAKEN AS A SAMPLE FOR THE DECADE 1931-40
IN THE JAMMU DISTRICT, JAMMU CITY, SRINAGAR CITY AND MIRPUR DISTRICT

	Infant Mortality	Maternal Deaths	Pneumonias	Measles
Jammu City	2156	245	1285	190
Srinagar City	8487	951	5307	41
Jammu District	1222	229	10438	585
Mirpur District	Not available	Not available	1650	Not available
Total	11865	1425	18880	816

TABLE No. 7

SANITARY IMPROVEMENT WORK IN RURAL AREAS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE DURING THE LAST DECADE.

Nature of Improvement	Works executed.				No.
1. Water Supply Construction and improvement of wells	100
				Construction and improvement of ponds, springs and tanks etc. .	200
				Construction of reservoirs	7
2. Pavements and drainage	—	Constructions, repairs and pavement of roads	75
				Constructions and repairs of lanes	30
				Constructions and repairs of ghats, bunds, etc	38
				Construction of culverts	298
				Construction and repairs to drains —	21
				Construction and repairs to bridges —	5
3. Disposal of Excreta	—	Construction and repairs of bathing places —	94
				Construction and repairs of latrines	116
				Dung pits constructed	3846
4. Housing improvement Improvement of houses such as ventilations, white washing and draining etc.	3746
5. Medical aid Medical aid rendered such as first aid dressing, distribution of quinine etc.	243286 persons.

TABLE No 8

TOTAL NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS IN THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE BY YEARS

Year	Primary Vaccinations	Re-vaccinations
1931	74789	9722
1932	117410	16537
1933	137198	67218
1934	118955	36506
1935	104498	28505
1936	118537	54420
1937	136006	46270
1938	134165	77644
1939	167609	27271
1940	140877	38364

TABLE No 9—CONTD

Year	GONORRHOEA		SYPHILIS		LEPROSY		T B LUNGS		OTHER T B D SEASES	
	Kashmir	Jammu	Kashmir	Jammu	Kashmir	Jammu	Kashmir	Jammu	Kashmir	Jammu
1931	3325	2595	6812	7050	519	245	1552	581	810	672
1932	2758	2226	6425	4325	798	98	842	421	976	638
1933	3472	2453	7060	6923	386	192	1109	333	101	590
1934	3151	1227	8212	2927	210	56	665	522	565	685
1935	3523	2180	8660	5860	335	105	2872	518	660	685
1936	4112	2754	5550	5890	325	168	845	615	885	656
1937	3980	3223	5960	5792	78	135	1082	1082	1005	716
1938	3476	3090	5676	4280	525	108	1995	748	785	715
1939	3250	3176	5526	5112	98	162	1638	905	822	812
1940	2790	3480	4091	6982	342	225	1588	940	823	856

Census of India 1941

VOL. XXII

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Part II

TABLES.

IMPERIAL TABLE I AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES.

Area, Houses and Population.

NOTES.

1. The area of the State and its districts remains the same as in 1931 except that the Gilgit District shown in 1931 with an area of 3112 sq. miles has been split into the two districts Astore and Gilgit (Leased Area); the joint area of these is the same as that shown for Gilgit in 1931.

2. (a) The districts Baramulla and Anantnag correspond to the districts designated "Baramulla District (including Langet) or Kashmir North" and "Srinagar District (including City) or Kashmir South" respectively in the 1931 tables. There is no change in the area of either.

(b) The Jammu District includes Jammy City and the Anantnag District includes Srinagar City.

(c) In 1931 the district now designated Gilgit Agency was shown as 'Frontier Illaqa'; there is no change in boundaries or area.

3. The Natural Divisions given in Subsidiary Table III and elsewhere in the tables comprise exactly the same areas as in 1931; the administrative units forming each such division are given in Subsidiary Table IV.

4. The population of the three villages of Karloop, Raipur and Kothar, together constituting the Karloop Jagir which is under the administration of the Poonch Jagir, was included with the population of the Jammu District in 1921 and 1931. On this occasion the population of the villages Karloop and Raipur, together totalling 876, has been included in the population of the Jammu Tehsil of the Jammu District and of village Kothar, totalling 992, in the Ramnagar Tehsil of the Udampur District because the villages mentioned are actually located in the Tehsils and districts named.

5. The population of cantonments, shown separately in Imperial Tables III, IV and V, is included in the districts within which they are situated. Included in the figures for the Jammu Cantonment are those members of the State forces who at the time of the census were serving overseas; they totalled 320. Troops belonging to the State Military Forces serving in British India at the time of the census were enumerated in the areas in which they were stationed at the time of the census and are not included in the figures for Jammu and Kashmir. They numbered 1520.

6. The population of tehsils, which together make up the population of the districts shown in this table, is given separately in State Table I which follows Imperial Table XVI. The population of the villages in each tehsil is given separately in Part III of the report the title of which is 'Village Tables and Housing Statistics'. Part III has been published for local issue only.

7. For the purpose of the census in British India a 'Town' means every municipality, cantonment or continuous collection of houses which has urban characteristics or which is rich in historic association or constitutes an important trade centre with a population of more than 5000 persons. In these tables we have followed past practice in the State and have shown a number of places as towns with a population of less than 5000 and in some cases lacking urban characteristics. The places so included, which do not comply with the usual standard, have local historic associations or importance. There is only one change in the list of towns compared with 1931. Gilgit Cantonment has ceased to exist. Nowshera Cantonment has been created since 1931.

8. A 'village' for the purpose of these tables is a well recognised area with definite boundaries for revenue assessment purposes. Hamlets have not been treated as separate villages; they are included with the village within the area of which they are situated. The number of villages shown in the table is 8740 against 8903 shown in the corresponding table for 1931. Some villages shown in

1931 have ceased to exist altogether others shown separately in 1931 have ceased to exist as separate villages A House for the purpose of these tables is any building boat tent cave etc in which any person or persons were found at the time of the census to reside alone or with others as a separate communal unit

10 On the basis of the classification of towns adopted for this table and in Imperial Tables III IV and V the urban/rural ratio is 11.49 : 100 but if the standard definition be adopted viz places with a population exceeding 5000 the ratio works out at 8.82 : 100

11 The figures for rainfall given in column 8 of Subsidiary Table I are for 1940 and represent the averages calculated from the figures available for the different stations in each district as supplied by the Meteorological Reporter to His Highness Government In a country with such diverse conditions in parts of every district such figures can at best only be approximate for any particular district as a whole

12 The figures given in Subsidiary Table I are all based on data supplied by the Revenue Department of His Highness Government except in the case of density and rainfall

13 The figures given in Subsidiary I for Net cultivated area represent the gross cultivated area less the double cropped area fallows are not included The gross cultivated area is represented by the net cultivated area plus the double cropped area For the purpose of this table cultivable area is the area in any district deemed to be fit and available for cultivation

14 Column 21 of Subsidiary I represents the balance of the area under crops not covered by columns 9 to 20 Kharaaba means the area under crops not maturing or harvested This column also covers crops for which details are lacking or not covered by column 14

15 (a) For Subsidiary II the tehsil was taken as the unit The density per square mile having been calculated for each tehsil in each Natural Division the tehsils were classified according to the groups shown in the table and the collective area in square miles and the collective population (000 omitted) of each density group calculated

The percentage figures show the ratio that the area and population to which they refer bear to the total area and population respectively of each Natural Division

(b) There are no tehsils in the State with a density exceeding 750 persons per square mile

16 () Subsidiary III shows the number of persons per 1000 houses and the number of houses per 100 square miles whereas the corresponding subsidiary table in 1931 shows the number of persons per house and the number of houses per square mile The figures relating to previous censuses have been adjusted accordingly

(b) The figures for 1901 are incomplete Where blanks are shown it indicates that correct figures are not available

17 The figures for 1901 in Subsidiary IV are lacking to the extent shown by the blanks

18 Tabulation in British India and in many states was restricted owing to the war with the result that Imperial Table VI has not been produced for such areas In these circumstances the proportion of the sexes in Subsidiary IV cannot be given for the natural population

IMPERIAL TABLE I

I—AREA HOUSES

District or State	Area in square miles	Towns	Villages	OCCUPIED HOUSES		
				Total	In Towns	In Villages
				5	6	7
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	84471	39	8740	764424	67983	696441
JAMMU PROVINCE	12378	21	4333	400226	25339	374887
(a) Total Districts	10636	20	4004	319141	23739	295402
Jammu	1147	5	1165	88263	12974	72289
Kathua	1023	3	503	37593	2605	34903
Udhampur	5070	4	926	33947	2591	53356
Riasi	1789	3	648	48502	1251	47251
Murpur	1627	5	702	88831	4318	84513
(b) Total Jagirs	1722	1	529	81085	1600	79485
Chenan Jagir	95		46	2562		2562
Poonch Jagir	1627	1	483	78523	1600	76933
KASHMIR PROVINCE	8539	15	3518	298829	33815	259014
Baramulla	3317	4	1370	106573	4936	101637
Anantnag	2814	9	1380	145473	33853	111620
Muzaffarabad	408	2	768	49783	1026	45757
FRONTIER DISTRICTS	63554	3	689	65369	2829	62540
Ladakh	45762	2	468	46255	1863	44392
Astore	1632	1	39	2506	966	2106
Cit (Leased Area)	1480		45	3787		2821
Cit Agency	1480		137	12821		12821

I—(i) DENSITY WATER-

District or State	Density	Percentage of total area		Percentage of cult vable area		Percentage of cult vated area irrigated	Rainfall
		Cult vable	Net cult vated	Net cu t vated	Doub e cropped		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	48	5.6	4.9	88.8	14.8	35.1	28.45
JAMMU PROVINCE	160	17.7	14.9	85.2	22.3	16.1	44.17
(a) Total Districts	145	16.3	14.2	87.6	24.0	17.1	38.69
Jammu	376	38.5	33.2	86.3	22.4	31.4	29.04
Udhampur	174	26.3	23.3	88.6	23.4	25.1	49.04
Reas	58	6.3	5.3	83.5	27.3	18.3	40.99
M. pur	144	13.9	12.9	92.9	26.2	10.4	44.7
	238	27.9	24.5	88.1	22.3	1.6	29.67
(b) Total Jagirs	252	26.1	19.5	74.7	14.7	11.0	49.65
Chenani Jagir	124	27.1	12.3	45.3	18.3	22.7	47.48
Poonch Jagir	259	26	20	77.1	14	8.8	51.83
KASHMIR PROVINCE	202	19.0	17.0	89.1	5.1	52.2	32.45
Baramulla	185	21.1	19.8	93.8	4.1	48.3	28.87
Anantnag	303	25.6	21.1	82.5	7.2	66.3	30.32
Muzaffarabad	110	8.4	8.2	96.7	1	22.4	38.17
FRONTIER DISTRICTS	5	4	3	84.0	14.6	100	8.74
Ladakh	4	3	3	89.7	16.7	100	10.6
Astore	10	6	6	92.6	14.8	100	10
G. lgt (Leased Area)	15	1.7	1	55.4	5.1	100	5.61
G. lgt Agency*	5						

*No information available

I—(iv) PROPORTION OF SEXES BY NATURAL DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS

Natural Division and District	1 female per 1000 males				
	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
	2	3	4	5	6
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	888	881	890	887	884
I. The Sub-montane and Semi-mountainous Tract	887	864	834	848	
Jammu District	844	825	883	803	
Kathua District (Jasmergarh and Kathua Tehsils only)	805	827	827	820	
Mirpur District (Mirpur and Bhumber Tehsils only)	967	936	901	913	
II. The Outer Hills	936	905	925	916	
Kathua District (Basohli Tehsil only)	922	941	931	911	
Mirpur District (Kothi Tehsil only)	958	888	905	835	
Udhampur District	915	903	806	894	
Reasi District	903	892	894	897	
Chenani Jagir	812	842			895
Poonch Jagir	972	920	940	926	
III. The Jhelum Valley	849	852	857	872	876
Baranulla District	856	857	863	884	877
Anantnag District	837	842	848	864	854
Muzaffarabad District	876	881	899	871	
IV. The Indus Valley	938	940	956	978	933
Ladakh District	985	1000	1011	1002	
Astore District	903	778	808	859	
Gilgit (Leased Area)	804		874		
Gilgit Agency	874				

IMPERIAL TABLE II AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Variation in Population during Fifty Years

1. The figures for this table for periods previous to 1941 have been taken from the corresponding table published with the 1931 report. From 1911 onwards all the figures required are available. The figures for 1891 and 1901 are missing for many districts and there is no alternative but to leave the relative spaces blank.

2. For the purpose of this table the populations of Astore and Gilgit (Leased Area) have been added together for comparison with the old Gilgit District, since the population figures for these districts separately are not available for censuses previous to 1941.

3. The figures shown for Udhampur for 1891 and 1901 represent the population of the Bhadrawah Jagir only. The Udhampur District was reconstituted during the decade 1901-1910 and the figures shown for 1911 are the earliest correct figures for the district available. The figures for 1891 and 1901 referred to might well have been omitted but as they were shown in 1931 it was thought better to show them again and explain to what area they relate.

4. Where the figures for 1901 are not available for the main table they are naturally lacking for Subsidiary (i) too and the relative spaces have had to be left blank here also.

5. The percentage variations shown in Subsidiary (I) all represent increases except in the few cases where a minus sign is given.

6. Natural Divisions I and II together constitute the Jammu Province—the figures for which are given below :—

PERCENTAGE VARIATION

1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1901 to 1941
10.8	9.0	2.7	5.3	30.2

DENSITY

<u>1941</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1911</u>	<u>1901</u>
160	144	135	128	122

7. The figures for density in Astore and Gilgit (Leased Area) are given separately for 1941; the figures for periods previous to this are for the two combined, *i. e.*, for the old Gilgit District.

8. In Subsidiary (ii) entries against Astore have only been made in columns 2, 3 and 6; there are no Vital Statistics returns available for this area previous to the decade 1931-41. Columns 4, 5 and 7 have been left blank because the population figures are not available for Astore separately previous to 1941.

9. (a) The figures in columns 4 and 5 of Subsidiary II were calculated after excluding the births and deaths in Astore District and after exclusion of the 1931 population of the districts Astore, Gilgit (Leased Area) and Gilgit Agency.

(b) The total increase of population (254542) shown in column 6 includes the figures for Astore but the total shown in column 7 (355772) excludes the population of Astore, Gilgit (Leased Area) and Gilgit Agency.

10. (a) It is usual to show the figures given in columns 6 and 7 with 000 omitted but since our figures are small it was decided to give the figures fully.

(b) All variations shown in columns 6 and 7 represent increases except the one case where a minus sign has been given.

II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS

Year	Persons	Var at on	Net Var at on 1891 1941	Males	Var at on	Females	Var at on
	3	4	5	6	7	8	
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE							
1891	2543852			1333229		1190723	
1901	2905578	+ 3716 6		1542057	+ 188828	1363521	+ 172798
1911	3158126	+ 52548		1674357	+ 132310	1483759	+ 120238
1921	3320518	+ 10230		1727122	+ 82725	1563396	+ 79637
1931	3646243	+ 3257 5		1933128	+ 181210	1707905	+ 144509
1941	4021616	+ 3753 3	+ 1477064	2129872	+ 191534	1891744	+ 183839
JAMMU PROVINCE							
1891	1434686			767864		666822	
1901	1516450	+ 81 04		805415	+ 37521	711035	+ 44213
1911	1597865	+ 81415		840799	+ 41375	751975	+ 40010
1921	1640259	+ 42394		859619	+ 188 9	780640	+ 29505
1931	1786441	+ 145182		912813	+ 83190	845626	+ 64986
1941	1981433	+ 1992	+ 546747	1034410	+ 91595	947923	+ 101397
(n) TOTAL DISTRICTS							
1891	1166078			625919		540159	
1901	1211962	+ 45884		644736	+ 18817	567226	+ 27067
1911	1252833	+ 40921		667546	+ 22810	585337	+ 18111
1921	1277858	+ 4975		672416	+ 5000	605312	+ 19075
1931	1390132	+ 112 4		738797	+ 65721	651865	+ 49533
1941	1547809	+ 157677	+ 381731	814016	+ 72749	733793	+ 81928
JAMMU (INCLUDING CITY)							
1891				181979		147304	
1901	329283	+ 9 6		184071	+ 2092	153473	+ 6160
1911	337544	+ 37696		05719	+ 2 648	109521	+ 19048
1921	375240	+ 5612		233970	+ 28257	197386	+ 27863
1941	431362						
KATHUA							
1891	151513			81431		70084	
1901	154213	+ 692		84398	+ 927	71822	+ 1738
1911	151802	- 2411		81375	- 1016	70427	- 1395
1921	154209	+ 407		82467	+ 1092	71742	+ 1315
1931	161232	+ 7023		85993	+ 3526	75 39	+ 3407
1941	177672	+ 16440	+ 26154	94134	+ 8141	83338	+ 8299
UDHAMPUR							
1891	22433					115470	
1901	24311	+ 1878		127178		116618	+ 1148
1911	242648	+ 208337		128637	+ 1459	130154	+ 13536
1921	245255	+ 2607		143144	+ 14877	140609	+ 10455
1931	273668	+ 28413		153509	+ 10094		
1941	294217	+ 20349	+ 261784				
REASI							
1891				108571		97341	
1901	205912	+ 17740		118094	+ 9523	105558	+ 8217
1911	221652	+ 11593		124210	+ 6126	111035	+ 5477
1921	235245	+ 22658		135502	+ 11292	122401	+ 11360
1931	257903						
1941							

II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS—CONTD.

Year	Persons	Variation	Net Variation 1891-1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MIRPUR							
1891				
1901				
1911	323238	168443	154795	
1921	317198	159277	157921	+ 3126
1931	344747	178831	165916	+ 7995
1941	386655	196706	189859	+ 23943
(b) TOTAL JAGIRS							
1891	268608	141945	126663	
1901	304488	160679	143809	+ 17146
1911	344982	170244	165738	+ 21929
1921	362401	187073	175328	+ 9590
1931	398309	201548	193761	+ 18433
1941	433624	229394	213230	+ 19469
CHENANI JAGIR							
1891				
1901				
1911	10589	5674	4915	
1921	10620	5725	4895	- 20
1931	10925	5930	4995	+ 100
1941	11796	6475	5321	+ 326
POONCH JAGIR							
1891	268608	141945	126663	
1901	304488	160679	143809	+ 17146
1911	334393	173570	160823	+ 17014
1921	351781	181348	170433	+ 9610
1931	387384	198618	188766	+ 18333
1941	421828	213919	207909	+ 19143
KASHMIR PROVINCE							
1891	949041	502345	446606	
1901	1157394	616887	540507	+ 93811
1911	1295201	691780	603421	+ 62914
1921	1407086	757824	649262	+ 45841
1931	1569218	847022	722196	+ 72934
1941	1728705	934738	793967	+ 71771
BARAMULLA							
1891				
1901				
1911	460515	244488	216027	
1921	502216	269538	232678	+ 16651
1931	559828	301397	258431	+ 25753
1941	612428	330050	282378	+ 23947
ANANTNAG (INCLUDING SRINAGAR CITY)							
1891				
1901			384777	
1911	639481	342984	463938	
1921	688761	372606	296497	- 166541
1931	771943	419190	316155	+ 19658
1941	851606	463571	352753	+ 36598
						388035	+ 35282

II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS—CONTD

Year	Persons	Variation	Net Variat on 1891 1941	Males	Var at 01	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MUZAFFARABAD							
1891	134800			72881		61919	
1901	168198	+ 33398		90779	+ 17848	77499	+ 15550
1911	195205	+ 27007		104308	+ 13529	90897	+ 13428
1921	218109	+ 20904		119680	+ 11372	100429	+ 9532
1931	237447	+ 21338		126435	+ 10755	111012	+ 10583
1941	264671	+ 27224	+ 129871	141117	+ 1468	123554	+ 12542
FRONTIER DISTRICTS							
1891	160225			83020		77205	
1901	231734	+ 71509		119755	+ 36735	111979	+ 34774
1911	265060	+ 33266		135797	+ 16042	129263	+ 17584
1921	273173	+ 8113		139679	+ 3882	133494	+ 4231
1931	288584	+ 15411		148501	+ 8822	140083	+ 6889
1941	311478	+ 22994	+ 151253	160724	+ 12223	150754	+ 10071
LADAKH							
1891				93 20		93436	
1901	186656			91258	- 1962	92218	- 1218
1911	183476	- 3180		96259	+ 5001	95879	+ 3661
1921	192138	+ 8662		98478	+ 2219	96953	+ 1074
1931	195431	+ 3293					
1941							
ASTORE AND GILGIT (LEASED AREA)							
1891				13299		10670	
1901	23969			15880	+ 2581	12826	+ 2156
1911	22708	+ 4737		17752	+ 1872	14150	+ 1324
1921	31802	+ 3196		21419	+ 3667	18102	+ 395
1931	35521	+ 7619					
1941							
GILGIT AGENCY							
1891				29278		25157	
1901	54435			32541	+ 3263	28450	+ 3293
1911	60991	+ 6556		34490	+ 1949	30054	+ 1604
1921	84544	+ 3553		40827	+ 6337	35699	+ 5645
1931	76526	+ 11932					
1941							

II—(ii) POPULATION VARIATION ACCORDING TO } CENSUS
} VITAL STATISTICS

District	1931 41		Per 1 000 of 1931 population		Column 2 minus 3	1941 minus 1931 (census)
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	1009037	754495	284	213	254542	355772
Jammu	138183	93999	342	251	44184	56122
Kathua	62977	43988	390	273	18989	16440
Udhampur	87862	56503	321	206	31359	20549
Reasi	70830	37350	301	159	33480	22659
Mirpur	99428	66691	288	182	36737	41908
Cheonai Jagir	2118	2496	194	229	- 378	871
Poonch Jagir	70034	69282	181	179	752	34444
Baramulla	125736	99732	225	178	26004	52600
Anantnag	266329	214251	345	278	52078	79663
Muzaffarabad	55024	47144	236	156	8880	27224
Ladakh	27050	25311	141	132	7740	3293
Astore	2457	1740			717	
Gilgit (Leased Area)*						
Gilgit Agency*						

*Vital Statistics figures for Gilgit Leased Area and Gilgit Agency are not available

III—TOWNS AND VILLAGES

(N=Number)

District or State	Total number of inhabited towns and villages	Under 500		500-1000		1000-2000			
		N	P	N	P	N	P		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	8779	4021616	6495	1366381	1485	1023708	631	850485	
JAMMU PROVINCE	4554	1981433	3401	670228	715	496599	332	452209	
(a) Total Districts	4024	1547809	3158	606487	581	402071	222	300458	
Jammu	1170	431362	991	196282	120	82536	43	56328	
Kathua	566	177672	465	86550	75	53571	19	24591	
Udhampur	630	294217	756	133593	132	88763	32	44122	
Riasi	621	257903	482	94548	119	83683	41	55401	
Mirpur	07	386635	464	95514	132	93518	57	120046	
(b) Total Jagirs	530	433624	243	63741	134	94528	110	151721	
Chenani Jagir	46	11798	41	7423	3	2161	2	2272	
Poonch Jagir	484	421828	202	56318	131	92427	108	149449	
KASHMIR PROVINCE	--	3533	1728705	2603	579400	634	437716	245	327309
Baramulla	1374	612428	1021	233302	28	158225	108	148045	
Anantnag	1389	851806	976	221337	279	193600	104	137570	
Muzaffarabad	770	264871	606	124761	127	85891	33	41694	
FRONTIER DISTRICTS	--	692	311478	491	116753	136	94393	54	70947
Ladakh	470	195431	349	80351	86	58896	28	38135	
Astore	39	17028	25	5633	11	7764	3	3629	
Gilgit (Leased Area)	46	22485	32	9130	9	7417	5	5948	
Gilgit Agency	137	78526	83	21639	30	20318	18	23235	

IMPERIAL TABLE IV AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Towns Classified by Population with Variations since 1891

NOTES

1. There are 39 places classed as towns which is the same as in 1931. There is one change. Gilgit Cantonment has ceased to exist. Nowshera Cantonment was created during the decade 1931-40.

2. There was no town in class II in 1931; on this occasion there is no town in class III; Jammu City has gone up into class II. Baramulla is now in class IV and Jammu Cantonment in class V; in 1931 these two places were in class V and VI respectively.

3. (a) Jammu City shows a large increase in population; this is partly due to increased trade and development and partly to the extension of the municipal boundaries. The area of the city which was one square mile in 1931 has been shown as two square miles on this occasion *vide* State Table I. The Palace area, which is on the borders of the municipality, was included with the city for census purposes.

(b) Baramulla town has been extended by bringing adjacent villages within the limits of the Town Area.

(c) The figures in brackets denote the number of towns in each class.

4. (a) Totals have been given for each class; class totals do not appear in the corresponding table for 1931.

(b) Where figures are not available the relative spaces have been left blank throughout the table.

5. (a) As there is no town in class III the spaces pertaining to 1941 in Subsidiary (i) have been left blank for this class.

(b) As Jammu City is shown in class II for the first time the spaces pertaining to decades previous to 1931-41 have been left blank.

6. The standard definition of a city for census purposes is a town with a population of not less than 100000. Srinagar is the only place in the State which satisfies this definition. Jammu has been included in Subsidiary (ii) owing to its historic and political importance. This is in accordance with past procedure.

7. The figures in column 3 denote density per square mile and those in column 4 the number of persons born outside State territories.

8. The standard form for Subsidiary (ii) requires percentage variations to be shown for each decade from 1881-91 onwards. The figures for 1881-91 are not available; consequently the table gives variations from 1891 onwards and for 1891-41.

IV—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATIONS SINCE 1891

Town	State District etc	1891	Variation	Net Variation 1891-1941	Male	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GRAND TOTAL								
1891		192537						
1901		158748	- 33789					
1911		266652	+ 107911		148200		118352	
1921		222056	+ 15397		156720	+ 8420	125336	+ 6977
1931		341883	+ 59227		191768	+ 35048	150115	+ 24779
1941		414435	+ 72552	+ 221898	231382	+ 39614	183053	+ 32938
CLASS I—100000 AND OVER (1)								
1891		118360						
1901		122618	+ 3658					
1911		124240	+ 1622		66994		57246	
1921		139520	+ 15280		75152	+ 8158	64368	+ 7122
1931		173573	+ 34053		94793	+ 19841	78780	+ 14412
1941		207787	+ 34214	+ 88827	112460	+ 17667	95327	+ 16547
Srinagar	Anantnag							
1891		118960						
1901		122618	+ 3658					
1911		124240	+ 1622		66994		57246	
1921		139520	+ 15280		75152	+ 8158	64368	+ 7122
1931		173573	+ 34053		94793	+ 19841	78780	+ 14412
1941		207787	+ 34214	+ 88827	112460	+ 17667	95327	+ 16547
CLASS II—50000 TO 100000 (1)								
1891		34542						
1901		38130	+ 1588					
1911		31726	+ 4404		19362		12364	
1921		31506	- 220		19121	- 241	12385	+ 21
1931		38613	+ 7107		23361	+ 4240	15252	+ 2867
1941		50379	+ 11766	+ 15837	29817	+ 6456	20562	+ 5310
Jammu	Jammu							
1891		34542						
1901		38130	+ 1588					
1911		31726	+ 4404		19362		12364	
1921		31506	- 220		19121	- 241	12385	+ 21
1931		38613	+ 7107		23361	+ 4240	15252	+ 2867
1941		50379	+ 11766	+ 15837	29817	+ 6456	20562	+ 5310
CLASS IV—10000 TO 20000 (3)								
1891		24293						
1901		24132						
1911		24132			12988		11144	
1921		24132	+ 600		13604	+ 616	11128	- 16
1931		28604	+ 3872		15839	+ 2235	12785	+ 1637
1941		36479	+ 7875	+ 12186	20423	+ 4584	16058	+ 3291
Baramulla	Baramulla							
1891		5656						
1901								
1911		6599			3586		3013	
1921		6744	+ 145		3601	+ 105	3053	+ 40
1931		6888	+ 144		3780	+ 80	3106	+ 53
1941		12724	+ 5838	+ 7068	7133	+ 3353	5591	+ 2455

IV—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATIONS SINCE 1891—CONTD.

Town	State, District, etc.	Persons	Variation	Net Variation 1891-1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Anantnag	.. Anantnag							
1891..	..	10227						
1901..	..							
1911..	..	9019			4937		4082	
1921..	..	9464	+ 445		5303	+ 366	4161	+ 79
1931..	..	10736	+ 1272		6103	+ 800	4633	+ 472
1941..	..	11985	+ 1249	+ 1758	6723	+ 620	5262	+ 629
Sopur	.. Baramulla							
1891..	..	8410						
1901..	..							
1911..	..	8514			4465		4040	
1921..	..	8524	+ 10		4610	+ 145	3914	- 135
1931..	..	10982	+ 2458		5956	+ 1340	5026	+ 1112
1941..	..	11770	+ 788	+ 3360	6567	+ 611	5203	+ 177
CLASS V—5000 TO 10000 (4)								
1891..	..	14742						
1901..	..							
1911..	..	22645			13958		8687	
1921..	..	21557	- 1088		12869	- 1089	8688	+ 1
1931..	..	24850	+ 3293		15374	+ 2505	9476	+ 788
1941..	..	31218	+ 6368	+ 16476	19157	+ 3783	12061	+ 2535
Poonch	.. Poonch Jagir							
1891..	..	7489						
1901..	..							
1911..	..	7564			4662		2902	
1921..	..	7026	- 538		4103	- 559	2923	+ 21
1931..	..	8152	+ 1126		4906	+ 803	3246	+ 323
1941..	..	8608	+ 456	+ 1119	4951	+ 45	3657	+ 411
Mirpur	.. Mirpur							
1891..	..	7253						
1901..	..							
1911..	..	6640			3441		3190	
1921..	..	6490	- 150		3251	- 190	3239	+ 40
1931..	..	7274	+ 784		3340	+ 580	3434	+ 195
1941..	..	8556	+ 1282	+ 1303	4538	+ 698	4018	+ 584
Jammu Canton- ment	Jammu							
1891..	..							
1901..	..							
1911..	..	3201			2847		354	
1921..	..	2969	- 232		2567	- 280	402	+ 48
1931..	..	4181	+ 1212		3626	+ 1059	555	+ 153
1941..	..	8468	+ 4287		6552	+ 2926	1916	+ 1361
Kathua	.. Kathua							
1891..	..							
1901..	..							
1911..	..	5240			3008		2232	
1921..	..	5072	- 168		2948	- 60	2124	- 108
1931..	..	5243	+ 171		3002	+ 54	2241	+ 117
1941..	..	5586	+ 343		3116	+ 114	2470	+ 229

IV—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATIONS SINCE 1891—CONTD

To n	State District etc	Persons	Variation	Net Variation 1891 1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS VI—UNDER 5000 (30)								
1891								
1901								
1911		63916			34998		28918	
1921		64741	+ 825		35974	+ 976	28767	- 151
1931		76243	+ 11502		42401	+ 6427	33842	+ 5075
1941		88572	+ 12329		49525	+ 7124	39047	+ 5205
Gilgit Gilgit								
1891								
1901					2301		1264	
1911		3562			2947	+ 646	1416	+ 155
1921		4393	+ 831		2348	- 99	1626	+ 180
1931		4474	+ 81		2318	- 30	1853	+ 227
1941		4671	+ 197					
Udhampur Udhampur								
1891								
1901							1049	
1911		2360			1311		1017	- 32
1921		2390	+ 30		1373	+ 62	1568	+ 551
1931		3633	+ 143		2065	+ 692	022	+ 454
1941		4666	+ 1033		2644	+ 579		
Muzaffarabad Muzaffarabad								
1891								
1901							1474	
1911		3462			2015		1448	+ 1
1921		3579	+ 117		2131	+ 116	1730	+ 282
1931		4236	+ 57		2506	+ 375	1962	+ 32
1941		4571	+ 335		2609	+ 103		
Bijihara Anantnag								
1891								
1901					2360		1064	
1911		4454			2311	- 49	1959	- 105
1921		4270	- 184		2462	+ 151	1976	+ 17
1931		4438	+ 168		2481	+ 19	051	+ 75
1941		4532	+ 94					
Pampur Anantnag								
1891								
1901					1851		1497	
1911		3348			1941	+ 90	1553	+ 56
1921		3484	+ 146		2114	+ 173	1755	+ 202
1931		3889	+ 375		2471	+ 357	1975	+ 220
1941		4446	+ 577					
Shopyan Anantnag								
1891								
1901					1161		957	+ 60
1911		2114			1223	+ 62	1013	+ 17
1921		2236	+ 122		1187	- 36	1030	+ 17
1931		2217	- 19		2346	+ 1159	2013	+ 663
1941		4359	+ 1142					

IV—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATIONS SINCE 1891—CONTD.

Town	State, District, etc.	Persons	Variation	Net Variation 1891-1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Charar Sharif	.. Baramulla							
1891..	..							
1901..	..				1853		1527	
1911..	..	3380			1894	+ 41	1446	- 79
1921..	..	3342	- 38		2136	+ 242	1646	+ 200
1931..	..	3784	+ 442		2253	+ 117	1784	+ 136
1941..	..	4037	+ 253					
Machha Bhawan	Anantnag							
1891..	..							
1901..	..							
1911..	..							
1921..	..							
1931..	..	3016			1603		1413	
1941..	..	3487	+ 471		1955	+ 352	1532	+ 119
Akhnur	.. Jammu							
1891..	..							
1901..	..							
1911..	..	3033			1550		1483	
1921..	..	2905	- 128		1496	- 54	1409	- 74
1931..	..	3007	+ 102		1608	+ 112	1399	- 10
1941..	..	3398	+ 391		1799	+ 191	1599	+ 200
Leh	.. Ladakh							
1891..	..							
1901..	..							
1911..	..	2895			1404		1431	
1921..	..	2401	- 494		1182	- 282	1210	- 122
1931..	..	3093	+ 692		1571	+ 389	1522	+ 303
1941..	..	3372	+ 279		1814	+ 243	1558	+ 36
Samba	.. Jammu							
1891..	..							
1901..	..							
1911..	..	2307			1210		1007	
1921..	..	2418	+ 111		1263	+ 53	1155	+ 58
1931..	..	2917	+ 499		1524	+ 261	1393	+ 238
1941..	..	3287	+ 370		1718	+ 194	1569	+ 176
Kishtwar	.. Udhampur							
1891..	..							
1901..	..							
1911..	..	2378			1277		1101	
1921..	..	2546	+ 168		1396	+ 119	1150	+ 49
1931..	..	3335	+ 789		1874	+ 478	1461	+ 311
1941..	..	3235	- 100		1759	- 115	1476	+ 15
Pattan	.. Baramulla							
1891..	..							
1901..	..							
1911..	..	1903			1018		855	
1921..	..	2243	+ 340		1236	+ 218	1007	+ 122
1931..	..	2691	+ 448		1485	+ 249	1206	+ 199
1941..	..	3032	+ 341		1694	+ 209	1338	+ 132

IV--TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATIONS SINCE 1891--CONTD

Town	State District etc	Persons	Variation	Net Variation 1891 1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bhadra	ah	L	dhampur					
1891								
1901								
1911		2563			1348		1215	
1921		2603	+ 40		1369	+ 21	1234	+ 19
1931		2835	+ 232		1338	+ 169	1357	+ 123
1941		2989	+ 94		1549	+ 111	1440	+ 83
Parol		hathua						
1891								
1901								
1911		1678			917		761	
1921		2158	+ 480		1209	+ 292	949	+ 188
1931		3016	+ 858		1661	+ 452	1355	+ 406
1941		2966	- 50		1613	- 48	1353	- 2
Reas		Reasi						
1891								
1901								
1911		1905			1061		843	
1921		1940	+ 35		1073	+ 12	867	+ 24
1931		2106	+ 166		1103	+ 120	913	+ 46
1941		2222	+ 116		1534	+ 391	1238	+ 325
Kotha		Mirpur						
1891								
1901								
1911		1584			825		759	
1921		1563	- 21		813	- 12	750	- 9
1931		1537	- 26		807	- 6	730	- 20
1941		2761	+ 1224		1460	+ 653	1301	+ 571
Manawar		Mirpur						
1891								
1901								
1911		2057			1142		915	
1921		1966	- 91		1078	- 64	888	- 27
1931		2120	+ 154		1133	+ 55	987	+ 99
1941		2580	+ 460		1369	+ 236	1211	+ 224
Skardu		Ladakh						
1891								
1901								
1911		2197			1137		1060	
1921		2282	+ 85		1214	+ 109	1030	- 24
1931		2417	+ 135		1343	+ 97	1074	+ 38
1941		2537	+ 120		1373	+ 30	1164	+ 90
Rampur Rajoon		Reasi						
1891								
1901								
1911		2192			1203		989	
1921		2252	+ 60		1214	+ 11	1039	+ 50
1931		2164	- 89		1225	+ 11	939	- 100
1941		2449	+ 285		1387	+ 162	1062	+ 123

IV—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATIONS SINCE 1891—CONTD.

Town	State, District, etc.	Persons	Variation	Net Variation 1891-1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ramnagar	.. Udhampur							
1891..	..							
1901..	..							
1911..	..	2073			1107		966	
1921..	..	1977	- 96		1061	- 46	916	- 50
1931..	..	1904	- 73		1029	- 32	875	- 41
1941..	..	2442	+ 538		1285	+ 256	1157	+ 282
Basohli	.. Kathua							
1891..	..							
1901..	..							
1911..	..	1954			1003		951	
1921..	..	1914	- 40		979	- 24	935	- 16
1931..	..	2092	+ 178		1094	+ 115	998	+ 63
1941..	..	2383	+ 291		1303	+ 209	1080	+ 82
Duru	.. Anantnag							
1891..	..							
1901..	..							
1911..	..	2202			1157		1045	
1921..	..	2177	- 25		1163	+ 6	1014	- 31
1931..	..	2252	+ 75		1192	+ 29	1060	+ 46
1941..	..	2280	+ 28		1222	+ 30	1058	- 2
Verinag	.. Anantnag							
1891..	..							
1901..	..							
1911..	..	2095			1063		1032	
1921..	..	2156	+ 61		1103	+ 40	1033	+ 21
1931..	..	2134	- 22		1045	- 58	1089	+ 36
1941..	..	2219	+ 85		1116	+ 71	1103	+ 14
Bhimbar	.. Mirpur							
1891..	..							
1901..	..							
1911..	..	1438			777		661	
1921..	..	1709	+ 271		931	+ 154	778	+ 117
1931..	..	2020	+ 311		1121	+ 190	899	+ 121
1941..	..	2194	+ 174		1243	+ 122	951	+ 52
Sri Ranbirsinghpura.	Jammu							
1891..	..							
1901..	..							
1911..	..	1336			761		575	
1921..	..	1611	+ 275		890	+ 129	721	+ 146
1931..	..	2080	+ 469		1198	+ 308	882	+ 161
1941..	..	2150	+ 70		1213	+ 15	937	+ 55
Badamibagh Cantonment.	Anantnag							
1891..	..							
1901..	..							
1911..	..	2104			1384		720	
1921..	..	2215	+ 111		1452	+ 68	763	+ 43
1931..	..	886	- 1329		725	- 727	161	- 602
1941..	..	1809	+ 923		1501	+ 776	308	+ 147

IV—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATIONS SINCE 1891—CONCLD

Town	State District etc	Persons	Variation	Net Variation 1891 1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uri (Prasthan)	Muzaffarabad							
1891								
1901								
1911		544			293		246	
1921								
1931		980			619		341	
1941		1281	+ 321		801	+ 182	480	+ 139
Katra	Riasi							
1891								
1901								
1911		828			443		385	
1921	**							
1931		950			495		455	
1941		1005	+ 55		539	+ 44	466	+ 11
Nowshera Cantonment	Mirpur							-
1891								
1901								
1911								
1921								
1931								
1941		612			606		6	

IV—(i) TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Class of town	Towns of each class in 1941	Proportion to total urban population	Females per 1,000 males	Variation per cent. in the class totals					
				1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1891 to 1941
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.	39	100	791	21.2	17.3	- 3.1	89.5	- 19.7	115.2
I. 100,000 and over ..	1	50.1	848	19.7	22.5	12.2	3	3.1	74.7 ¹
II. 50,000-100,000 ..	1	12.2	690	30.5					45.8
III. 20,000-50,000 ..					22.5	- .7	- 12.2	4.6	
IV. 10,000-20,000 ..	3	8.8	786	27.5	100				50.2
V. 5,000-10,000 ..	4	7.5	629	25.6	- 44.1	- 4.7			111.8
VI. Under 5,000 ..	30	21.4	788	16.2	16.8	- 24.1			

IV—(ii) CITIES—CHIEF FIGURES

City	Population 1941	Dens ity	Females per 1 000 Males	Foreign born per 1 000	I literates per 1 000		Percentage Variation					
					M	F	1931 41	1921 31	1911 21	1901 11	1891 1901	1891 41
					6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I Jammu	50379	25190	690	135	517	345	30 4	22 5	— 7	— 12 2	4 6	45 8
II. Srinagar	207787	18890	848	8	297	86	19 7	22 4	12 2	3	3 1	74 7

IMPERIAL TABLE V AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Towns arranged Territorially with Population by Communities

NOTES

1. The districts Chenani Jagir, Astore and Gilgit Agency do not appear in this table as they contain no towns.

2. Details of the communities shown will be found in the notes to Imperial Table XIII.

3. The details of 'Others' shown in columns 17 and 18 are as follows —

	Males	Females
Total	1112	1062
Anglo-Indians	3	3
Other Non-Indian Christians	144	154
Parsees	9	7
Buddhists	951	889
Jews	2	7
Others	3	2

4. The detail of the civil and military population enumerated in cantonments is given below :—

Cantonments.	POPULATION					
	Military			Civil		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
Jammu Cantonment ..	3925	3925	..	4543	2627	1916
Badami Bagh Cantonment ..	1192	1192	..	617	309	308
Nowshera Cantonment ..	511	511	..	101	95	6
Total ..	5628	5628	..	5261	3031	2230

5. In 1931, *vide* para. 65 of the 1931 Census Report—Part I, there were ten towns in the Natural Divisions designated Sub-montane and Outer Hills respectively, fifteen in the Jhelum Valley and four in the Indus Valley. On this occasion there are eleven places shown as towns in the Sub-montane Division (Nowshera Cantonment having been included) and three in the Indus Valley (Gilgit Cantonment having ceased to exist). There is no change in the Jhelum Valley and Indus Valley Divisions.

6. The only places in the State having true urban characteristics are the two cities—Jammu and Srinagar. Jammu Cantonment, Mirpur, Poonch, Sopur, Baramulla and Anantnag have semi-urban characteristics.

7. Subsidiary (i) corresponds to the table shown on page 91 of the 1931 Census Report—Part I except that on this occasion we give the figures for Natural Divisions only. Column 8—Others—covers the communities of which details have been given in note 3 above.

V—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY

District or State	Town Municipality Suburb Cantonment etc	Population		Hindus				
		M	F	Scheduled castes		Others		
				M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE		231382	183053	1052	848	71392	51856	
JAMMU PROVINCE		72045	51491	1034	839	40924	28060	
Jammu		41099	26583	778	597	24498	15550	
Jammu City	Municipality	2,817	20562	566	429	1	37	1233
Jammu Cantonment	Cantonment	6552	1916	61	24	4910	1197	
Akhaur	T A C.	1799	1599	68	62	831	75	
Samba	Do	1728	1309	47	61	973	94	
Sri Ramb rasgl pura	Do	1213	937	34	21	546	422	
Kathua		4032	4903	105	74	3985	3162	
Kathua	T A C	3116	2470	34	25	1975	1504	
Parol		1013	1353	61	47	972	812	
Bosohli		1303	1000	10	2	1038	846	
Udhampur		7217	6095	57	85	4052	3393	
Udhampur	T A C	2644	222	57	48	1950	1555	
Kishtwar	Do	1759	1476			504	405	
Bhadrawah	Do	1549	1440	1	33	479	409	
Ramthagar	Do	1285	1157	4	4	1119	1021	
Reasi		3510	2768	74	66	1974	1648	
Rampur Rajouri	T A C.	1387	1062			689	534	
Reasi	Do.	1584	1238	55	53	859	731	
Katra	Do.	539	466	19	11	426	383	
Mirpur		9216	7487	22	15	4959	3782	
Mirpur	T A C.	4538	4018	15	12	2365	2054	
Madawar		1369	1211			493	401	
Bhumber	T A C	1243	951	4	3	641	484	
Koel	Do	1460	1301			896	782	
Nowshera	Cantonment	606	6	3		564		
POONCH JAGIR		4951	3657		2	1456	1125	
Poonch	Munic palty	4951	3657		2	1456	1125	
KASHMIR PROVINCE		153332	126987	18	9	30132	23124	
Baramulla		17647	13916	1		1993	1361	
Sopur	T A C.	6567	5203	1		628	439	
Baramulla	Do	7133	5591			1293	879	
Charar Sharif		2253	1784			6		
Pattan		1604	1338			66	43	

T A C.—Town Area Committee
M = Males
F = Females

WITH POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES

Muslims		Indian Christians		Jains		Sikhs		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
151622	125105	928	799	425	378	4851	3005	1112	1062
25958	18847	807	681	417	377	2887	2074	18	13
13211	8533	648	560	416	372	1537	960	13	11
9751 1383 852 633 592	6169 571 712 613 468	517 61 9 39 22	440 51 7 42 20	412 4	372	1322 132 38 20 19	813 60 43 29 6	12 1	7 4
1832	1573	74	70			36	24		
1031 560 241	888 466 219	44 20 10	30 28 12			32 4	23 1		
3057	2573	40	21	1	5	28	18	2	
602 1250 1064 141	389 1066 998 120	20 20	12 9	1	2 3	19 5 3 1	13 5	2	
1388	1003	11	5			63	44		
673 653 62	507 444 52	11	5			25 17 21	21 8 15		
3317	2901	34	25			883	763	1	1
1690 555 518 518 36	1512 479 405 499 6	16 18	13 12			483 290 61 46 3	452 246 45 20	1	1
3153	2264					340	265	2	1
3153	2264					340	265	2	1
121087	102734	74	82	8	1	1858	878	155	159
15374	12400	18	21			241	108	20	26
5405 5627 2246 1596	4761 4576 1784 1279	18	21			30 178 1 32	92 16	3 17	3 23

V—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY

District or State	Town Municipality, Suburb, Cantonment, etc	Population		HINDUS			
				Scheduled castes		Others	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Anantnag		132275	116629	17	9	27183	21659
Srinagar City	Municipality	112460	95327	17	9	23870	19130
Anantnag	T A C	6723	5262			1025	793
Bijbehara	Do	2481	2051			230	178
Pampur		2471	1975			71	41
Macbha Bhawan		1953	1532			530	405
Duru		1222	1058			27	9
Shopin	T A C	2346	2013			341	197
Verinag		1116	1103			196	153
Badami Bagh	Cantonment	1501	308			835	152
Muzaffarabad	--	3410	2442			951	704
Muzaffarabad	T A C	2600	1962			730	575
Uri (Pirasthan)	Do	801	480			221	129
FRONTIER DISTRICTS		6905	4575			336	72
Ladakh		3187	2722			290	51
Leh		1324	1558			200	16
Skardu		1373	1164			90	35
Gilgit	--	2818	1853			46	21
Gilgit	--	2818	1853			46	21

T A C = Town Area Committee.
M = Males
F = Females

WITH POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES—CONCLD.

Muslims		Indian Christians		Jains		Sikhs		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
103536	88773	56	61	8	1	1335	594	135	132
87439	75531	50	55	8	1	943	469	133	132
5658	4463	2				38	6		
2247	1870					2	3	2	
2400	1934								
1360	1077					65	49		
1195	1049								
1990	1811					15	5		
920	950								
327	88	4	6			272	62		
2177	1561					282	176		1
1717	1279					162	108		
460	282					120	68		1
4577	3524	47	36			106	53	939	890
1850	1717	45	36			63	28	939	890
625	612	45	36			5	4	939	890
1225	1105					58	24		
2727	1807	2				63	25		
2727	1807	2				43	25		

V—(1) NUMBER PER 1,000 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AND OF EACH MAIN COMMUNITY WHO LIVE IN TOWNS

Natural Division	Number per 1000 who live in towns						
	Population	Hindus	Muslims	Indian Christians	Sikhs	Jains	Others
<i>i</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	103	153	89	561	119	882	53
I The Sub-montane and Semi mountainous Tract	111	143	72	554	204	880	277
II The Outer Hills	29	49	18	430	45	1000	8
III The Jhelum Valley	162	623	139	754	101	1000	791
IV The Indus Valley	34	544	30	542	525		41

V—(ii) COMMUNITIES OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Natural Division	Per 10000 of urban population						Per 10000 of rural population					
	Hindus	Muslims	Indian Christians	Sikhs	Jains	Others	Hindus	Muslims	Indian Christians	Sikhs	Jains	Others
<i>r</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>		<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>
I. The Sub-montane & Semi-mountainous Tract ..	5983	3315	154	458	87	3	4459	5301	15	223	1	1
II. The Outer Hills ..	5248	4471	30	248	2	1	2898	6941	1	154		6
III. The Jhelum Valley	1901	7984	6	98		11	223	9608		168		1
IV. The Indus Valley	386	7657	78	150		1729	11	8707	2	5		1275

TABLE VI AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Birthplace

NOTES

1. This table has been produced in two parts. Part I gives details by districts; Part II gives the details separately for the two cities—Jammu and Srinagar.

2. In section B of the table (Countries in Asia beyond India) under sub-section (ii), (Outside British Dominions) against the heading ELSEWHERE, the entry is 266. The detail of this entry is as follows :—

					Persons	Males	Females
		Total	..		266	135	131
Badakhshan	..	..	..		2	1	1
Iraq	..	..	..		27	7	20
Kashgar	..	..	..		2	2	
Persia	..	..	..		1	1	
Syria	..	..	..		1		1
Samarkand	..	..	..		1	1	
Tibet	..	..	..		3	2	1
Turkey	..	..	..		1		1
Turkistan	..	..	..		12	6	6
Wakkan	..	..	..		202	107	95
Yarkand	..	..	..		14	8	6

3. When this table was being compiled the fact that Bihar and Orissa are now separate provinces was overlooked and the figures were amalgamated under one head as in 1931. When the error was detected it was not considered necessary to extract the figures separately in view of the small number involved (18 persons) and the fact that the two provinces were classed together in 1931. Similarly, the figures for Deccan States, Gujrat States and the States of the Western India Agency have not been given separately but classed together under the comprehensive heading 'Bombay States' as in 1931. Since the total number of persons involved in this case is only 3 the failure to give the figures separately is of no importance.

4. The table shows that out of a total population of 4021616 persons, 3882028 or 96.53 per cent. were born in the district where they were enumerated, 75069 or 1.87 per cent. were born elsewhere in the State and 64519 or 1.60 per cent. were born outside the State.

5. (a) Subsidiary (i) shows that the figures for immigrants at this census are 64519 against 64196 in 1931; the increase is negligible.

(b) The correct figures for emigrants cannot be given because tabulation throughout British India, and in the majority of the States, was restricted owing to the war. To arrive at the 'natural population' given in column 5 we have adopted for 1941 the figures for emigrants in 1931. This is in accordance with a suggestion received from the Census Commissioner for India. There is no reason to believe this figure is far wide of the mark; the true figures for 1941 probably exceed slightly those for 1931.

(c) The corresponding table on page 72 of the 1931 Report—Part I gives the figures by natural divisions and districts; on this occasion the figures have been given for the State as a whole only.

(d) It is usual to show such tables with 000 omitted, we have shown actuals.

(e) The percentage variation at 10.20 compares with 10 shown in 1931 but as the figures for emigrants for 1931 have been adopted for 1941 the comparison is of little value.

6 (a) Subsidiary (ii) has been prepared by districts. The corresponding table on page 111 of the 1931 Report—Part I gives the figures by natural divisions as well as districts.

(b) The totals shown for the whole State in columns 2, 3 and 4 represent the sum of the totals shown for Jammu Province, Kashmir Province and Frontier Districts in columns 5, 6 and 7 as well as the totals in columns 2, 3 and 4.

(c) The corresponding table on page 111 of the 1931 Report—Part I cannot be compared fully with the table produced on this occasion. In the 1931 table the district components do not in some cases correctly add up to agree with the provincial and natural division totals.

7 (a) The standard form for Subsidiary (iii) is designed to show the distribution of emigrants from the State to places throughout India.

Since tabulation in British India was restricted, *vide* note 5 (b) above, it is not possible to produce this subsidiary at all because the figures from which it must be prepared can not be obtained from most of the Provinces and States of India owing to the restricted tabulation in those areas.

(b) The numbers of persons born and enumerated in the State are given in columns 2, 3 and 4 of the main table against item 1. They are 3957097, 2103941 and 1853156 for persons, males and females respectively.

(c) The great majority of emigrants from the State go to the Punjab and the North Western Frontier Province as labourers. This migration is almost entirely seasonal. The movement outwards commences in the late autumn and back to the State in the early spring. A considerable number of men from the Jammu Province are recruited for the army in British India, this movement is of a semi permanent nature. Men in fairly large numbers leave the Poonch and Mirpur Districts in particular in search of employment as domestic servants, seamen and traders. This movement also is of a semi permanent nature.

8 (a) The standard form for Subsidiary (iv) is designed to show the variations in both immigration and emigration between 1931 and 1941 and the difference between immigration and emigration in 1931 and 1941. But as tabulation in British India and in most of the States was restricted it is impossible to show the figures for emigrants. To have repeated the 1931 figures for emigrants as done in the case of Subsidiary (i) would have been useless. We have therefore given the figures for immigrants only and omitted columns 5 to 9 of the standard form.

(b) The names of Provinces and States from which there are no immigrants have been omitted.

(c) In the corresponding table on page 113 of the 1931 Report—Part I Burma was shown. As Burma is no longer a part of India it has been omitted from this subsidiary table on this occasion.

(d) Variations shown represent an increase unless a minus sign has been given.

(e) It will be noticed that the great majority of immigrants to the State come from the adjacent Punjab and North Western Frontier Provinces.

9. A 1/50 random sample was extracted from the record and tabulated for comparison with the full table. The figures have been given for the whole State and not by districts as the latter would require too much space. The sample table comes immediately after Subsidiary (iv). The population of Gilgit Agency is not included in the sample because the record for that area, totalling 76526 slips was tabulated in the North Western Frontier Province and was not available. The population of the State less Gilgit Agency is 3945090. The sample slips totalled 78901, multiplied by 50 this gives a total of 3945050 or an 'error' of 40.

The sample is reasonably representative for large totals but not for heads against which the entries are small. The sample table has been produced only for the purpose of comparison with actuals and for the information of those interested in the value of sampling for such purposes.

Note.—P stands for Persons M for Males and F for Females.

VI—BIRTHPLACE (PART)

District	State	Province or Country where born	Population of Province or State			Jammu		
			P	M	I	P	M	F
			2	3	4	5	6	7
A—BORN IN INDIA								
I—DISTRICTS WITHIN THE STATE			3957097	2103941	1853156	400139	222718	177423
(i) District of Enumeration			3882028	2067298	1814730	381572	213061	168511
(ii) Other Districts			75069	36643	38426	18567	9655	8912
II—PROVINCES OR STATES IN INDIA BEYOND THE STATE			61809	24205	37604	30441	10708	19733
(a) Provinces and States adjacent to the State			60235	23418	36817	29667	10381	19286
(i) British Territory			58748	22827	35921	29547	10327	19220
North West Frontier Province			6545	4069	2476	337	219	118
Punjab			52203	18758	33445	29210	10103	13102
(ii) States			1487	581	896	120	54	66
North West Frontier Province States			673	338	35	2	2	
Bhawalpur			11	9	4	8	8	
Chamba			481	178	303	3	3	22
Chambal			4		8	3	3	
Jind			18	10	17	16	8	12
Kapurthala			36	19	1	2	1	1
Mandi			2	1	25	4	1	3
Nabha			8	5	3	4	1	10
Patiala			52	30	22	34	18	1
Suket			2	1	1	1		
(b) Other Provinces and States in India			1385	692	693	742	304	438
(i) British Territory			603	338	285	153	75	78
Ajmer Merwara			2	1	1			
Assam			9	6	3	23	4	19
Baluchistan			72	32	49	26	10	10
Bengal			72	37	35	3	3	
Behar and Orissa			18	14	4	26	15	11
Bombay			65	37	12	7	3	4
C. P. & Berar			22	10	24	25	10	15
Delhi			74	34	21	18	8	10
Madras			50	29	21	15	11	4
Sind			59	31	28	10	5	5
U. P. of Agra & Oudh			160	107	53			
(ii) States			782	354	428	519	229	360
Baroda			6	3	3	4	1	3
Bombay States			3	1	1			
C. I. Agency			7	3	4			
Gwalior			16	17	1	13	12	1
Hyderabad			28	11	17	5	4	1
Mysore			9	8	1	1	1	
Rajputana Agency			134	87	47	106	63	43
U. P. States			577	224	353	460	148	312

VI—BIRTHPLACE (PART)

District State Province or Country where born	District					
	Muzaffargarh			Chenabani Jagir		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
	17	18	19	20	21	22
A—BORN IN INDIA—CONTD						
I—DISTRICTS WITHIN THE STATE	377813	194522	183291	11884	6389	5295
(i) District of Enumeration	371639	192554	179085	9212	5040	4172
(ii) Other Districts	6174	1968	4206	2472	1349	1123
II—PROVINCES OR STATES IN INDIA BEYOND THE STATE	8800	2252	6548	89	63	26
(a) Provinces & States adjacent to the State	8515	2118	6397	82	59	23
(i) British Territory	8505	2113	6392	63	49	14
North West Frontier Province	82	51	31	5	4	1
Punjab	8423	2062	6366	58	45	13
(ii) States	10	5	5	19	10	9
North West Frontier Province States						
Bahawalpur	2		2	17	8	9
Chamba						
Bilaspur						
Jind	1	1	1			
Kapurthala	1					
Mandi	1	1		1	1	
Nabha	5	3	2	1	1	
Patiala						
Suket						
(b) Other Provinces & States in India	199	112	87	5	3	2
(i) British Territory	98	49	50	5	3	2
Ajmer Merwara	4	3	1			
Assam			8			
Baluchistan	20	12	4			
Bengal	5	1	4			
Bihar & Orissa	4	4	4			
Bombay	11	7	4			
C. P. & Berar	4		4			
Delhi	18	10	8	1		
Madras	2		2			1
Sind	29	11	13			
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1		1	4	3	1
(ii) States	101	64	37			
Baroda						
Bombay States						
C. I. Agency						
Gwalior	1	1	6			
Hyderabad	10	4	1			
Mysore	3	2	1			
Rajputana Agency	5	4	1			
U. P. States	82	53	29			

VI—BIRTHPLACE (PART

District	State	Province or Country where born	DISTRICT					
			Muraffarabad			Ladakh		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
		<i>x</i>	32	33	34	35	36	37
A--BORN IN INDIA--CONTD								
I--DISTRICTS WITHIN THE STATE			262932	140135	122797	195145	98273	96872
	(i)	District of Enumeration	239964	138459	121505	194842	97874	96768
	(ii)	Other Districts	2968	1676	1292	503	399	104
II--PROVINCES OR STATES IN INDIA BEYOND THE STATE			1717	970	747	159	110	49
(a) Provinces & States adjacent to the State			1681	943	738	158	110	43
	(i)	British Territory	1879	940	738	157	110	47
		North West Frontier Province	1133	586	547	1	1	
		Punjab	545	354	191	155	109	47
	(ii)	States	3	3		1		1
		North West Frontier Province States	1	1				
		Bahawalpur						
		Chamba	1	1				
		Bilaspur						
		Jind						
		Kapurthala				1		1
		Mandi						
		Nabha						
		Patiala	1	1				
		Suket						
(b) Other Provinces & States in India			18	17	1	1		1
	(i)	British Territory	9	8	1	1		1
		Ajmer Merwara						
		Assam						
		Baluchistan						
		Bengal	2	2				
		Bihar & Orissa						
		Bombay						
		C. P. & Berar						
		Delhi	1	1				
		Madras	1		1			
		Madhya Pradesh	2	2				
		U. P. of Agra & Oudh	3	3		1		1
	(ii)	States	9	9				
		Baroda						
		Bombay States						
		C. I. Agency						
		Gwalior						
		Hyderabad	1	1				
		Mysore						
		Rajputana Agency	1	1				
		U. P. States	7	7				

VI—BIRTHPLACE (PART

District State Province or Country where born	Population of Province or State						DISTRICT
				Jammu			
	1	M	F	P	M	F	
2	3	4	5	6	7		
A—BORN IN INDIA—concluded							
(c) French & Portuguese Settlements	22	19	3				
(d) India, unspecified	167	76	91	32	23	9	
TOTAL A	4078906	2128246	1890760	430280	233424	197156	
B—COUNTRIES IN ASIA BEYOND INDIA							
(i) Within British Dominions	48	19	29	8	4	4	
Barma	43	16	27	8	4	4	
Ceylon	3	2	1				
Straits Settlements & Malaya	2	1	1				
Elsewhere							
(ii) Outside British Dominions	1536	1037	499	727	530	197	
Afghanistan	273	179	94	52	47	5	
China	101	75	26				
Nepal	896	648	248	675	483	192	
Elsewhere	266	135	131				
(iii) Asia, unspecified	741	484	257	4	3	1	
TOTAL B	2325	1540	785	739	537	202	
C—COUNTRIES IN EUROPE							
(i) United Kingdom & North Ireland	249	123	126	25	12	13	
(ii) Eire	6	2	4				
(iii) British possessions in Europe	1	1					
(iv) Continental Europe	78	46	32				
(v) Europe unspecified	12	3	9	1		1	
TOTAL C	346	175	172	26	12	14	
D—COUNTRIES IN AFRICA							
(i) Within British Dominions	6		6	6		6	
Kenya (British East Africa)	6		6	6		6	
Mauritius							
Union of South Africa							
Zanzibar							
Elsewhere							
(ii) Outside British Dominions							
Mozambique							
Elsewhere							
(iii) Africa, unspecified	15	7	8	8	2	8	
TOTAL D	21	7	14	14	2	12	

VI—BIRTHPLACE (PART)

District State Province or Country where born	District					
	Muzpur			Chenani Jagir		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
	17	18	19	20	21	22
A—BORN IN INDIA—CONCLD						
(c) French & Portuguese Settlements						
(d) India, unspecified	86	22	64	2	1	1
TOTAL A	35613	196774	189839	11773	645*	5321
B—COUNTRIES IN ASIA BEYOND INDIA						
(i) Within British Dominions	21	7	14			
Burma	20	6	14			
Ceylon						
Strait Settlements & Malaya	1	1				
Elsewhere						
(ii) Outside British Dominions	13	12	1	23	23	
Afghanistan	5	4	1	9	9	
China	6	6				
Nepal	2	2		14	14	
Elsewhere						
(iii) Asia, unspecified	1	1				
TOTAL B	35	20	15	23	23	
C—COUNTRIES IN EUROPE						
(i) United Kingdom & North Ireland	3		3			
(ii) Ireland						
(iii) British possessions in Europe						
(iv) Continental Europe						
(v) Europe unspecified						
TOTAL C	3		3			
D—COUNTRIES IN AFRICA						
(i) Within British Dominions						
Kenya (British East Africa)						
Mauritius						
Union of South Africa						
Zanzibar						
Elsewhere						
(ii) Outside British Dominions						
Mozambique						
Elsewhere						
(iii) Africa, unspecified	2	1	1			
TOTAL D	2	1	1			

VI—BIRTHPLACE (PART)

District, State Province or Country where born	DISTRICT					
	Muzaffarabad			Ladakh		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	32	33	34	35	36	37
A—BORN IN INDIA—CONCLD						
(e) French & Portuguese Settlements ..						
(d) India, unspecified ..	13	10	8			
TOTAL A ..	26,4649	14,1705	12,3544	19,5304	98,383	96,921
B—COUNTRIES IN ASIA BEYOND INDIA						
(i) Within British Dominions ..	2	1	1			
Burma	2	1	1			
Ceylon						
Straits Settlements & Malaya						
Elsewhere						
(ii) Outside British Dominions ..	15	11	4	83	61	22
Afghanistan	7	7		8	6	2
China				74	54	20
Nepal	4	4		1	1	
Elsewhere	4		4			
(iii) Asia, unspecified ..				2		2
TOTAL B ..	17	12	5	85	61	24
C—COUNTRIES IN EUROPE						
(i) United Kingdom & North Ireland	5		5	4	1	3
(ii) Eire ..						
(iii) British possessions in Europe ..				1	1	
(iv) Continental Europe ..				36	31	5
(v) Europe, unspecified ..						
TOTAL C ..	5		5	41	33	8
D—COUNTRIES IN AFRICA						
(i) Within British Dominions ..						
Kenya (British East Africa)						
Mauritius						
Union of South Africa						
Zanzibar						
Elsewhere						
Outside British Dominions ..						
Mozambique ..						
Elsewhere ..						
(ii) Africa, unspecified ..						
TOTAL D ..						



VI—BIRTHPLACE (PART

District, State, Province or Country where born	Population of Province or State			District		
	P	M	F	Jammu		
				P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E—COUNTRIES IN AMERICA						
(i) Within British Dominions	5	1	4			
Canada	5	1	4			
Elsewhere						
(ii) Outside British Dominions	1		1			
United States	1		1			
Elsewhere						
(iii) America, unspecified	6	1	5	3	1	2
TOTAL E	12	2	10	3	1	2
F—COUNTRIES IN AUSTRALASIA						
(i) Within British Dominions	1	1				
Australia						
New Zealand	1	1				
Other British possessions in Australasia						
(ii) Outside British Dominions						
(iii) Australasia, unspecified	4		4			
TOTAL F	5	1	4			
G—AT SEA	1	1				
TOTAL G	1	1				
TOTAL RETURNED	4021616	2129872	1891744	431362	233976	197386
Birthplace not returned						
TOTAL POPULATION	4021616	2129872	1891744	431362	233976	197386



VI—BIRTHPLACE (PART

District	State	Province or Country where born	DISTRICT					
			Mirpur			Chenau Jagr		
			I	M	F	P	M	F
		<i>r</i>	17	18	19	20	21	22
E—COUNTRIES IN AMERICA								
(i) Within British Dominions								
		Canada						
		Elsewhere						
(ii) Outside British Dominions								
		United States						
		Elsewhere						
(iii) America unspecified								
TOTAL E								
F—COUNTRIES IN AUSTRALASIA								
(i) Within British Dominions								
		Australia						
		New Zealand						
		Other British possessions in Australasia						
(ii) Outside British Dominions								
(iii) Australasia, unspecified								
		TOTAL F	<i>r</i>		<i>r</i>			
		G—AT SEA	<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>				
		TOTAL G	<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>				
		TOTAL RETURNED	386655	196796	189859	11796	6475	5321
Birthplace not returned								
		TOTAL POPULATION	386655	196796	189859	11796	6475	5321

VI—BIRTHPLACE (PART

District	State	Province or country where born	DISTRICT					
			Muzaffarabad			Ladakh		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
		<i>r</i>	32	33	34	35	36	37

E—COUNTRIES IN AMERICA

(i) Within British Dominions

Canada
Elsewhere

(ii) Outside British Dominions

United States
Elsewhere

(iii) America unspecified

TOTAL E

F—COUNTRIES IN AUSTRALASIA

(i) Within British Dominions

Australia
New Zealand
Other British possessions in Australasia

(ii) Outside British Dominions

(iii) Australasia, unspecified

TOTAL F

G—AT SEA

TOTAL G

TOTAL RETURNED	264671	141117	123554	194537	98478	96953
Birthplace not returned						
TOTAL POPULATION	264671	141117	123554	194537	98478	96953

I—DISTRICTS)—CONCLD.

WHERE ENUMERATED—(CONCLD.)

Astore			Gilgit (Leased Area)			Gilgit Agency		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46

17026	8948	8078	22495	12471	10024	76526	40827	35699
17026	8948	8078	22495	12471	10024	76526	40827	35699

VI—BIRTHPLACE (PART II—CITIES)

District State Province or Country where born	CITY WHERE ENUMERATED								
	Populat on of Cities			Jammu			Srinagar		
	P	M	T	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A—BORN IN INDIA									
I—DISTRICTS WITHIN THE STATE	248670	137229	111441	42592	25758	16934	206078	111471	94607
(i) District of Enumeration	238121	130157	107964	35529	20859	14670	202592	109298	93294
(ii) Other Districts	10549	7072	3477	7063	4899	2164	3486	2173	1313
II—PROVINCES OR STATES IN INDIA BEYOND THE STATE	9028	4798	4230	7645	3984	3661	1363	814	569
(a) Provinces & States adjacent to the State	8201	4431	3770	7022	3740	3282	1179	691	483
(i) British Territory	8122	4339	3733	6952	3705	3247	1170	684	466
N W F Province	368	241	127	237	161	76	131	80	51
Punjab	7754	4198	3606	6715	3544	3171	1039	604	435
(ii) States	79	42	37	70	35	35	9	7	2
N W F P States	1	1					1	1	
Bahawalpur	4	4		4	4				
Chamba	6	2	4	6	2	4			
Bilaspur	9	5	4	9	5	4			
Jind	27	15	12	21	11	10	6	4	2
Kapurthala	1		1	1		1			
Mandi	3		3	3		3			
Nabha	27	15	12	25	13	12	2	2	
Patiala	1		1	1		1			
Suket									
(b) Other Provinces & States in India	789	334	455	604	229	375	185	105	80
(i) British Territory	257	139	118	93	48	45	164	91	73
Ajmer Merwara	1	1					1	1	
Assam	2		2				2		2
Baluchistan	9		9				9		9
Bengal	35	20	15	18	10	8	17	10	7
Bihar & Orissa	3	2	1				3	2	1
Bombay	44	25	19	22	14	8	22	11	11
C. P. & Berar	9	3	6	4	2	3	5	2	3
Delhi	37	16	21	20	7	13	17	9	8
Madras	19	19	12	18	8	10	13	11	2
Sind	16	9	7	10	7	3	6	2	4
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	70	44	26	1	1		69	43	26
(ii) States	532	195	337	511	181	330	21	14	7
Baroda	3		3	3		3			
Bombay States									
C. I. Agency	4	3	1				4	3	1
Gwalior	12	11	1	12	11	1	4	1	3
Hyderabad	5	4	4	4	3	1	4	1	3
Mysore	4	4		1	1		3	3	
Rajputana Agency	198	67	39	96	60	36	10	7	3
U. P. States	395	106	289	335	106	289			

VI—BIRTHPLACE (PART II—CITIES)—CONTD.

District, State, Province or Country where born	CITY WHERE ENUMERATED									
	Population of Cities			Jammu			Srinagar			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
<i>r</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	
A—BORN IN INDIA—CONCLD.										
(c) French, Portuguese Settlements	18	17	1				18	17	1	
(d) India, unspecified ..	20	16	4	19	15	4	1	1		
TOTAL A ..	257698	142027	115671	50237	29742	20495	207461	112285	95176	
B—COUNTRIES IN ASIA BEYOND INDIA.										
(i) Within British Dominions ..	10	4	6	6	3	3	4	1	3	
Burma	10	4	6	6	3	3	4	1	3	
Ceylon										
Straits Settlements and Malaya										
Elsewhere										
(ii) Outside British Dominions ..	240	137	103	118	68	50	122	69	53	
Afghanistan	25	24	1	22	22		3	2	1	
China	2	2					2	2		
Nepal	177	97	80	96	46	50	81	51	30	
Elsewhere	36	14	22				36	14	22	
(iii) Asia, unspecified ..										
Total B ..	250	141	100	124	71	53	126	70	56	
C—COUNTRIES IN EUROPE										
(i) United Kingdom and North Ireland ..	177	91	86	10	2	8	167	89	78	
(ii) Eire										
(iii) British possessions in Europe	24	14	10				24	14	10	
(iv) Continental Europe ..										
(v) Europe, unspecified ..										
TOTAL C ..	201	105	96	10	2	8	191	103	88	
D—COUNTRIES IN AFRICA										
(i) Within British Dominions ..										
Kenya (British East Africa)										
Mauritius										
Union of South Africa ..										
Zanzibar										
Elsewhere										
(ii) Outside British Dominions ..										
Mozambique										
Elsewhere										
(iii) Africa, unspecified ..	9	3	6	8	2	6	1	1		
TOTAL D ..	9	3	6	8	2	6	1	1		

VI—BIRTHPLACE (PART II—CITIES)—CONCLD

District State Province or Country where born	CITY WHERE ENUMERATED									
	Population of Cities			Jammu			Srinagar			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
E—COUNTRIES IN AMERICA										
(i) Within British Dominions	4	1	3				4	1	3	
Canada	4	1	3				4	1	3	
Elsewhere										
(ii) Outside British Dominions										
United States										
Elsewhere										
(iii) America, unspecified	2		2				2		2	
TOTAL E	6	1	5				6	1	5	
F—COUNTRIES IN AUSTRALASIA										
(i) Within British Dominions										
Australia										
New Zealand										
Other British possessions in Australasia										
(ii) Outside British Dominions										
(iii) Australasia, unspecified	2		2				2		2	
TOTAL F	2		2				2		2	
G—AT SEA										
TOTAL G										
TOTAL RETURNED	258166	142277	115889	50379	29817	20562	207787	112460	95327	
Birthplace not returned										
TOTAL POPULATION	258166	142277	115889	50379	29817	20562	207787	112460	95327	

VI—(i) VARIATION IN NATURAL POPULATION

State	1941				1931				Percentage variation (1931—1941)
	Recorded population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural population (2+4-3)	Recorded population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural population (6+8-7)	
<i>i</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>
Jammu & Kashmir State ..	4021616	64519	94448	4051545	3646243	64196	94448	3676495*	10.20

* This total is wrongly shown as 3675495 in the corresponding table in 1931.

VI—(ii) IMMIGRATION

Natural division and district where enumerated	BORN IN														
	District or State			Other parts of the State			Adjacent province or State			Other parts of India			Beyond India		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	3957097	2103941	1853158				60235	23418	36817	1574	787	787	2710	1726	984
Jammu Province	1874603	990533	894070	54296	25233	29063	50346	17378	32968	1209	564	645	979	702	277
(A) TOTAL DISTRICTS	1446414	772915	673499	49837	23041	26796	49434	16841	32593	1773	542	631	951	677	274
Jammu	381572	213061	108511	14567	9655	8912	29667	10381	19286	774	327	447	782	532	230
Kathua	160990	87332	73653	7057	3389	3668	9520	3336	6184	35	21	14	70	56	14
Udhampur	285234	149293	135936	7779	3590	4189	1114	647	467	59	39	11	40	34	6
Reasi	246979	130670	116309	10260	4439	5821	618	329	259	29	21	8	17	13	4
Mirpur	371639	192554	179085	6174	1968	4206	8515	2118	6397	285	134	151	42	22	20
(B) TOTAL JAGIRS	428189	217618	210571	4459	2192	2267	912	537	375	36	22	14	28	25	3
Chenani Jagir		9212	5040	4172	2472	1349	1123	82	59	23	7	4	3	23	23
Poonch Jagir		418977	212578	206399	1987	843	1144	830	478	352	29	18	11	5	2
Kashmir Province	1703153	920753	782400	19049	10111	8938	5622	3405	2217	321	197	124	560	272	288
Baramulla	**	604475	326001	278474	6462	3173	3289	1394	828	566	48	31	17	49	17
Anantnag	**	838714	456293	382421	9619	5262	4357	2547	1634	913	237	139	98	489	243
Muzaffarabad	**	259964	138459	121505	2968	1676	1292	1681	943	733	36	27	9	22	12
Frontier Districts	304272	156012	148260	1724	1299	425	4267	2635	1632	44	26	18	1171	752	419
Ladakh	**	194642	97874	96768	593	399	104	158	110	48	1		1	127	95
Astore	-	16085	8315	7770	718	487	231	211	136	75	12	10	2		
Gilgit Leased Area	**	18845	10042	8803	460	378	82	2400	1533	867	18	10	8	772	508
Gilgit Agency	**	74700	39781	34919	43	35	8	1498	856	642	13	6	7	272	149

VI—(iv) IMMIGRATION INTO THE STATE FROM OTHER PARTS OF INDIA

Province	Immigration		
	1941	1931	Variation
r	2	3	4
TOTAL .. .	61809	61033	776
British India Provinces	59768	60090	- 322
Ajmer-Merwara	2	6	- 4
Assam	9	7	2
Bihar & Orissa	18	23	- 5
Baluchistan	72	93	- 21
Bengal	72	111	- 39
Bombay	65	180	- 115
Central Provinces & Berar	22	45	- 23
Delhi	74	83	- 9
Madras	50	33	17
North Western Frontier Province	6545	6384	161
Punjab	52203	52366	- 163
Sind	59	59	0
United Provinces	577	759	- 182
States and Agencies	1852	926	926
Bombay States	3	19	- 16
Baroda State	6	22	- 16
Central India Agency	7	11	- 4
Gwalior	18	22	- 4
Hyderabad	28	19	9
Mysore	9	2	7
North Western Frontier Province States	873	88	785
Punjab States	111	668	- 54
Bhawalpur	11		
Bilaspur	4		
Chamba	481		
Jind	18		
Kapurthala	36		
Mandi	2		
Nabha	8		
Patiala	52		
Suket	2		
Sikim State		2	-
Rajputana Agency	134	64	
United Provinces States	160	9	151
Foreign Territories	22	17	5
Goa & French Possessions	22	17	5
India, unspecified	167		167
India, unspecified	167		167

IMPERIAL TABLE VI—BIRTHPLACE

1/50 SAMPLE

Comparative Results

Born in	Population of State as per 1/50 sample			50 times 1/50 sample— Population			Actual population vide Table VI		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
<i>x</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>
A INDIA									
I. WITHIN THE STATE	77522	41144	36378	3876100	2057200	1818900	3882354	2064125	1818229
(i) District of Enumeration	75510	40115	35395	3775500	2005750	1769750	3807328	2027517	1779811
(ii) Other Districts	2012	1029	983	100600	51450	49150	75026	36608	38418
II. PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA BEYOND THE STATE	1322	591	731	66100	29550	36550	60298	23343	36955
(a) Provinces & States adjacent to State	1281	564	717	64050	28200	35850	58737	22562	36175
(i) British Territory	1260	549	711	63000	27450	35550	58060	22165	35795
(ii) States	21	15	6	1050	750	300	677	397	380
(b) Other Provinces & States in India	40	27	13	2000	1350	650	1383	691	692
(i) British Territory	28	18	10	1400	900	500	601	337	264
(ii) States	12	9	3	600	450	150	782	354	428
(c) French & Portuguese Settlements							22	19	3
(d) India, Unspecified	1		1	50		50	156	71	85
TOTAL A	78844	41735	37109	3942200	2086750	1855450	3942650	2087468	1855184
B COUNTRIES IN ASIA BEYOND INDIA	44	32	12	2200	1600	600	2053	1391	662
C COUNTRIES IN EUROPE	10	6	4	500	300	200	346	175	171
D COUNTRIES IN AFRICA	2		2	100		100	21	7	14
E COUNTRIES IN AMERICA	1		1	50		50	12	2	10
F COUNTRIES IN AUSTRALASIA							5	1	4
G AT SEA							1	1	
TOTAL POPULATION	78901*	41773	37128	3945050*	2088650	1856400	3943990*	2089045	1856045

*Population of Gylgt Agency not included

TABLE VII AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Age and Civil Condition

NOTES

1. The title of the table is slightly different to the corresponding table in 1931; the word 'sex' has been omitted as all important tables give sex details.

2. The table is in four parts; the corresponding table in 1931 was in three parts. The present table gives the figures for the whole State and for Provinces separately; in 1931 these were both included in the first part.

3. (i) In Part I the figures are given for the whole State separately for the communities shown in Table XIII.

(ii) Part II presents the details by provinces for the four main communities only; all other communities are shown under 'Others'.

(iii) Part III gives the same details as Part II but by districts instead of provinces.

(iv) Part IV gives details for the two cities separately in two parts:—

(a) for the total population of each city and

(b) for all communities as shown in Table XIII.

4. The figures for Gilgit Agency were not made available for age groups by communities. The whole population of the Gilgit Agency has, therefore, been treated as Muslim. There are only 99 persons belonging to other communities. The total Muslims shown in this table will naturally exceed those shown in Table XIII by 99. This does not of course affect the total population but it affects the other communities concerned to the extent of the numbers involved; they are Hindus 74, Sikhs 21 and Christians 4, *vide* the detail for Gilgit Agency given in Table XIII.

5. The figures shown under 'Widowed' include those shown as 'Divorced' in the record. Hindus shown by enumerators as divorced were treated as married persons temporarily separated or deserted. The divorced persons included belong to the Muslim, Christian and Buddhist communities. The detail of these is as follows:—

				Persons	Males	Females
Total Population	..	..	..	13987	5742	8245
Muslim	..	..	..	13560	5641	7919
Christian	..	..	..	5	2	3
Buddhist	..	..	..	422	99	323

6. Scheduled Castes are included with Hindus. 'Others' in Part I refer to those similarly shown in Table XIII.

7 To facilitate comparison between the numbers in the various age groups in 1931 and 1941 respectively a table has been prepared which is given below —

Comparative Age Table for Total Population

Age	Persons		Males		Females	
	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931
TOTAL	4021616	3646243	2129372	1938338	1891744	1707905
0-1	82786	115930	41645	58333	41141	57607
1-2	98175	118293	49194	59284	49181	59009
2-3	112275	117800	56803	55099	55470	58701
3-4	122932	115806	61169	58525	61663	57281
4-5	118153	111623	60127	56700	58126	54923
TOTAL 0-5	534619	579542	269038	291931	265581	287611
5-10	587147	469120	308554	253182	278593	215938
10-15	489922	429988	263250	234021	226672	195967
15-20	406613	350597	214310	178604	192303	171803
20-25	376837	364687	191418	182673	185419	182012
25-30	343474	323912	175343	167377	168151	156035
30-35	306182	287468	161927	156681	144255	130787
35-40	252315	215654	135836	120001	116479	95053
40-45	183560	164794	101377	91951	81983	72813
45-50	158091	127624	88648	72028	66443	55599
50-55	113837	101264	63457	57413	48380	43949
55-60	95500	76945	54948	43698	40552	33245
60-65	64988	64878	37366	36127	27622	28451
65-70	41194	31348	23299	18084	17895	13264
70 and over	67517	58326	38901	33645	28616	24681
TOTAL 5 AND OVER	3486997	3066701	1860834	1646407	1626163	1420294

8 Certain features of the comparative table given above may be noted —

(i) In the group 0-5 there is a decrease in 1941, for the age 0-1 this exceeds 28 per cent. The decrease is also large in groups 1-2 and 2-3 but in groups 3-4 and 4-5 an increase is shown and this increase continues for all higher age groups

(ii) In 1931 there was no age group in which females exceeded males. At this census the females in group 3-4 out-number males by 394. The numbers of females per 1000 in this group for the three census years 1921, 1931 and 1941 are 983, 966 and 1006 respectively. In all other groups males exceed females.

(iii) The age group 0-5 shows a decrease of nearly 8 per cent compared with 1931 but the group 5-10 shows an increase of over 25 per cent. The latter is the highest increase in any age group at this census, in 1931 the highest increase was in group 0-5.

(iv) The table for 1941 shows a more regular tendency than in 1931. In 1931 the group 0-5 contained the largest number for any one group, the numbers in the following 5 year groups decreased until the group 20-25 which showed a sudden rise, thereafter all groups up to 70 showed a steady decrease in numbers. In 1941 from and including the group 5-10 the decrease is regular.

(v) In 1931 the total for all ages in groups 35-40 and above was 840931, in 1941 it was 976802 an increase of 135871 or 13.7 per cent against 10.3 per cent for all ages. This indicates a very definite tendency. The increase in all the groups within this range is marked except in the age group 60-65.

9 Some details may be noted concerning the percentage increase in the number of females in the different age groups in 1931 and in 1941.

(i) Age-group 5-10 29 per cent increase in 1941 against a decrease of 9 per cent in 1931

- (ii) Age-group 10-15 15 per cent. increase in 1941 against 18 per cent. increase in 1931.
- (iii) Age-group 15-20 12 per cent. increase in 1941 against 18 per cent. increase in 1931.

10. (i) At this census 2026892 of the total population are included in the age groups 15-50 out of 4021616 against 1834736 out of 3646243 in 1931. The percentage works out at 50.4 for 1941 and 50.3 for 1931.

A country is said to be progressive if 40 per cent. of its population is included in the age group 0-15, stationary if the percentage in this group is not more than 33 per cent. and regressive if it is not more than 20 per cent. In this table the number included in the group 0-15 is 1611688 which is a fraction over 40 per cent. of the total population.

(ii) In the case of Hindus the number in age group 0-15 is 37 per cent., for Muslims it is over 40 per cent. and for Sikhs it is 44.7 per cent. of the populations of their respective communities. In the case of the Buddhists the number constitutes 30.5 per cent. of the total of the community.

II. Subsidiary (i) :—

(i) The figures for years previous to 1941 have been taken from the 1931 report. Where figures are not available spaces have been left blank.

(ii) The figures are for Natural Divisions; they have been given separately for Jammu Province to facilitate comparison with 1931.

(iii) The mean ages given in this table and in Subsidiary (ii) have been calculated by the same method as in 1931. The table below gives the basis of our calculations :—

Age groups (Class-intervals).	Mid-values of the class intervals.	Persons (frequency distribution).	Deviation from arbitrary value.	Products (3×4).
1	2	3	4	5
0-5	2	1263	— 9	— 11367
5-10	7	1449	— 8	— 11592
10-15	12	1236	— 7	— 8652
15-20	17	1006	— 6	— 6036
20-25	22	899	— 5	— 4495
25-30	27	823	— 4	— 3292
30-35	32	760	— 3	— 2280
35-40	37	638	— 2	— 1276
40-45	42	476	— 1	— 476
<hr/> 45-50 <hr/>	<hr/> 47 <hr/>	<hr/> 420 <hr/>	<hr/> 0 <hr/>	<hr/> — 49466 <hr/>
50-55	52	307	1	307
55-60	57	258	2	516
60-65	62	175	3	525
65-70	67	109	4	436
70-75	72	31	5	150
75-80	77	30	6	180
80-85	82	30	7	210
85-90	87	30	8	240
90-95	92	30	9	270
95-100	97	30	10	300
<hr/> TOTAL <hr/>		10000		3134
— 49466	— 46332			
3134	10000			
— 46332				— 4.6332

multiplying —4.6332 by 5 we get—23.1660 i.e., —23.17 which when subtracted from 47 (the mid-year of the middle age group 45-50) gives 23.83 as the mean age.

12 **Subsidiary (ii) —**

The table deals with the four main communities only as in the corresponding table for 1931. There is a decrease in the mean age of Hindu females and of Sikhs both males and females in 1941 as compared with 1931 in all other cases the mean age shows an increase.

13 **Subsidiary (iii) —**

(i) The table has been prepared by province and community. The figures for periods previous to 1941 have been taken from subsidiary V (a) to Imperial Table VII for 1931.

(ii) It will be observed that there is a decrease of children per 100 of persons aged 15-40 in the case of Muslims and Buddhists as compared with 1931. There is a decrease in children per 100 married females aged 15-40 in the case of Hindus only.

(iii) There are no entries for Buddhists under the Kashmir Province because only ten Buddhists were enumerated in this area and they were all over ten years of age.

(iv) In that part of the table showing persons over 60 per 100 of the population aged 15-40 it will be seen that the figures for Hindus and Buddhists exceed considerably those for Muslims and Sikhs. In the last part of the table it will be noticed that whilst the figures for married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages are the same in 1941 as in 1931 there is a fall in the ratio in the case of Muslims and Buddhists.

14 **Subsidiary (iv) —**

(i) This table has been prepared by provinces as in 1931 to facilitate comparison of figures.

(ii) All variations shown represent an increase except where a minus sign has been given.

(iii) The increase variation for all ages shows a fall as compared with 1931 but figures for the latter were affected by the phenomenal increase of the population for every age group in the Frontier Districts for which Gilgit [now divided into Astore and Gilgit (Leased Area)] and Frontier Illaqa (Gilgit Agency) were responsible—Ladakh showed no such phenomenal increase in 1931. The increase variation for the Frontier Districts has fallen back to what may be considered a normal figure. The phenomenal increase variation for Gilgit and Frontier Illaqa (Gilgit Agency) in 1931 must be attributed to special factors—probably defective enumeration in 1921.

15 **Subsidiary (v) —**

(i) This table constitutes a new feature in the census reports for this State.

(ii) The area chosen for the selection of one lac enumeration slips of each sex for the purposes of this table was Srinagar City. As there were not quite enough females in Srinagar for the purpose the remaining 5000 slips were taken from Khas Tehsil (Anantnag District) in which tehsil Srinagar is situated.

(iii) The tendency for persons to give ages ending with 0 or 5 is brought out very clearly in this table from age 20 onwards. This is noticeable at every census in every province and state throughout India.

Another peculiar feature brought out by this table is that after the age 20 the odd numbers 1, 3, 7 and 9 are looked upon with least favour by those being censused. This is not so in every case but it is so in sufficient cases to be noticeable. Thirty is the age common to the largest number of persons both male and female.

16 **Subsidiary VI —**

(i) In the age group 3-4 for the total population the females outnumber the males. This was not the case for any age group in 1931.

(ii) In the important age group 0-30 Hindu females per 1000 males show an increase from 919 in 1931 to 936 in 1941.

(iii) For All-ages Hindus and Muslims have shown an improved proportion of females but both are still below the proportion for Sikhs and Buddhists; the latter are the same as in 1931 whilst the proportion in the case of Sikhs has fallen from 923 to 895. The proportion for Sikhs in the important group 0-30 has fallen to 947 from 970 in 1931.

17. Subsidiary VII :—

The table has been prepared for provinces.

18. Subsidiary VIII :—

The age groups and communities are the same as in 1931. The totals under each category have been given for both males and females in addition to the figures under each age group.

19. Subsidiary IX :—

(i) The table has been prepared by provinces instead of natural divisions to facilitate comparison with 1931.

(ii) It is to be remembered, as stated in note 5 above, that those Hindus shown as divorced, both male and female, were not treated as such for the purposes of Table VII and its subsidiaries.

(iii) The Infant Marriage Act in force in the State prohibits the marriage of boys below the age of 18 and of girls below the age of 14. It is probable that this law is frequently broken secretly in a number of cases. As a result some under age persons may have been shown as unmarried when they were in fact married or their ages may have been advanced to an age over the permissible marriage age.

20. Subsidiary X :—

(i) This table has been prepared by provinces to facilitate comparison with 1931.

(ii) As the few Buddhists recorded in the Kashmir Province were all males no entries appear in this table against Buddhists under ' Kashmir Province '.

21. Fertility Tables :—

(i) For the purpose of these tables Jammu District (excluding Jammu City) and Ladakh District were selected for rural areas and Jammu City was taken as the Urban area. The communities selected were Hindu, Muslim and Sikh for Jammu District and Jammu City and Muslim and Buddhist for Ladakh District. The selection was influenced by the fact that the three main communities are fairly represented in the Jammu District and in Jammu City and are living under the same conditions. To include the fourth main community, Buddhists, Ladakh was selected so that comparison could be made between the Muslim and Buddhist women of that area. It is important to note that polyandry is practised by the Buddhists and polygamy to some extent by the Muslims. As true urban conditions only obtain in the State in the two cities—Jammu and Srinagar—it was suitable to select one of these. As the communities are more evenly represented in Jammu that city was chosen in preference to Srinagar for the purposes of our tables.

(ii) The tables are based on questions 6, 7 and 8 of the census questionnaire—age, number of children born to a married woman and the number surviving and a mother's age at the time of the birth of her first child.

(iii) It must be stated that questions 7 and 8 were badly answered and that the tables cannot be regarded as representative of the true position; at best they are an indication of conditions. They will serve for comparison if similar figures are produced at a future date. The tables produced are

numbered I II and V this is because the full set of tables suggested by the Census Commissioner for India ran from I to V The material for tables III and IV was so defective as not to be worth presentation

(iv) Averages have been shown to two decimal places and the proportion to survivors per 1000 born to the nearest whole number

(v) The Census Commissioner for India expressed the wish that information should be collected on other aspects of the subject not covered by the census questionnaire but this did not prove feasible It seems quite clear that in this State at any rate little reliable data connected with fertility problems will be collected except through the agency of a special investigation carried out under the control of Medical Officers by trained investigators—preferably women

(vi) The tables produced for Jammu District show that a fair proportion of women are married at the age of 14 and below in all three communities that children are born to Hindu and Muslim mothers from the age of 12 and in the case of Sikhs from the age of 16 and that the smaller the number of children in any family the larger the percentage of survivors

According to the tables for Jammu District and City 40 is the highest age of a mother at the time of the birth of her first child

(vii) There is no marked difference between the figures for the rural and urban areas of the Jammu District

(viii) Table II for the Ladakh District shows a number of women to have been well over 40 at the time of the birth of the first child the highest age given is 58 This indicates the unreliable nature of the information collected on this subject by means of the census

22 One-in-fifty Sample —

(i) The table has been produced to illustrate the difference in the results obtained from tabulation of the whole record and those from a 1/50 sample The table will be found immediately after the fertility tables at the end of the subsidiaries to Table VII

(ii) The figures are given for the whole State for the main age groups and for the main communities for the age groups 0-5 5-30 and 30 and over only

(iii) The smaller the unit the less favourable the comparison with the full table This is to be expected

(iv) The sample does not include the population of the Gilgit Agency as the record for that district was not sorted and tabulated in the State

NOTE —P stands for Persons M for Males and F for Females

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART I—STATE SUMMARY)

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE												
	4021616	2129872	1891744	1992481	1177045	815436	1734733	842515	892218	294402	110312	184090
0-1 ..	82786	41645	41141	82785	41645	41140				1		1
1-2 ..	98375	49194	49181	98363	49191	49172	10	2	8	2	1	1
2-3 ..	112273	56803	55470	112256	56796	55460	8	4	4	9	3	6
3-4 ..	122932	61269	61663	122914	61263	61651	14	4	10	4	2	2
4-5 ..	118253	60127	58126	118223	60119	58104	21	7	14	9	1	8
TOTAL 0-5 ..	534619	269038	265581	534541	269014	265527	53	17	36	25	7	18
5-10 ..	587147	308754	278393	585874	308565	277309	1200	164	1036	73	25	48
10-15 ..	489922	263250	226672	444690	257713	186977	44478	5346	39132	754	191	563
15-20 ..	406613	214310	192303	240615	170812	69803	162217	42261	119956	3781	1237	2544
20-25 ..	376837	191418	185419	96104	87028	9076	271702	100314	171388	9031	4076	4955
25-30 ..	343494	175343	168151	41811	39234	2527	287245	129009	158236	14438	7000	7388
Total Population												
30-35 ..	306182	161927	144255	18340	17032	1308	267126	135274	131852	20716	9621	11095
35-40 ..	252315	135836	116479	10010	9192	818	215189	115666	99523	27116	10978	16138
40-45 ..	183360	101377	81983	5875	5350	525	149017	85509	63508	28468	10518	17950
45-50 ..	158091	88648	69443	4541	4085	456	117642	72626	45016	35908	11937	23971
50-55 ..	113837	65457	48380	3111	2782	329	78881	52002	26879	31845	10673	21172
55-60 ..	95500	54948	40552	2385	2124	261	57335	41082	16253	35780	11742	24038
60-65 ..	64988	37366	27622	1664	1483	181	35918	26666	9252	27406	9217	18189
65-70 ..	41194	23299	17895	1089	948	141	19845	15141	4704	20260	7210	13050
70 and over ..	67517	38901	28616	1831	1633	198	26885	21438	5447	38801	15830	22971
TOTAL ..	3486997	1860834	1626163	1457940	908031	549909	1734680	842498	892182	294377	110305	184072
	809091	430638	378453	389007	39022	149985	332871	163731	169140	87213	27885	59328
0-1 ..	16811	8516	8295	16811	8516	8295						
1-2 ..	18165	9088	9077	18165	9088	9077						
2-3 ..	20767	10445	10322	20767	10445	10322						
3-4 ..	22366	11287	11079	22366	11287	11079						
4-5 ..	22028	11190	10838	22028	11190	10838						
TOTAL 0-5 ..	100137	50526	49611	100137	50526	49611						
5-10 ..	108972	56857	52115	108919	56847	52072	51	9	42	2	1	1
10-15 ..	91851	47857	43994	82291	47383	34908	9437	443	8004	123	31	92
15-20 ..	76960	39880	37080	46044	34167	11877	30150	5510	24640	766	203	563
20-25 ..	72817	37541	35276	21351	20571	780	49250	16299	32951	2216	671	1545
25-30 ..	67611	35041	32570	11251	11042	209	52422	22714	29708	3338	1285	2653
Hindu												
30-35 ..	62150	33314	28836	5992	5877	115	50022	25477	24545	6136	1960	4176
35-40 ..	52865	28949	23916	3677	3599	78	41133	22974	18159	8055	2376	5679
40-45 ..	40802	23122	17680	2445	2301	54	29659	18124	11535	8698	2607	6091
45-50 ..	36821	21127	15694	2049	1989	60	23855	15876	7979	10917	3262	7655
50-55 ..	27624	16302	11322	1502	1441	61	16526	11810	4716	9596	3051	6545
55-60 ..	23947	13707	10240	1158	1108	50	12172	9314	2858	10617	3285	7332
60-65 ..	17194	9960	7234	786	759	27	8012	6415	1597	8396	2786	5610
65-70 ..	11551	6606	4855	546	511	35	4641	3925	716	6364	2260	4104
70 and over ..	17789	9759	8030	859	811	48	5541	4841	700	11389	4107	7282
TOTAL ..	708954	380112	328842	288870	188496	100374	332871	163731	169140	87213	27885	59328

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART I—STATE SUMMARY)—CONTD

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	1	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	3101346	1641763	1459583	1546087	906242	632845	1355551	655694	698857	199708	75827	119881
0-1	63755	31971	31784	63754	31971	31783					1	1
1-2	77543	38821	37222	77531	38518	37123	10	2	8	2	1	1
2-3	85591	44868	43723	85574	44861	43713	8	4	4	9	3	6
3-4	87182	48 79	45883	87144	48273	45871	14	4	10	4	2	4
4-5	93132	47 79	45833	93102	47291	45811	21	7	14	9	1	8
TOTAL 0-5	420183	211238	208945	420105	211214	208891	53	17	36	25	7	18
5-10	482034	243504	218530	480888	243350	217558	1076	150	926	70	24	46
10-15	334645	208445	176200	330131	203570	140561	33393	4717	29176	621	158	453
15-20	318275	168778	149497	317427	134321	55106	127916	33446	94790	2932	1011	1021
20-25	294122	149070	145052	293161	148374	7257	215879	81365	134314	6612	3331	1281
25-30	267313	136022	131291	266066	135248	1848	227990	103112	124878	10227	3662	4569
Muslim												
30-35	236403	124690	117178	235711	124633	117174	210552	106514	104138	14185	7323	666
35-40	192883	103391	89492	192290	103391	89492	188015	89723	78890	75378	8415	10062
40-45	137296	75398	61898	137296	75398	61898	115148	65011	50137	19135	7208	14428
45-50	116599	64946	51653	116599	64946	51653	90270	54668	35602	24179	8412	15767
50-55	82456	47067	35383	82456	47067	35383	59680	38555	21125	21441	7351	14090
55-60	68306	39464	28842	68306	39464	28842	43032	30450	12623	24224	8137	16087
60-65	45441	26148	19293	45441	26148	19293	26527	19372	7152	18210	6101	12049
65-70	27924	15707	12217	27924	15707	12217	14302	10050	3652	13205	4698	8507
70 and over	47461	27895	19586	47461	27895	19586	20468	15942	4520	26163	11228	14935
TOTAL	2681163	1430525	1250638	2681163	1430525	1250638	1355498	655677	699821	199683	79820	119883
	3505	1886	1619	3505	1886	1619	1417	741	676	184	74	110
0-1	106	55	51	106	55	51						
1-2	89	43	46	89	43	46						
2-3	89	46	43	89	46	43						
3-4	123	64	59	123	64	59						
4-5	94	51	43	94	51	43						
TOTAL 0-5	501	259	242	501	259	242						
5-10	588	303	265	588	303	265						
10-15	401	230	171	387	227	166	14	3	11			
15-20	289	160	139	284	123	61	102	35	67	3	2	1
20-25	311	149	162	95	68	27	208	77	131	8	4	4
25-30	312	156	156	55	36	19	250	117	133	7	3	4
Christian												
30-35	255	142	113	255	142	113	215	118	97	7	5	2
35-40	215	124	91	22	10	12	173	102	71	20	12	8
40-45	165	91	64	15	9	6	122	73	49	19	10	9
45-50	143	80	63	11	6	5	112	67	45	20	7	13
50-55	89	55	44	8	4	4	72	46	26	19	5	14
55-60	84	54	40	10	3	7	60	44	16	24	7	17
60-65	87	39	37	7	1	6	40	24	16	20	5	15
65-70	39	20	19	4	1	3	22	13	9	13	6	7
70 and over	85	32	23	4	2	2	27	22	5	24	8	16
TOTAL	3004	1627	1377	1403	812	591	1477	741	676	184	74	110

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART I—STATE SUMMARY)—CONTD.

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	910	490	420	487	290	197	333	168	165	90	32	58
0-1 ..	30	14	16	30	14	16						
1-2 ..	25	8	17	25	8	17						
2-3 ..	31	19	12	31	19	12						
3-4 ..	30	16	14	30	16	14						
4-5 ..	33	22	11	33	22	11						
TOTAL 0-5 ..	149	79	70	149	79	70						
5-10 ..	132	72	60	131	72	59	1		1			
10-15 ..	98	53	45	97	53	44	1		1			
15-20 ..	82	38	44	53	33	20	27	4	23	2	1	1
20-25 ..	77	37	40	21	17	4	54	20	34	2		2
25-30 ..	71	38	33	9	9		59	27	32	3	2	1
30-35 ..	63	34	29	6	6		52	25	27	5	3	2
35-40 ..	52	34	18	5	5		41	26	15	6	3	3
40-45 ..	40	25	15	4	4		29	18	11	7	3	4
45-50 ..	40	22	18	3	3		25	16	9	12	3	9
50-55 ..	28	18	10	4	4		16	12	4	8	2	6
55-60 ..	32	17	15	3	3		13	9	4	16	5	11
60-65 ..	23	9	14	1	1		9	6	3	13	2	11
65-70 ..	10	5	5	1	1		4	3	1	5	1	4
70 and over ..	13	9	4				2	2		11	7	4
TOTAL ..	761	411	350	338	211	127	333	168	165	90	32	58
	65882	34764	31118	34984	20428	14556	26775	12919	13856	4123	1417	2706
0-1 ..	1614	826	788	1614	826	788						
1-2 ..	1957	947	1010	1957	947	1010						
2-3 ..	2066	1050	1016	2066	1050	1016						
3-4 ..	2240	1102	1138	2240	1102	1138						
4-5 ..	2190	1166	1024	2190	1166	1024						
TOTAL 0-5 ..	10067	5091	4976	10067	5091	4976						
5-10 ..	10693	5668	5025	10625	5665	4960	67	3	64	1		1
10-15 ..	8733	4641	4092	7785	4547	3238	940	92	848	8	2	6
15-20 ..	6817	3445	3372	3942	2777	1165	2834	655	2179	41	13	28
20-25 ..	5778	2819	2959	1356	1230	126	4314	1544	2770	108	45	63
25-30 ..	5026	2535	2491	572	551	21	4291	1918	2373	163	66	97
30-35 ..	4498	2367	2131	254	223	31	3972	2049	1923	272	95	177
35-40 ..	3625	1967	1658	134	113	21	3102	1738	1364	389	116	273
40-45 ..	2692	1512	1180	86	78	8	2189	1308	881	417	126	291
45-50 ..	2312	1364	948	57	52	5	1760	1154	606	495	158	337
50-55 ..	1688	1011	677	32	29	3	1185	827	358	471	155	316
55-60 ..	1357	796	561	24	23	1	833	610	223	500	163	337
60-65 ..	941	555	386	15	15		541	415	126	385	125	260
65-70 ..	655	374	281	15	14	1	321	249	72	319	111	208
70 and over ..	1000	619	381	20	20		426	357	69	554	242	312
TOTAL ..	55815	29673	26142	24917	15337	9580	26775	12919	13856	4123	1417	2706

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART I—STATE SUMMARY)—CONTD

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	28	17	12	16	9	7	10	5	5			
0	4	1	3	4	1	3						
1	1	1		1								
2-3												
3-4	1	1	1	1	1	1						
4-5	1			1								
TOTAL 0-5		3	4	7	3	4						
5-10	5	2	3	5	2	3						
10-15	1	1		1	1							
15-20	5	3	2	1	1							
20-25	1	1		1	1		4	2	2			
25-30	5	3	2	1	1							
30-35	2	1	1				1		1			
35-40												
40-45	1	1					1	1		1	1	
45-50	1	1										
50-55												
55-60												
60-65										1	1	
65-70												
70 and over	1	1										
TOTAL		14	8	9	6	3	10	5	5	3	3	
	40696	20268	20428	19907	9956	9951	17720	9243	8477	3069	1069	2000
0-1	457	262	195	457	262	195						
1-2	585	284	301	585	284	301						
2-3	722	373	349	722	373	349						
3-4	1007	520	487	1007	520	487						
4-5	772	398	374	772	398	374						
TOTAL 0-5	3543	1837	1706	3543	1837	1706						
5-10	4713	2340	2373	4708	2338	2370	5	2	3	2	7	2
10-15	4178	2019	2159	3986	1928	2058	190	91	99	37	30	30
15-20	4163	2001	2168	2959	1386	1573	1173	608	505	85	85	80
20-25	3718	1797	1921	1646	765	881	1987	1007	980	100	32	66
25-30	3148	1544	1604	824	395	429	2224	1117	1107			
30-35	2789	1376	1423	483	253	230	2208	1089	1117	110	34	76
35-40	2686	1309	1297	381	215	166	2118	1099	1019	167	55	111
40-45	2369	1224	1145	312	180	123	1868	971	895	191	84	127
45-50	2170	1106	1064	271	169	102	1616	844	772	283	93	190
50-55	1937	1003	934	230	143	87	1399	752	647	308	108	200
55-60	1760	919	850	190	110	80	1173	655	518	397	145	254
60-65	1319	663	656	151	92	59	767	433	354	381	135	243
65-70	1014	497	517	108	62	44	555	301	254	353	134	219
70 and over	1183	582	611	117	74	43	421	274	147	655	234	42
TOTAL	37253	18431	18722	16364	8119	8245	17720	9243	8477	3069	1069	2000

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART I—STATE SUMMARY)—CONCLD

Community and Age	1											
	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	85	15	80	52	7	45	35	4	31	8	4	4
0-1	8		8	8		8						
1-2	6		6	6		6						
2-3	5		5	5		5						
3-4	2		2	2		2						
4-5	2		2	2		2						
TOTAL 0-5	23		23	23		23						
5-10	20	2	18	20	2	18						
10-15	8	2	6	5	2	3	3		3			
15-20	12	2	10	3	2	1	9		9			
20-25	8	1	7	8			8	1	7			
25-30	3	2	1	1	1		2	2	1			
Others												
30-35	2		2				2		2			
35-40	1		1				1		1			
40-45	2	2					2	2				
45-50	4	1	3				3		3	1	1	
50-55	5	1	4				3		3	2	1	1
55-60	2		2				1		1	1		1
60-65	2		2				1		1	1		1
65-70	1		1							1		1
70 and over	2	2								2	2	
TOTAL	72	15	57	29	7	22	35	4	31	8	4	4

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART II—PROVINCES)

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JAMMU PROVINCE												
	1981433	1034410	947023	995545	5E5841	409704	815918	390531	425387	169970	58038	111932
0-1 ..	41406	20642	20764	41406	20642	20764						
1-2 ..	49127	24491	24636	49127	24491	24636						
2-3 ..	55879	28052	27827	55879	28052	27827						
3-4 ..	60102	30015	30087	60102	30015	30087						
4-5 ..	60090	30555	29535	60090	30555	29535						
TOTAL 0-5 ..	266604	133755	132849	266604	133755	132849						
5-10 ..	294549	153711	140838	294443	153690	140753	100	20	80	6	1	5
10-15 ..	242653	128767	113886	222198	127125	95073	20166	1573	18593	289	69	220
15-20 ..	191913	98854	93059	118451	83503	34948	71658	14797	56861	1804	554	1250
20-25 ..	174318	85871	88447	46398	42603	3795	123166	41323	81843	4754	1045	2809
25-30 ..	161418	79826	81592	20976	20188	788	132532	56245	76287	7610	3393	4517
Total Population												
30-35 ..	147655	76178	71477	9582	9169	413	126260	62342	63918	11813	4667	7146
35-40 ..	121815	64205	57610	5179	4916	263	101516	54142	47374	15120	5147	9973
40-45 ..	88418	48205	40213	3077	2903	174	69620	40218	29402	15721	5084	10637
45-50 ..	79728	44112	35616	2519	2347	172	56768	35636	21132	20441	6129	14312
50-55 ..	58730	33667	25063	1802	1675	127	39121	26378	12743	17807	5614	12193
55-60 ..	51897	29562	22335	1436	1334	102	29579	21741	7838	20882	6487	14395
60-65 ..	36654	20965	15689	1018	943	75	19210	14693	4517	16426	5329	11097
65-70 ..	24498	13923	10575	719	647	72	11155	8855	2300	12624	4421	8203
70 and over ..	40583	22809	17774	1143	1043	100	15067	12568	2499	24373	9198	15175
TOTAL ..	1714829	900655	814174	728941	452086	276855	815918	390531	425387	169970	58038	111932
	722835	381745	341090	343772	210029	133743	299683	146441	153242	79380	25275	54105
0-1 ..	15367	7734	7633	15367	7734	7633						
1-2 ..	16415	8211	8204	16415	8211	8204						
2-3 ..	18610	9298	9312	18610	9298	9312						
3-4 ..	19993	10112	9881	19993	10112	9881						
4-5 ..	19630	9964	9666	19630	9964	9666						
TOTAL 0-5 ..	90015	45319	44696	90015	45319	44696						
5-10 ..	97043	50655	46388	96994	50645	46349	47	9	38	2	1	1
10-15 ..	81870	42577	39293	73004	42129	30875	8753	419	8334	113	29	84
15-20 ..	68560	35156	33404	40475	30001	10474	27386	4966	22420	699	189	510
20-25 ..	64397	32606	31791	18226	17552	674	44151	14436	29715	2020	618	1402
25-30 ..	59578	30287	29291	9356	9167	189	46650	19953	26697	3572	1167	2405
Hindu												
30-35 ..	55125	29074	26051	4919	4816	103	44651	22495	22156	5555	1763	3792
35-40 ..	46978	25334	21644	3009	2939	70	36709	20278	16431	7260	2117	5143
40-45 ..	36117	20220	15897	1976	1927	49	26400	16001	10399	7741	2292	5449
45-50 ..	33003	18799	14204	1665	1609	56	21559	14301	7258	9779	2889	6890
50-55 ..	24798	14573	10225	1228	1172	56	14990	10700	4290	8580	2701	5879
55-60 ..	21793	12450	9343	957	912	45	11213	8574	2639	9623	2964	6659
60-65 ..	15793	9148	6645	669	644	25	7468	5963	1505	7656	2541	5115
65-70 ..	10803	6264	4539	486	451	35	4385	3701	684	5932	2112	3820
70 and over ..	16962	9283	7679	793	746	47	5321	4645	676	10848	3892	6956
TOTAL ..	632820	336426	296394	253757	164710	89047	299683	146441	153242	79380	25275	54105

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART II—PROVINCES)—CONTD

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JAMMU PROVINCE—contd												
	1215676	630318	585358	628971	362645	266323	499031	235889	263201	87624	31790	55834
0-1	24995	12373	12622	24995	12373	12622						
	31446	15683	15763	31446	15683	15763						
3	35941	18072	17869	35941	18072	17869						
3-4	38654	19157	19495	38654	19159	19495						
4-5	39024	19802	19222	39024	19800	19222						
TOTAL 0-5	170060	85089	84977	170060	85089	84977						
5-10	190415	99318	91067	130377	99337	91040	34	11	23	4		4
10-15	155183	83212	71971	141079	82061	62018	10929	1112	9517	175	39	136
15-20	119175	61603	57572	75500	51797	23703	42592	4451	33441	1033	305	728
20-25	106417	51634	54753	27385	24347	30335	76377	26011	50366	2655	1296	1359
25-30	98703	48049	50650	11271	10885	586	83297	35177	48039	4231	2187	2044
Muslim												
30-35	89590	45625	43963	4494	4205	289	79017	38578	40439	6079	2842	3237
35-40	72402	37579	34843	2077	1896	181	62743	32720	30023	7582	2943	4639
40-45	50472	26922	23520	1039	915	123	41763	23340	18420	7674	2967	4977
45-50	45096	24363	20723	807	693	114	33997	20513	13454	10292	3132	7160
50-55	32733	18385	14347	539	471	68	23296	15097	8199	8898	818	6080
55-60	29108	16533	12870	456	401	55	17762	1279	5033	10890	3403	7482
60-65	20116	11428	8751	338	288	50	11365	8442	2923	8473	2695	5773
65-70	13245	7408	5837	219	185	34	6554	4989	1565	6472	2234	4238
70 and over	22895	13102	9793	331	278	53	9448	7680	1768	13116	5144	7972
TOTAL	104576	54529	500987	458917	277559	187352	499081	235880	263201	87624	31790	55834
	38566	20030	18530	20543	11889	8654	15338	7299	8039	2685	848	1837
0-1	891	462	429	891	462	429						
1-2	1147	545	602	1147	545	600						
2-3	1210	620	590	1210	620	590						
3-4	1285	636	639	1285	636	639						
4-5	1314	718	596	1314	718	596						
TOTAL 0-5	5857	3001	2856	5857	3001	2856						
5-10	6199	3363	3036	6381	3393	3018	18		78			
10-15	5305	2721	2384	4654	2638	1906	450	32	418	1	1	
15-20	3745	1878	1867	2248	1556	692	1483	317	1166	14	5	9
20-25	3107	1420	1687	695	626	69	2345	768	1577	67	26	41
25-30	2757	1290	1467	307	295	12	2353	962	1391	97	33	64
Sikh												
30-35	2634	1309	1325	148	128	20	2320	1125	1102	166	53	113
35-40	2206	1166	1040	82	70	12	1868	1023	845	258	73	183
40-45	1659	931	728	51	49	2	1331	804	527	277	78	109
45-50	1455	844	611	37	35		1084	714	370	334	95	239
50-55	1053	622	431	27	24	3	735	514	221	291	84	207
55-60	881	509	372	18	17	1	524	392	142	329	100	229
60-65	619	363	256	10	10	4	241	266	75	268	87	181
65-70	413	232	181	11	10	1	200	154	46	202	68	134
70 and over	676	387	289	17	17		278	225	51	383	145	233
TOTAL	37909	17035	15674	14686	8838	5798	15338	7299	8039	2685	848	1837

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART II—PROVINCES)—CONTD.

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JAMMU PROVINCE—concl'd.												
	522	247	275	230	108	122	255	123	132	37	16	21
0-1 ..	16	9	7	16	9	7						
1-2 ..	4	1	3	4	1	3						
2-3 ..	5	2	3	5	2	3						
3-4 ..	14	10	4	14	10	4						
4-5 ..	6	4	2	6	4	2						
TOTAL 0-5 ..	45	26	19	45	26	19						
5-10 ..	66	23	43	66	23	43						
10-15 ..	72	28	44	56	21	35	16	7	9			
15-20 ..	102	45	57	38	18	20	61	25	36	3	2	1
20-25 ..	49	24	25	14	9	5	33	14	19	2	1	1
25-30 ..	41	23	18	4	4		35	18	17	2	1	1
Buddhist												
30-35 ..	34	15	19	1	1		33	14	19			
35-40 ..	17	13	4	1	1		14	11	3	2	1	1
40-45 ..	18	7	11	2	2		11	1	10	5	4	1
45-50 ..	23	14	9	2	2		16	11	5	5	1	4
50-55 ..	37	21	16	1	1		24	17	7	12	3	9
55-60 ..	18	8	10				12	5	7	6	3	3
60-65 ..												
65-70 ..												
70 and over ..												
TOTAL ..	477	221	256	185	82	103	255	123	132	37	16	21
	3834	2064	1770	2029	1167	862	1561	788	773	244	109	135
0-1 ..	137	64	73	137	64	73						
1-2 ..	115	51	64	115	51	64						
2-3 ..	113	60	53	113	60	53						
3-4 ..	146	78	68	146	78	68						
4-5 ..	116	67	49	116	67	49						
TOTAL 0-5 ..	627	320	307	627	320	307						
5-10 ..	626	322	304	625	322	303	1		1			
10-15 ..	423	229	194	405	226	179	18	3	15			
15-20 ..	331	172	159	190	131	59	136	38	98	5	3	2
20-25 ..	348	167	181	78	69	9	260	94	166	10	4	6
25-30 ..	333	177	156	38	37	1	287	135	152	8	5	3
Others												
30-35 ..	272	155	117	20	19	1	239	127	112	13	9	4
35-40 ..	212	133	79	10	10		182	110	72	20	13	7
40-45 ..	152	95	57	10	10		118	72	46	24	13	11
45-50 ..	151	87	64	8	8		112	67	45	31	12	19
50-55 ..	109	65	44	7	7		76	50	26	26	8	18
55-60 ..	97	57	40	5	4	1	58	41	17	34	12	22
60-65 ..	66	29	37	1	1		36	22	14	29	6	23
65-70 ..	37	19	18	3	1	2	16	11	5	18	7	11
70 and over ..	50	37	13	2	2		22	18	4	26	17	9
TOTAL ..	3207	1744	1463	1402	847	555	1561	788	773	244	109	135

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART II—PROVINCES)—CONTD

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
KASHMIR PROVINCE												
	1728705	934738	793967	844574	505779	338795	779328	382297	397041	104793	46662	58131
0-1	36877	18713	18164	36877	18713	18164						
1-2	42019	21269	20750	42019	21269	20750						
2-3	47231	24125	23106	47231	24125	23106						
3-4	52751	26261	26200	52751	26 61	26500						
4-5	49394	25091	24303	49394	25091	24303						
TOTAL 0-5	228282	115459	112823	228282	115459	112823						
5-10	248319	131927	116392	247569	131843	115774	729	78	621	21	4	17
10-15	211132	114652	96480	189742	111032	77810	21033	2645	18388	357	75	282
15-20	183813	98700	85113	103235	75839	27896	78969	22823	56146	1609	538	1071
20-25	173516	91124	82302	41377	38500	2877	128525	50787	77738	3614	1837	1777
25-30	157135	82421	74714	17103	16612	696	134166	62544	71622	5661	3202	2396
Total Population												
30-35	135052	74934	61018	7023	6705	313	120190	62784	57406	7839	4245	3294
35-40	112273	6402	49371	3753	3556	197	97956	53383	41583	10554	5463	5091
40-45	81515	45911	35604	2137	2014	123	68125	38846	29270	11253	5951	600
45-50	64942	37709	27233	1479	1368	111	49955	30983	18972	13508	5358	8150
50-55	44503	26427	18076	924	851	73	31658	21036	1062	11921	4590	7381
55-60	33845	20620	13245	640	586	54	21052	13412	5920	12143	4622	7521
60-65	21398	13173	8225	417	382	35	12290	9366	294	8691	3425	5266
65-70	12785	7466	5329	231	214	17	6260	4893	1367	6304	3359	3948
70 and over	20185	12713	7472	457	416	41	8410	6717	1693	11318	5580	2738
TOTAL	150023	819279	681144	616292	390320	25972	729338	382897	397041	104793	46662	58131
	85580	48388	37192	44953	28794	16159	32802	16988	15814	7825	2666	5219
0-1	1428	773	655	1428	773	655						
1-2	1734	866	868	1734	866	868						
2-3	2143	1142	1001	2143	1142	1001						
3-4	2356	1170	1186	2356	1170	1186						
4-5	2381	1214	1167	2381	1214	1167						
TOTAL 0-5	10042	5165	4877	10042	5165	4877						
5-10	11860	6161	5699	11856	6161	5695	4		4	10	2	8
10-15	9945	5260	4685	9253	5234	4019	682	24	638	67	14	53
15-20	8368	4704	3664	5548	4148	1400	2753	542	2211	196	53	143
20-25	8353	4890	3493	3101	2995	106	5058	1842	3214	365	117	43
25-30	7903	4648	3255	1867	1847	20	5671	2684	2987			
Hindu												
30-35	6903	4135	2768	1059	1047	12	5265	2893	2372	579	193	354
35-40	5819	3555	2264	664	656	8	4362	2641	1721	791	258	535
40-45	4651	2872	1779	467	462	5	3228	2093	1133	958	315	641
45-50	3799	2309	1400	382	378	4	2279	1553	721	1138	373	62
50-55	2817	1720	1007	273	265	5	1528	1102	426	1018	350	666
55-60	2150	1254	896	200	195	5	957	738	219	993	321	672
60-65	1397	808	589	118	114	2	641	449	92	740	245	495
65-70	748	432	316	60	60	1	256	224	32	432	148	284
70 and over	825	475	350	65	64	1	220	195	24	840	215	315
TOTAL	75553	43243	33315	34912	23629	11352	32802	16988	15814	7825	2666	5219

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART II—PROVINCES)—CONTD.

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
KASHMIR PROVINCE—contd.												
	1615478	871499	743979	784952	468356	316596	735038	359662	375376	95488	43481	52007
0-1 ..	34730	17580	17150	34730	17580	17150						
1-2 ..	39477	20003	19474	39477	20003	19474						
2-3 ..	44231	22553	21678	44231	22553	21678						
3-4 ..	49465	24647	24818	49465	24647	24818						
4-5 ..	46135	23429	22706	46135	23429	22706						
TOTAL 0-5 ..	214038	108212	105826	214038	108212	105826						
5-10 ..	232122	123438	108684	231426	123359	108067	676	75	601	20	4	16
10-15 ..	197519	107443	90076	177316	104809	72507	19863	2502	17301	340	72	268
15-20 ..	172356	92421	89935	95972	69961	26011	74869	21944	52925	1515	516	999
20-25 ..	162482	84832	77650	37588	34893	2695	121517	48174	73343	3377	1765	1612
25-30 ..	146945	76529	70416	15150	14501	649	126566	58913	67653	5229	3115	2114
Muslim												
30-35 ..	126269	68843	57426	5839	5557	282	113276	58978	54298	7154	4308	2846
35-40 ..	104992	58033	46959	3020	2853	167	92350	50020	42330	9622	5160	4462
40-45 ..	75798	42443	33355	1625	1520	105	64018	36235	27783	10155	4688	5467
45-50 ..	60265	34870	25395	1071	972	99	46987	28977	18010	12207	4921	7286
50-55 ..	41038	24316	16722	641	577	64	29675	19620	10055	10722	4119	6603
55-60 ..	31190	19068	12122	426	383	43	19793	14447	5346	10971	4238	6733
60-65 ..	19656	12165	7491	289	262	27	11538	8762	2776	7829	3141	4688
65-70 ..	11795	6888	4907	165	149	16	5876	4571	1305	5754	2168	3586
70 and over ..	19013	11998	7015	386	348	38	8034	6384	1650	10593	5266	5327
TOTAL ..	1401440	763287	638153	570914	360141	210770	735038	359662	375376	95488	43481	52007
	27034	14557	12477	14284	8443	5841	11313	5545	5768	1437	569	868
0-1 ..	710	356	354	710	356	354						
1-2 ..	800	397	403	800	397	403						
2-3 ..	846	424	422	846	424	422						
3-4 ..	933	442	491	933	442	491						
4-5 ..	867	443	424	867	443	424						
TOTAL 0-5 ..	4156	2062	2094	4156	2062	2094						
5-10 ..	4248	2277	1971	4198	2274	1924	49	3	46	1		1
10-15 ..	3596	1901	1695	3101	1841	1260	488	59	429	7	1	6
15-20 ..	3044	1550	1494	1676	1207	469	1341	335	1006	27	8	19
20-25 ..	2640	1384	1256	653	597	56	1946	768	1178	41	19	22
25-30 ..	2239	1226	1013	264	255	9	1909	938	971	66	33	33
Sikh												
30-35 ..	1838	1039	799	106	95	11	1626	902	724	106	42	64
35-40 ..	1407	791	616	52	43	9	1222	705	517	133	43	90
40-45 ..	1026	576	450	35	29	6	851	499	352	140	48	92
45-50 ..	849	515	334	20	17	3	669	435	234	160	63	97
50-55 ..	631	386	245	5	5		446	310	136	180	71	109
55-60 ..	474	286	188	6	6		297	217	80	171	63	108
60-65 ..	321	191	130	5	5		199	148	51	117	38	79
65-70 ..	242	142	100	4	4		121	95	26	117	43	74
70 and over ..	323	231	92	3	3		149	131	18	171	97	74
TOTAL ..	22878	12495	10383	10128	6381	3747	11313	5545	5768	1437	569	868

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART II—PROVINCES)—CONTD

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
KASHMIR PROVINCE—contd												
	10	10		7	7		2	2		1	1	
0-1												
1-2												
2-3												
3-4												
4-5												
TOTAL 0-5												
5-10												
10-15	1	1		1	1							
15-20	2	2		2	2							
20-25	3	3		3	3							
25-30	1	1		1	1							
Uddhist												
30-35												
35-40	2	2					2	2				
40-45												
45-50	1	1								1	1	
50-55												
55-60												
60-65												
65-70												
70 and over												
TOTAL	10	10		7	7		2	2		1	1	
	603	284	319	378	179	199	183	100	83	42	5	37
0-1	9	4	5	9	4	5						
1-2	8	3	5	8	3	5						
2-3	11	6	5	11	6	5						
3-4	7	2	3	7	2	3						
4-5	11	5	6	11	5	6						
TOTAL 0-5	46	20	26	46	20	26						
5-10	89	51	38	89	51	38						
10-15	71	47	24	71	47	24						
15-20	43	23	20	37	21	16						
20-25	38	15	23	32	12	20	6	2	4			
25-30	47	17	30	26	8	13	20	9	11	1		1
Others												
30-35	42	17	25	19	6	13	23	11	12			
35-40	53	21	32	17	4	13	30	15	15	6	2	4
40-45	40	20	20	10	3	7	28	17	11	2		2
45-50	28	14	14	6	1	5	20	13	7	2		2
50-55	17	5	12	5	1	4	9	4	5	3		3
55-60	31	12	19	8	2	6	15	10	5	8		8
60-65	24	9	15	7	1	6	12	7	5	5	1	4
65-70	10	4	6	2	1	1	7	3	4	1		1
70 and over	24	9	15	3	1	2	7	6	1	18	2	12
TOTAL	557	264	293	332	159	173	183	100	83	42	5	37

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART II—PROVINCES)—CONTD.

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
FRONTIER DISTRICTS												
	311478	160724	150754	152362	85425	66937	139477	69687	69790	19639	5612	14027
0-1 ..	4503	2200	2213	4502	2200	2212				1		1
1-2 ..	7229	3134	3705	7217	3131	3786	10	2	8	2	1	1
2-3 ..	9163	4026	4537	9146	4019	4527	8	4	4	9	3	6
3-4 ..	10039	4003	5070	10051	4087	5094	14	4	10	4	2	2
4-5 ..	6769	4111	4288	6739	4473	4269	21	7	14	9	1	8
TOTAL 0-5 ..	39733	19824	19909	39655	19809	19855	53	17	36	25	7	18
5-10 ..	44279	23116	21163	43862	23030	20832	371	66	395	46	20	26
10-15 ..	36137	19831	16306	32750	18959	14094	3279	1128	2151	108	47	61
15-20 ..	30387	16259	14131	18929	11070	6950	11590	4641	6949	363	145	223
20-25 ..	29003	14123	11580	8329	5025	2194	20011	8204	11807	663	294	369
25-30 ..	24941	13096	11845	3527	2184	1043	20547	10220	10327	867	392	475
Total Population												
30-35 ..	23475	11715	11760	1735	1158	577	20676	10148	10528	1064	409	655
35-40 ..	18227	9220	8998	1078	720	358	15707	8141	7566	1442	368	1074
40-45 ..	13427	7201	6166	661	433	228	11272	6115	4827	1494	383	1111
45-50 ..	13421	6827	6594	543	370	173	10919	6097	4912	1959	450	1500
50-55 ..	10604	5363	5241	385	256	129	8102	4588	3514	2117	519	1598
55-60 ..	9758	4766	4992	303	204	105	6694	3020	2765	2755	633	2122
60-65 ..	6936	3228	3708	229	158	71	4418	2007	1811	2289	463	1826
65-70 ..	3901	1910	1991	139	87	52	2430	1393	1037	1332	430	902
70 and over ..	6749	3379	3370	231	174	57	3408	2153	1255	3110	1052	2058
TOTAL ..	271745	149900	139845	112707	65625	47082	139424	69670	69754	19614	5605	14009
	676	505	171	282	199	83	386	302	84	8	4	4
0-1 ..	16	9	7	16	9	7						
1-2 ..	16	11	5	16	11	5						
2-3 ..	14	5	9	14	5	9						
3-4 ..	17	5	12	17	5	12						
4-5 ..	17	12	5	17	12	5						
TOTAL 0-5 ..	80	42	38	80	42	38						
5-10 ..	69	41	28	69	41	28						
10-15 ..	36	20	16	34	20	14	2		2			
15-20 ..	32	20	12	21	18	3	11	2	9			
20-25 ..	67	45	22	24	24		43	21	22			
25-30 ..	130	106	24	28	28		101	77	24	1	1	
Hindu												
30-35 ..	122	105	17	14	14		106	89	17	2	2	
35-40 ..	68	60	8	4	4		62	55	7	2	1	1
40-45 ..	34	30	4	2	2		31	28	3	1		1
45-50 ..	19	19		2	2		17	17				
50-55 ..	9	9		1	1		8	8		1		1
55-60 ..	4	3	1	1	1		2	2		1		1
60-65 ..	4	4		1	1		3	3				
65-70 ..												
70 and over ..	2	1	1	1	1					1		1
TOTAL ..	596	463	133	202	157	45	386	302	84	8	4	4

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART II—PROVINCES)—CONTD

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	I	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
FRONTIER DISTRICTS—contd.												
	270132	139943	130246	132164	75238	56926	121432	60152	61220	16596	4556	12040
0-1	4030	2018	2014	4029	2018	2011	10	2	8	1	1	1
1-2	6620	3135	3485	6608	3132	3476	8	4	4	9	3	6
2-3	8419	4243	4176	8402	4236	4166	14	4	10	4	2	2
3-4	8043	4473	4500	8025	4477	4558	21	7	14	9	1	3
4-5	7973	4068	3900	7943	4060	3893						
TOTAL 0-5	36095	17937	18148	36007	17913	18094	53	17	36	25	7	28
5-10	39497	20718	18779	39085	20634	18451	366	64	302	46	20	26
10-15	31942	17790	14553	28736	16700	12036	3101	1043	2058	106	47	59
15-20	26744	14734	11990	18955	10563	5392	10455	4931	6404	334	140	194
20-25	25233	12534	12639	6858	5134	1524	17985	7180	10805	580	270	310
25-30	21659	11444	10215	2675	2062	613	18217	9027	9195	767	360	409
Muslim												
30-35	20549	10222	10327	1238	891	347	18359	8958	9401	952	373	573
35-40	15489	7799	7690	683	501	192	13522	6955	6537	1274	313	961
40-45	11025	6003	5023	349	244	105	9370	5436	3934	1307	323	984
45-50	11238	5703	5530	272	201	71	9296	5148	4138	1680	350	1321
50-55	8685	4363	4320	155	113	42	6709	3838	2871	1821	414	1407
55-60	8008	3858	4150	118	93	25	5527	3274	2253	2363	491	1674
60-65	5609	2558	3051	77	65	12	3624	2168	1456	1908	325	1583
65-70	2884	1411	1473	33	25	8	1872	1090	782	379	296	683
70 and over	5553	2790	2758	113	99	14	2986	1878	1108	2454	818	1636
TOTAL	234107	122009	112098	96157	57325	38832	121379	60135	61244	16571	4540	12000
	282	171	111	157	86	61	124	75	49	1		1
0-1	13	8	5	13	8	5						
1-2	10	5	5	10	5	5						
2-3	10	6	4	10	6	4						
3-4	12	4	8	12	4	8						
4-5	9	5	4	9	5	4						
TOTAL 0-5	54	28	26	54	28	26						
* 5-10	48	28	18	48	28	18	2	1	1			
10-15	32	19	13	30	18	12	10	3	7			
15-20	29	17	11	18	14	4	10	8	15			
20-25	31	15	16	8	7	1	23	18	11			
25-30	30	19	11	1	1		29	18	11			
Sikh												
30-35	26	19	7				26	19	7			
35-40	12	10	2				12	10	2			
40-45	7	5	2				7	5	2			
45-50	8	5	3				8	5	3			
50-55	4	3	1				4	3	1			
55-60	2	1	1				2	1	1			
60-65	1	1					1	1				
65-70							1	1				
70 and over	1	1										
TOTAL	228	143	85	103	68	35	124	75	49	1		

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART II—PROVINCES)—CONCLD.

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
FRONTIER DISTRICTS—concl'd.												
	40164	20011	20153	19670	9831	9829	17463	9118	8345	3031	1052	1979
0-1	441	253	158	441	253	158						
1-2	581	283	208	581	283	298						
2-3	717	371	346	717	371	346						
3-4	993	510	483	993	510	483						
4-5	766	391	372	766	391	372						
TOTAL 0-5	3498	1811	1687	3498	1811	1687						
5-10	4747	2317	2330	4642	2315	2327	5	2	3			
10-15	4105	1990	2115	3929	1996	2023	174	84	90	2		2
15-20	4065	1954	2111	2919	1366	1553	1112	583	529	34	5	29
20-25	3666	1770	1806	1629	753	876	1954	993	961	83	24	59
25-30	3106	1520	1586	819	390	429	2189	1099	1090	98	31	67
Buddhist												
30-35	2765	1361	1404	482	252	230	2173	1075	1008	110	34	76
35-40	2647	1354	1293	380	214	166	2102	1056	1016	165	54	111
40-45	2351	1217	1134	310	187	123	1855	970	885	186	60	126
45-50	2146	1001	1055	269	167	102	1600	833	767	277	91	186
50-55	1900	982	918	229	142	87	1375	735	640	296	105	191
55-60	1742	902	840	190	110	80	1161	650	511	391	142	249
60-65	1319	663	656	151	92	59	787	433	354	381	138	243
65-70	1014	497	517	106	62	44	555	301	254	353	134	219
70 and over	1193	582	611	117	74	43	421	274	147	655	234	421
TOTAL	36666	18290	18466	16172	8030	8142	17463	9118	8345	3031	1052	1979
	164	81	73	89	51	38	72	40	32	3		3
0-1	3	2	1	3	2	1						
1-2	2		2	2		2						
2-3	3	1	2	3	1	2						
3-4	4	1	3	4	1	3						
4-5	4	2	2	4	2	2						
TOTAL 0-5	16	6	10	16	6	10						
5-10	20	12	8	20	12	8						
10-15	21	12	9	21	12	9						
15-20	18	11	7	16	9	7	2	2				
20-25	16	9	7	10	7	3	6	2	4			
25-30	16	7	9	4	3	1	11	4	7	1		1
Others												
30-35	13	8	5	1	1		12	7	5			
35-40	11	6	5	1	1		9	5	4	1		1
40-45	9	6	3				9	6	3			
45-50	10	4	6				9	4	5	1		1
50-55	6	4	2				6	4	2			
55-60	2	2					2	2				
60-65	3	2	1				3	2	1			
65-70	3	2	1				3	2	1			
70 and over												
TOTAL	148	85	63	73	45	28	72	40	32	3		3

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART III—DISTRICTS)

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JAMMU												
	431362	233976	197358	214812	129733	85024	177349	89358	87981	39201	14820	24381
0-1	10301	5118	5183	10301	5118	5183						
1-2	10892	5474	5415	10892	5474	5415						
2-3	12451	6369	6082	12451	6369	6082						
3-4	12874	6569	6305	12874	6569	6305						
4-5	12800	6618	6182	12800	6618	6182						
Total population	59218	30149	29770	59218	30149	29770						
5-10	60885	32287	28598	60810	32272	28538	73	15	58	2		2
10-15	51239	27063	24176	45927	26633	22628	5242	338	4867	69	22	47
15-20	42688	22933	19755	25946	18925	7021	16360	3829	12501	352	149	233
20-30	74142	39490	34652	15352	15166	786	65507	23134	31373	2683	1190	1493
30-40	58152	32333	26090	3654	3527	127	48855	26447	22218	6133	2379	3254
40-50	37813	21885	15028	1540	1500	40	27735	17424	10311	8538	2061	3527
50-60	24689	14648	10041	888	844	44	14654	10283	4071	9147	3221	5926
60 and over	22136	13169	8967	783	753	30	9106	7518	1588	12247	4898	7349
TOTAL	372044	203828	168216	155494	99640	55854	177349	89358	87981	39201	14820	24381
	248173	134637	113536	121518	74806	46712	101958	51248	50710	24697	8583	16114
0-1	5553	2913	2940	5553	2913	2940						
1-2	6062	3000	3062	6062	3000	3062						
2-3	6858	3337	3399	6858	3337	3399						
3-4	7067	3623	3444	7067	3623	3444						
4-5	7093	3668	3425	7093	3668	3425						
Hindu	33031	16761	16270	33031	16761	16270						
5-10	34079	18250	15829	34047	18143	15804	31	7	24	1		1
10-15	28790	15207	13563	25589	15047	10242	3163	168	2995	38	12	26
15-20	24312	13143	11169	14768	10907	3671	9332	1975	7357	212	71	141
20-30	42312	22359	19953	9417	9114	303	31258	12658	18000	1637	587	1050
30-40	34236	18630	15558	2331	2283	45	27978	15134	12844	3929	1163	2666
40-50	22899	13226	9583	1108	1091	17	16734	10423	5811	5467	1712	3755
50-60	15078	8959	6119	648	612	36	1254	6364	2230	5836	1083	3853
60 and over	13524	8032	5492	579	558	21	5368	4519	849	7577	2953	4622
TOTAL	215142	117876	97256	88487	58045	30442	101958	51248	50710	24697	8583	16114
	170789	92578	78211	86590	51052	35538	70562	35629	34933	13637	5897	7740
0-1	4163	2024	2079	4163	2024	2079						
1-2	4458	2277	2181	4458	2277	2181						
2-3	5121	2613	2508	5121	2613	2508						
3-4	5383	2731	2654	5383	2731	2652						
4-5	5276	2718	2558	5276	2718	2558						
Muslim	24341	12363	11978	24341	12363	11978						
5-10	24875	13025	11820	24850	13047	11803	24	8	16	1		1
10-15	20905	11007	9808	18909	10782	8127	1995	215	1750	31	10	21
15-20	17142	9155	7987	10393	7290	3104	6592	1790	4706	157	70	87
20-30	29226	16003	13733	6999	5664	432	22729	9347	22890	399	159	412
30-40	22638	12737	9911	1210	1151	56	19348	10525	8523	2082	1054	1977
40-50	14041	8064	5977	390	377	23	10763	6216	4427	2838	1181	1707
50-60	8298	5204	3672	215	207	8	5849	3070	1720	3102	1168	1914
60 and over	8055	4910	3241	783	725	8	3482	2801	681	4380	1534	2514
TOTAL	145448	80215	68233	62299	38689	21500	70562	35629	34233	13637	5897	7740

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONTD.

Community and Age		Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JAMMU—concl'd.													
		9151	4980	4171	4973	2910	2063	3520	1819	1701	658	251	407
	0-1	227	121	106	227	121	106						
	1-2	285	152	133	285	152	133						
	2-3	283	149	131	283	149	131						
	3-4	294	145	140	294	145	149						
	4-5	330	175	155	330	175	155						
Sikh	TOTAL 0-5	1419	742	677	1419	742	677						
	5-10	1407	704	703	1390	704	684	17		17			
	10-15	1179	627	552	1069	624	445	110	3	107			
	15-20	953	486	467	617	426	191	328	55	273		5	3
	20-30	1431	748	683	336	294	42	1053	435	615	8	19	23
	30-40	1156	686	470	88	66	22	873	580	393	95	40	55
	40-50	707	441	266	24	24		544	367	177	139	50	89
	50-60	474	292	182	14	14		304	226	78	156	52	104
	60 and over	425	254	171	16	16		191	153	38	218	85	133
	TOTAL	7732	4238	3494	3554	2168	1386	3520	1819	1701	658	251	407
		2	2		1	1		1	1				
	0-1												
	1-2												
	2-3												
	3-4												
	4-5												
Buddhist	TOTAL 0-5												
	5-10												
	10-15												
	15-20												
	20-30												
	30-40	2	2		1	1		1	1				
	40-50												
	50-60												
	60 and over												
	TOTAL	2	2		1	1		1	1				
		3247	1779	1468	1730	1019	711	1308	671	637	209	89	120
	0-1	118	60	58	118	60	58						
	1-2	87	45	42	87	45	42						
	2-3	91	50	41	91	50	41						
	3-4	130	70	60	130	70	60						
	4-5	101	57	44	101	57	44						
Others	TOTAL 0-5	527	282	245	527	282	245						
	5-10	524	278	246	523	278	245	1		1			
	10-15	365	202	163	354	200	154	11		9			
	15-20	281	149	132	168	113	55	108	33	75	5	3	2
	20-30	573	290	283	100	90	10	457	192	265	16	8	8
	30-40	418	248	170	24	23	1	365	207	158	29	18	11
	40-50	256	154	102	18	18		194	118	76	44	18	26
	50-60	171	103	68	11	11		107	74	33	53	18	35
	60 and over	132	73	59	5	4	1	65	45	20	62	24	38
	TOTAL	2720	1497	1223	1203	737	466	1308	671	637	209	89	120

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONTD

Commonly and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
KATHUA													
	177672	94134	83538	83178	52352	34228	72273	35265	37008	19021	6517	12504	
0-1	3263	1636	1627	3263	1636	1627							
1-2	4262	2195	2064	4262	2195	2064							
2-3	4902	2435	2467	4902	2435	2467							
3-4	5117	2585	2532	5117	2585	2532							
4-5	4899	2479	2420	4899	2479	2420							
Total Population	TOTAL 0-5	22443	11333	11110	22443	11333	11110						
5-10	24798	13044	11754	24797	13043	11754		1	1				
10-15	20616	10744	9872	18722	10669	8053		1874	71	1803	20	4	16
15-20	17302	8909	8303	16515	7693	6820		6843	1178	3465	144	36	108
20-30	31829	16444	15355	7018	6828	190		23326	9046	14280	1485	570	915
30-40	24628	13338	11290	1600	1572	28		19783	10534	9199	3245	1132	2061
40-50	15906	8333	6973	616	599	17		11028	6076	4952	4282	1358	2004
50-60	10578	6109	4497	361	346	21		5931	4374	3537	4284	1395	2889
60 and over	9574	5280	4294	306	273	33		3687	3035	652	5581	1972	3609
TOTAL	155229	82801	72488	63933	41019	22916	72273	35265	37008	19021	6517	12504	
	131823	69448	62375	63109	38770	24339	53171	25701	27470	15543	4977	10566	
0-1	2338	1162	1176	2338	1162	1176							
1-2	3027	1583	1444	3027	1583	1444							
2-3	3513	1748	1768	3513	1748	1768							
3-4	3626	1812	1800	3626	1812	1800							
4-5	3511	1800	1711	3511	1800	1711							
Hindu	TOTAL 0-5	16015	8107	7908	16015	8107	7908						
5-10	17821	9400	8421	17821	9400	8421							
10-15	14859	7707	7182	13482	7676	5806		1365	30	1335	12	1	11
15-20	12824	6433	6191	7673	5686	1989		4845	731	4114	104	16	88
20-30	23574	11994	11580	5852	5457	25		16839	6137	10682	1153	380	773
30-40	18657	10001	8056	1391	1306	25		14582	7764	6818	2594	871	1613
40-50	12374	6905	5469	545	529	16		8234	5324	2972	3532	1054	2481
50-60	8371	4780	3501	317	299	18		4522	3385	1136	3532	1095	2437
60 and over	7528	411	3497	281	250	31		2724	2311	473	4523	1560	2963
TOTAL	115808	61341	54467	47094	30663	16431	53171	25701	27470	15543	4977	10566	
	45214	24335	20359	22931	13398	9533	18354	9444	9410	3429	1513	1916	
0-1	919	472	447	919	472	447							
1-2	1217	610	607	1217	610	607							
2-3	1365	681	684	1365	681	684							
3-4	1473	758	715	1473	758	715							
4-5	1372	670	702	1372	670	702							
Muslim	TOTAL 0-5	6346	3191	3155	6346	3191	3155						
5-10	6889	3501	3278	6888	3500	3278		1	1				
10-15	5676	3001	2675	5165	2927	2208		503	41	462	8	3	5
15-20	4615	2443	2122	2820	1680	820		1778	443	1333	39	20	19
20-30	8140	4355	3745	1412	1348	64		6402	2540	3543	325	153	135
30-40	5894	3287	600	268	61	7		5138	2783	2355	552	303	249
40-50	3478	1904	1484	70	69	1		2692	1627	1065	716	63	418
50-60	2171	1306	804	42	40	2		1399	974	471	739	292	417
60 and over	2025	1147	88	24	22	2		952	716	236	1049	409	640
TOTAL	38568	1764	17704	15385	7007	6378	18854	9444	9470	3429	1513	1916	

VII - AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART III - DISTRICTS) - CONTD.

Community and Age	Population			Divorced			Married			Widowed			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
KATHUA - contd.													
		431	223	203	233	131	102	163	77	66	35	20	15
0-4	..	2		2	2		2						
5-9	..	11	3	6	11	3	6						
10-14	..	17	7	11	17	7	11						
15-19	..	11	7	4	11	7	4						
20-24	..	12	6	2	12	6	2						
SILN	Total	71	41	2	71	44	2						
0-4	..	70	37	11	70	37	11						
5-9	..	58	27	12	58	26	12	4		4			
10-14	..	31	14	22	33	12	11	17	2	15	1		1
15-19	..	75	33	22	17	16	1	51	16	17	4	1	3
20-24	..	50	23	11	3	3		41	25	19	6	5	1
25-29	..	37	20	12	1	1		29	20	9	7	1	3
30-34	..	23	11	7	1	1		12	9	3	10	7	3
35-39	..	14	7	3	1	1		6	5	1	7	3	4
Total	..	421	224	224	411	212	21	371	22	25	35	20	15
		264	103	101	105	53	52	65	43	42	14	7	7
0-4	..	4	2	2	4	2	2						
5-9	..	7	3	2	7	3	2						
10-14	..	7	3	1	7	3	1						
15-19	..	7	3	1	7	3	1						
20-24	..	4	3	1	4	3	1						
Others	Total	22	11	11	22	11	11						
0-4	..	35	16	22	33	16	22						
5-9	..	23	10	11	21	10	11	2		2			
10-14	..	12	6	3	7	2		5	2	3			
15-19	..	40	12	11	7	2		31	11	17	2	1	1
20-24	..	27	17	10	2	2		22	12	10	3	3	
25-29	..	17	9	8				13	7	6	4	2	2
30-34	..	11	6	4	1		1	7	5	2	3	1	2
35-39	..	7	3	1				5	3	2	2		2
Total	..	178	62	51	76	42	31	65	43	42	14	7	7
UDHAMPUR													
		294217	153603	140609	140859	63494	57365	125339	60897	64142	26019	9217	18802
0-4	..	6213	3110	3093	6213	3110	3093						
5-9	..	6154	3031	3123	6154	3031	3123						
10-14	..	7461	3711	3750	7461	3711	3750						
15-19	..	6473	4252	4221	6473	4252	4221						
20-24	..	8153	4976	4977	8153	4976	4977						
Total	..	36159	18159	18279	36159	18159	18279						
0-4	..	40104	20156	19645	40102	20155	19647	2	1	1			
5-9	..	33233	17171	16122	30715	17071	13931	2549	83	2466	29	7	22
10-14	..	27851	14195	13959	16944	12155	4759	10625	1668	8657	282	72	210
15-19	..	51849	25743	29106	11015	10321	721	39634	14673	23961	2170	740	1424
20-24	..	43129	23117	19712	3030	2917	121	35678	18019	16759	4413	1581	2832
25-29	..	27222	15331	11861	1246	1179	79	20021	12214	7867	5955	1017	4008
30-34	..	17695	9977	7718	699	957	42	10789	7439	3359	6216	1809	4320
35-39	..	16615	9129	7156	611	519	65	7050	5699	1411	8954	2974	5986
Total	..	257758	135119	122339	194499	65395	39965	125339	60897	64142	28019	9217	18802

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART III—DISTRICTS)—Contd

Community and Age		Population			Unmarried			Married			Widow			
		P	M	F	P	M	I	P	M	F	P	M	F	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UDHAMPUR—contd														
		164820	85179	78641	74725	45432	29313	70658	34181	36674	19167	5513	13654	
	0-7	3463	1804	1659	3463	1804	1659							
	1-2	3242	1591	1661	3242	1591	1661							
	2-3	3849	1840	2009	3849	1840	2009							
	3-4	4423	2235	2183	4423	2235	2183							
	4-5	4286	2120	2166	4286	2120	2166							
Hindu	TOTAL 0-5	19263	9580	9683	19263	9580	9683							
	5-10	20825	10567	10258	20823	10566	10257	2	1	1				
	10-15	17633	9030	8553	15774	8041	6733	1838	31	1805	21	6	15	
	15-20	15228	7483	7745	8621	5388	2933	6437	1063	5374	170	32	138	
	20-30	29030	14326	14754	16168	9931	237	21518	8017	13501	1404	378	1026	
	30-40	24328	12915	11413	2108	2046	62	19146	10017	9129	3074	852	2 22	
	40-50	16688	9250	7438	974	933	41	11467	7120	4347	4247	1197	3050	
	50-60	11123	6285	4838	589	541	28	8265	4528	1737	4289	1216	3073	
	60 and over	10642	5693	4949	495	456	39	4165	3505	780	5962	1832	4130	
	TOTAL	245537	125399	129953	35332	35902	19630	70858	34184	36674	19167	5513	13654	
		128327	67878	60449	65573	37750	27823	53967	26454	27513	8787	3674	5113	
	0-1	2731	1305	1426	2731	1305	1426							
	1-2	2892	1441	1451	2892	1441	1451							
	2-3	3585	1860	1725	3585	1860	1725							
	3-4	4026	2001	2025	4026	2001	2025							
	4-5	3840	1941	1899	3840	1941	1899							
Muslim	TOTAL 0-5	17074	8548	8526	17074	8548	8526							
	5-10	19135	9825	9310	19135	9825	9310							
	10-15	15529	8032	7497	14832	7988	6844	699	43	646	8	1	7	
	15-20	12466	6637	5829	8255	5725	2330	4102	874	3428	109	38	71	
	20-30	22571	11316	11253	4843	4164	479	16970	6589	10381	758	303	305	
	30-40	18683	10433	8250	925	866	59	18424	8641	7583	1334	726	608	
	40-50	10443	6034	4909	266	231	35	8485	5061	3424	1692	742	950	
	50-60	6485	3640	2845	128	114	14	4432	2860	1592	1905	666	1239	
	60 and over	5941	3413	2528	115	89	26	2845	2186	659	2987	1138	1843	
	TOTAL	111237	59330	51923	48499	29202	19297	53967	26454	27513	8787	3674	5113	
		445	243	202	212	120	92	210	112	98	23	11	12	
	0-1	6	1	4	5	1	4							
	1-2	9	4	5	9	4	5							
	2-3	17	5	12	17	5	12							
	3-4	9	5	4	9	5	4							
	4-5	18	7	9	16	7	9							
Sikh	TOTAL 0-5	56	22	34	56	22	34							
	5-10	64	32	31	64	32	32							
	10-15	52	27	25	47	27	20	5		5				
	15-20	46	25	21	28	20	6	20	5	15				
	20-30	74	44	30	13	13		57	28	29	4	3	1	
	30-40	58	33	23	2	2		52	30	22	2	1	1	
	40-50	42	22	20	2	2		35	17	18	6	3	2	
	50-60	27	18	9	1	1		22	15	7	4	2		
	60 and over	28	20		1	1		19	17	2	8	2	6	
	TOTAL	389	222	168	156	98	58	210	222	98	23	11	12	

VII AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART III DISTRICTS)—CONTD.

		257903	135502	122401	128925	76160	52765	107032	51697	55365	21916	7645	14271
0-1	..	5125	2624	2601	5125	2624	2501						
1-2	..	6456	3195	3255	6456	3195	3255						
2-3	..	7535	3789	3746	7535	3789	3746						
3-4	..	7912	3931	3951	7912	3931	3951						
4-5	..	7745	3993	3752	7745	3993	3752						
Total Population	TOTAL 0-5	34773	17535	17235	34773	17535	17235						
5-10	..	38237	19601	15336	38232	19601	15331	5		5			
10-15	..	31580	16700	14795	28833	16552	12251	2699	220	2170	56	9	47
15-20	..	25374	12865	12476	14928	10560	4320	10135	2100	7936	311	100	211
20-30	..	44603	22655	22515	8432	7050	413	34210	13225	20055	1961	874	1087
30-40	..	35176	18714	16462	2059	1995	64	29472	15325	14147	3645	1304	2251
40-50	..	21147	11021	9226	791	757	34	15699	9720	6178	4458	1444	2014
50-60	..	13038	8074	5794	438	419	25	8590	6163	2427	4810	1501	5309
60 and over	..	13167	7551	5586	439	422	17	6053	4836	1217	6675	2323	4352
TOTAL	..	223130	117567	105163	91152	58625	35527	107062	51697	55365	21916	7645	14271

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONTD

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	I	M	F	I	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
REASI—contd												
	80725	42211	33514	36287	22476	13811	33755	18456	17299	10683	3279	7404
0-1	1674	807	867	1674	807	867						
1-2	1594	766	828	1594	766	828						
2-3	1703	853	850	1703	853	850						
3-4	1983	977	1006	1983	977	1006						
4-5	1912	976	936	1912	976	936						
Hindu												
TOTAL 0-5	8866	4379	4487	8866	4379	4487						
5-10	9762	4956	4806	9760	4956	4804	2		2	27	6	21
10-15	8755	4441	4314	7603	4301	3302	1152	134	991	139	50	80
15-20	7564	3754	3810	4143	3071	1072	3282	633	2649	824	263	561
20-30	12061	7037	7054	3340	3259	81	8927	3515	6412	1807	516	1201
30-40	12061	6386	5675	1263	1439	24	8991	4631	4360	2321	661	1660
40-50	8211	4645	3566	816	594	22	5274	3390	1584	2382	712	1670
50-60	5680	3313	2365	348	335	13	2950	2263	682	3183	1071	2112
60 and over	6735	3298	2437	348	342	6	2204	1885	319			
TOTAL	71859	37832	34027	27422	18097	9324	33755	16456	17299	10683	3279	7404
	175539	92412	83127	91808	53179	38627	72650	34919	37731	11083	4314	6769
0-1	3411	1794	1617	3411	1794	1617						
1-2	4824	2412	2412	4824	2412	2412						
2-3	5782	2906	2876	5782	2906	2876						
3-4	5879	2928	2951	5778	2928	2951						
4-5	5778	2985	2793	5778	2985	2793						
Muslim												
TOTAL 0-5	25674	13025	12649	25674	13025	12649						
5-10	28230	14816	13414	28227	14816	13411	3		3	29	3	26
10-15	22638	12242	10396	21047	12145	8902	1562	64	1468	171	50	121
15-20	17646	9054	8597	10685	7456	3229	6790	1548	5742	1123	606	517
20-30	30228	14914	15314	5042	4682	360	24083	9626	14437	1815	870	945
30-40	22808	12225	10681	783	743	40	20303	10612	9696	2098	770	1385
40-50	12776	7176	5600	171	159	12	10507	6247	4260	2399	780	1619
50-60	8075	4711	3364	87	73	14	5589	3858	1731	3448	1235	2213
60 and over	7366	4249	3117	90	80	10	3828	2934	894			
TOTAL	149865	79387	70478	66132	40154	25978	72650	34919	37731	11083	4314	6769
	1541	823	718	777	475	302	617	299	318	147	49	88
0-1	37	23	14	37	23	14						
1-2	34	20	14	34	20	14						
2-3	48	29	19	48	29	19						
3-4	48	25	23	48	25	23						
4-5	62	30	22	62	30	22						
Sikh												
TOTAL 0-5	219	127	92	219	127	92						
5-10	227	117	110	227	117	110	12	1	11			1
10-15	184	101	83	172	100	72	59	17	44			9
15-20	154	86	68	94	69	25	207	78	129	13	4	15
20-30	265	125	140	46	44	2	162	76	86	23	8	26
30-40	197	96	101	12	12		110	77	33	37	11	20
40-50	151	92	59	4	4		47	34	13	29	9	27
50-60	79	45	34	3	2	1	20	16	4	44	17	
60 and over	64	33	31									
TOTAL	1322	696	626	558	348	210	617	299	318	147	49	98

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONTD

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MIRPUR—concd												
	310880	157536	153344	160317	91875	68442	124346	56888	67458	26217	8773	17444
0-1	5758	2767	2991	5758	2767	2991						
1-2	7723	3807	3916	7723	3807	3916						
2-3	8680	4371	4309	8680	4371	4309						
3-4	10136	5070	5066	10136	5070	5066						
4-5	10165	5142	5023	10165	5142	5023						
Muslim												
TOTAL 0-5	42462	21257	21305	42462	21257	21305						
5-10	48471	25063	23508	49170	25063	23507	1		1			
10-15	38905	20670	18235	36404	20469	15935	2480	198	2282	21	3	28
15-20	28370	14335	14235	18671	12367	6304	9892	1921	7771	207	47	160
20-30	49833	23478	26355	10080	9024	2056	37874	13480	24494	1579	774	805
30-40	39908	19189	20719	1947	1807	140	34445	16056	18389	3516	1326	2190
40-50	25856	12974	12682	597	517	80	19791	10953	8838	5288	7494	3774
50-60	18143	9934	8159	335	306	59	11651	7792	3859	6127	1886	4241
60 and over	18132	9936	8140	321	265	56	8312	6475	1834	9499	3243	6256
TOTAL	268478	136379	132039	177855	70718	47137	124346	56888	67458	26217	8773	17444
	12111	6227	5884	6384	3738	2646	4972	2265	2707	755	224	531
0-1	280	160	120	280	160	120						
1-2	345	153	192	345	153	192						
2-3	372	207	165	372	207	165						
3-4	420	208	212	420	208	212						
4-5	406	225	181	406	225	181						
Sikh												
TOTAL 0-5	1823	953	870	1823	953	870						
5-10	2079	1126	953	2079	1126	953						
10-15	1844	898	746	1487	879	608	158	18	138	1	1	
15-20	1133	560	573	672	470	201	460	89	371	1		2
20-30	1608	671	917	222	212	10	1358	452	906	28	7	21
30-40	1395	654	741	49	49		1264	581	682	82	23	59
40-50	1031	574	457	24	23	1	882	507	355	145	44	101
50-60	682	397	285	15	13	2	500	338	162	167	46	121
60 and over	716	394	322	13	12	1	372	279	93	331	103	228
TOTAL	1038	5274	5024	4563	2785	1776	4972	2265	2707	755	224	531
0-1	88	50	38	41	25	16	41	21	20	6	4	2
1-2	2	2	2	2	2	2						
2-3	4	2	2	4	2	2						
3-4	3	2	1	3	2	1						
4-5	4	3	1	4	3	1						
0-1	1	1		1	1							
Others												
TOTAL 0-5	74	10	4	74	10	4						
5-10	14	6	8	14	6	8						
10-15	9	5	4	8	4	4	1	1				
15-20	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	1	4			
20-30	16	9	7	1	1		15	8	7			
30-40	11	6	5	1	1		10	5	5			
40-50	8	5	3				8	3	2	3	2	1
50-60	5	2	3				4	2	2	1	1	1
60 and over	3	3					1	1		2	2	
TOTAL	74	40	34	27	15	12	41	21	20	6	4	2

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONTD.

Community and Age		Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CHENANI JAGIR													
		11796	6475	5321	5032	3213	1819	5348	2821	2527	1416	441	975
0-1	..	202	95	104	202	98	104						
1-2	..	208	86	122	208	86	122						
2-3	..	246	122	124	246	122	124						
3-4	..	272	129	143	272	129	143						
4-5	..	250	115	135	250	115	135						
Total Population	TOTAL 0-5	1178	550	628	1178	550	628						
5-10	..	1368	674	694	1366	674	692	2		2			
10-15	..	1257	600	588	1032	647	385	220	21	199	5	1	4
15-20	..	1212	605	547	607	509	98	582	150	432	23	6	17
20-30	..	2380	1377	1003	515	504	11	1741	828	913	124	45	70
30-40	..	1795	1028	767	169	165	4	1371	774	597	255	89	166
40-50	..	1121	647	474	71	70	1	749	489	260	301	88	213
50-60	..	749	457	292	48	48		411	323	88	290	86	204
60 and over	..	736	408	328	46	46		272	236	36	418	126	292
TOTAL	..	10618	5925	4693	3854	2663	1191	5348	2821	2527	1416	441	975
		9581	4975	4606	4060	2546	1514	4254	2065	2189	1267	364	903
0-1	..	168	83	85	168	83	85						
1-2	..	168	71	97	168	71	97						
2-3	..	205	101	104	205	101	104						
3-4	..	228	108	120	228	108	120						
4-5	..	203	98	105	203	98	105						
Hindu	TOTAL 0-5	972	461	511	972	461	511						
5-10	..	1169	576	593	1167	576	591	2		2			
10-15	..	1032	531	501	833	514	319	196	16	180	3	1	2
15-20	..	930	453	477	430	351	79	481	97	384	19	5	14
20-30	..	1758	899	859	353	344	9	1297	523	774	108	32	76
30-40	..	1431	749	682	148	144	4	1061	539	522	222	66	156
40-50	..	976	549	427	66	65	1	630	408	222	280	76	204
50-60	..	656	397	259	46	46		349	278	71	261	73	188
60 and over	..	657	360	297	45	45		238	204	34	374	111	263
TOTAL	..	8609	4514	4095	3088	2085	1003	4254	2065	2189	1267	364	903
		2205	1491	714	969	664	305	1088	751	337	148	76	72
0-1	..	34	15	19	34	15	19						
1-2	..	40	15	25	40	15	25						
2-3	..	40	20	20	40	20	20						
3-4	..	44	21	23	44	21	23						
4-5	..	47	17	30	47	17	30						
Muslim	TOTAL 0-5	205	88	117	205	88	117						
5-10	..	198	97	101	198	97	101						
10-15	..	225	138	87	199	133	66	24	5	19	2		2
15-20	..	281	212	69	177	158	19	100	53	47	4	1	3
20-30	..	618	474	144	162	160	2	440	301	139	16	13	3
30-40	..	363	278	85	21	21		309	234	75	33	23	10
40-50	..	145	98	47	5	5		119	81	38	21	12	9
50-60	..	92	59	33	2	2		62	45	17	28	12	16
60 and over	..	78	47	31				34	32	2	44	15	29
TOTAL	..	2000	1403	597	764	576	188	1088	751	337	148	76	72

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONTD

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CHENANI JAGIR—concl'd												
	10	9	1	3	3		6	5	1	1	1	
0-1												
1-2												
2-3	1	1		1	1							
3-4												
4-5												
Total	1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1	
5-10	1	1		1	1							
10-15	1						1					
15-20	4		1				4		1			
20-30	1	4					1	4				
30-40	1	1						1				
40-50	1									1	1	
50-60	1	1		1	1							
60 and over	1	1										
TOTAL	9	8	1	2	2		6	5	1	1	1	
POONCH JAGIR												
	421828	213919	207909	221626	126772	94854	172596	78631	93865	27606	8516	19290
0-1	8882	4413	4469	8882	4413	4469						
1-2	11429	5691	5733	11429	5691	5733						
2-3	12531	6169	6368	12531	6163	6368						
3-4	12911	6248	6663	12911	6248	6663						
4-5	13810	6966	6844	13810	6966	6844						
Total	59563	29481	30082	59563	29481	30082						
5-10	68176	35391	32785	68165	35387	32778	7	3	4	4	1	3
10-15	56494	30850	25644	52274	30289	21985	4139	539	3600	81	22	59
15-20	42123	21600	20523	26784	18415	8369	14917	3045	11872	422	140	28
20-30	70221	32004	38717	72199	20905	1294	55683	20003	35630	2329	1036	1293
30-40	58785	27556	29229	1736	1546	190	50105	24374	24731	4944	1636	3308
40-50	32210	16750	13460	481	369	92	25684	14827	10837	6085	1554	4511
50-60	19800	11005	8341	226	197	29	13427	9224	4203	6251	1642	4609
60 and over	16352	9224	7128	218	183	35	8624	6556	2068	7510	2485	5025
TOTAL	36265	184438	177827	162063	97291	64772	172596	78631	93865	27606	8516	19090
Total	24137	12312	11825	12833	7526	5307	9095	4109	4986	2209	677	1532
0-1	498	260	236	496	260	236						
1-2	688	359	309	688	359	309						
2-3	688	319	357	688	319	357						
3-4	683	332	351	683	332	351						
4-5	764	362	472	764	362	402						
Hindu	3297	1632	1665	3297	1632	1665						
5-10	3970	2043	197	3688	2041	1927	1	1		1	1	
10-15	3193	1684	1509	2921	1663	1253	297	13	254	5	3	2
15-20	2250	1135	1115	1457	1044	413	770	80	690	23	11	12
20-30	3695	1605	2010	813	777	36	2722	860	1862	160	48	112
30-40	3197	1549	1648	179	171	8	2619	1270	1349	339	108	211
40-50	2030	1147	833	82	79	3	1445	908	537	803	160	343
50-60	1337	769	568	59	57	2	771	560	211	807	152	355
60 and over	1168	668	500	57	57		592	477	83	611	194	417
TOTAL	20840	10680	10160	9336	5894	3642	9095	409	4986	2209	677	1532

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART III—DISTRICTS—CONTD.)

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
POONCH JAGIR—concl'd.												
	382722	194068	162654	200785	114730	86055	157614	71795	65819	24323	7543	16780
0-1 ..	8039	3996	4013	8039	3996	4013						
1-2 ..	10292	5121	5171	10292	5121	5171						
2-3 ..	11368	5621	5747	11368	5621	5747						
3-4 ..	11713	5650	6063	11713	5650	6063						
4-5 ..	12546	6329	6217	12546	6329	6217						
Muslim TOTAL 0-5 ..	53958	26717	27241	53958	26717	27241						
5-10 ..	61637	32001	29636	61629	31999	29630	5	2	3	3		3
10-15 ..	51305	28122	23183	47523	27587	19936	3706	516	3100	76	19	57
15-20 ..	36455	19797	18688	24519	16822	7697	13540	2810	10721	396	129	267
20-30 ..	64110	29233	31877	11016	9786	1232	50396	18404	32512	2096	963	1133
30-40 ..	51600	25035	26595	1481	1300	172	45788	22247	23541	4331	1479	2852
40-50 ..	29029	14689	14949	346	260	86	23400	13388	10012	5283	1332	3951
50-60 ..	17969	9959	7979	156	139	26	12265	5378	3687	5488	1422	4066
60 and over ..	14719	8283	6136	155	120	35	7814	5064	1950	6650	2109	4451
TOTAL ..	325764	167351	161413	146827	88013	58814	157614	71795	65819	24323	7543	16780
	14877	7526	7351	7961	4512	3449	5850	2722	3128	1066	292	774
0-1 ..	340	157	183	340	157	183						
1-2 ..	463	211	252	463	211	252						
2-3 ..	472	223	249	472	223	249						
3-4 ..	513	266	247	513	266	247						
4-5 ..	498	275	223	498	275	223						
Sikh TOTAL 0-5 ..	2286	1132	1154	2286	1132	1154						
5-10 ..	2551	1316	1205	2550	1316	1204	1		1			
10-15 ..	1983	1042	946	1825	1032	793	163	10	153			
15-20 ..	1407	607	710	806	548	258	598	149	449	3		3
20-30 ..	2408	1081	1322	368	312	26	1965	717	1248	73	25	48
30-40 ..	1925	972	1013	76	66	10	1695	857	838	214	49	165
40-50 ..	1146	621	525	33	30	3	835	530	305	278	61	217
50-60 ..	648	361	287	11	10	1	384	281	100	253	67	186
60 and over ..	460	271	189	6	6		209	175	31	245	90	155
TOTAL ..	12591	6394	6197	5675	3380	2295	5850	2722	3128	1066	292	774
	92	13	79	47	4	43	37	5	32	8	4	4
0-1 ..	7		7	7		7						
1-2 ..	6		6	6		6						
2-3 ..	5		5	5		5						
3-4 ..	2		2	2		2						
4-5 ..	2		2	2		2						
Others TOTAL 0-5 ..	22		22	22		22						
5-10 ..	18	1	17	18	1	17						
10-15 ..	8	2	6	5	2	3	3		3			
15-20 ..	11	1	10	2	1	1	9		9			
20-30 ..	10	2	8				10	2	8			
30-40 ..	3		3				3		3			
40-50 ..	5	2	3				4	1	3	1	1	
50-60 ..	10	3	7				7	2	5	3	1	2
60 and over ..	5	2	3				1		1	4	2	2
TOTAL ..	10	13	57	25	4	21	37	5	32	8	4	4

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONTD

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BARAMULLA													
	612428	330050	282378	291170	173654	117516	285324	139007	146317	35934	17389	18545	
0-1	13546	6951	6595	13546	6951	6595							
1-2	14663	7377	7286	14663	7377	7286							
2-3	16665	8371	8294	16665	8371	8294							
3-4	19085	9445	9640	19085	9445	9640							
4-5	16931	8654	8337	16931	8654	8337							
Total Population	TOTAL 0-5	80950	40798	40152	80950	40798	40152						
5-10	86098	46493	39600	86086	46493	39593	12	5	7				
10-15	72168	39554	32614	65213	38717	26490	6857	818	6039	98	19	79	
15-20	65972	35400	30572	36183	26478	9795	29269	8736	20533	520	186	334	
20-30	119614	61130	58484	18425	17217	1108	97976	41978	55998	3213	1935	1278	
30-40	89133	48267	40866	2849	2633	216	80279	42122	38157	6005	3512	2493	
40-50	52249	29711	22538	853	767	86	43046	25211	17835	8350	3733	4617	
50-60	27203	16717	10486	337	308	29	18799	13026	5773	8057	3383	4684	
60 and over	19041	11975	7066	274	243	31	9086	7111	1975	9891	4621	5060	
TOTAL	531478	289252	242226	210220	132856	77364	285324	139007	146317	35934	17389	18545	
	12919	7579	5340	7005	4590	2415	4748	2517	2231	1166	472	694	
0-1	263	128	135	263	128	135							
1-2	241	120	121	241	120	121							
2-3	324	183	141	324	183	141							
3-4	353	165	148	353	165	148							
4-5	347	180	167	347	180	167							
Hindu	TOTAL 0-5	1528	776	752	1528	776	752						
5-10	1799	928	871	1799	928	871							
10-15	1428	771	657	1337	766	571	89	4	85	2	1	1	
15-20	1211	705	506	838	638	200	363	65	298	10	2	8	
20-30	2379	1420	959	834	814	20	1470	453	887	75	23	52	
30-40	1961	1 44	717	371	370	1	1411	802	609	179	72	107	
40-50	1350	908	442	161	161		873	621	252	316	126	190	
50-60	770	510	260	83	93		375	290	85	302	127	175	
60 and over	493	317	176	44	44		167	152	14	282	121	161	
TOTAL	11397	6803	4588	5477	3814	1663	4748	2517	2231	1166	472	694	
	590836	317983	272953	279861	166445	113216	276906	134778	142128	34369	16760	17609	
0-1	13060	6706	6354	13060	6706	6354							
1-2	14162	7127	7035	14162	7127	7035							
2-3	16048	8041	8007	16048	8041	8007							
3-4	18416	9135	9251	18416	9135	9251							
4-5	16361	8333	8028	16361	8333	8028							
Muslim	TOTAL 0-5	78047	39342	38705	78047	39342	38705						
5-10	82938	44834	38104	82928	44830	38098	10	4	6	85	18	77	
10-15	69649	38185	31461	62816	37378	25538	6638	792	5846	505	183	322	
15-20	63827	34190	29037	34840	25459	9381	28482	8548	19934	3116	1901	1215	
20-30	113718	58982	56739	17374	16203	1171	95222	40878	54350	6770	3425	2345	
30-40	86109	46485	39624	2425	2232	193	77914	40828	37086	5770	3572	43 0	
40-50	50296	28405	21831	668	593	75	41688	24300	17386	7942	3716	4451	
50-60	26090	16005	10085	237	212	25	18188	12577	5609	7667	3216	4451	
60 and over	18262	11497	6770	228	196	30	8762	6851	1911	8274	4445	4849	
TOTAL	512889	278641	234248	207614	127103	74511	276906	134778	142128	34369	16760	17609	

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONTD.

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
BARAMULLA—concl'd.													
		8458	4433	4025	4422	2583	1839	3639	1694	1945	397	156	241
0-1	..	222	116	106	222	116	106						
1-2	..	259	130	129	259	130	129						
2-3	..	290	145	145	290	145	145						
3-4	..	314	144	170	314	144	170						
4-5	..	280	139	141	280	139	141						
Sikh	TOTAL 0-5	1365	674	691	1365	674	691						
5-10	..	1349	731	618	1347	730	617	2	1	1			
10-15	..	1079	587	492	948	565	383	130	22	108	1		1
15-20	..	922	490	423	494	375	119	423	123	300	5		4
20-30	..	1495	718	777	201	102	9	1272	515	757	22	11	11
30-40	..	1039	527	512	42	29	13	941	483	458	56	15	41
40-50	..	592	334	258	19	12	7	482	287	105	91	35	56
50-60	..	335	200	135	3	3		234	157	77	98	40	58
60 and over	..	282	163	119	3	3		155	106	49	124	54	70
TOTAL	..	7093	3759	3334	3057	1909	1148	3639	1694	1945	397	156	241
		1	1					1	1				
0-1	..												
1-2	..												
2-3	..												
3-4	..												
4-5	..												
Buddhist	TOTAL 0-5												
5-10	..												
10-15	..												
15-20	..												
20-30	..												
30-40	..	1	1					1	1				
40-50	..												
50-60	..												
60 and over	..												
TOTAL	..	1	1					1	1				
		114	54	60	82	36	46	30	17	13	2	1	1
0-1	..	1	1		1	1							
1-2	..	1		1	1		1						
2-3	..	3	2	1	3	2	1						
3-4	..	2	1	1	2	1	1						
4-5	..	3	2	1	3	2	1						
Others	TOTAL 0-5	10	6	4	10	6	4						
5-10	..	12	5	7	12	5	7						
10-15	..	12	8	4	12	8	4						
15-20	..	12	6	6	11	6	5	1		1			
20-30	..	22	10	12	16	8	8						
30-40	..	23	10	13	11	2	9	6	2	4			
40-50	..	11	4	7	5	1	4	12	8	4			
50-60	..	8	2	6	4		4	5	3	2	1		1
60 and over	..	4	3	1	1		1	4	2	2		1	
TOTAL	..	104	48	56	72	30	42	30	17	13	2	1	1

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONT'D

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	F	M	F	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ANANTHAG												
	851006	463571	388035	415094	250759	164325	382284	189059	193225	54238	23753	30485
0-1	17104	8700	8404	17104	8700	8404						
1-2	20038	10077	9961	20038	10077	9961						
2-3	22579	11637	10592	22579	11637	10592						
3-4	24378	12464	12514	24378	12464	12514						
4-5	23793	12059	11734	23793	12059	11734						
Total Population	108492	54987	53505	108492	54987	53505						
5-10	120247	63506	56741	120208	63499	56709		7	21	11	22	127
10-15	103539	56118	47421	93746	5504	38704	8644	1044	8990	149	202	505
15-20	89488	48452	41036	51025	37539	13486	37756	10711	2 045	707	2294	2031
20-30	162374	86634	75740	30835	29477	1438	127184	54913	72271	4325	2294	2031
30-40	125616	70609	54917	6628	6414	214	109154	58876	50278	8834	5409	44 5
40-50	78183	43802	37381	20023	2276	127	60102	35725	24374	13678	5795	7880
50-60	39613	23628	15985	1068	979	69	25623	17878	7810	12857	4771	8086
60 and over	20054	15745	10309	649	396	53	12723	9802	2836	12677	5257	7420
TOTAL	743114	408584	334530	306592	195772	110820	382284	189059	193 25	54238	23753	30485
	68315	37470	29345	34912	22360	12552	25731	13185	12546	6172	1925	4247
0-1	1052	584	468	1052	584	468						
1-2	1362	679	683	1362	679	683						
3	1652	877	775	1652	877	775						
3-4	1820	923	691	1828	933	593						
4-5	1859	940	919	1859	940	919						
Hindu	7751	4003	3748	7751	4003	3748						
5-10	9165	4775	4390	9161	4775	4386	4	16	56	8	1	7
10-15	7834	4122	3712	7274	4105	3169	2212	450	1762	49	5	44
15-20	6621	3794	2917	4360	3249	1111	8468	3590	4828	419	100	319
20-30	12767	7471	5296	3880	3781	99	7492	4281	3211	1091	333	758
30-40	9853	5866	3987	1270	1252	18	4268	2766	1502	1676	523	1153
40-50	6599	3935	2664	655	646	9	1964	1416	528	1605	595	1100
50-60	3938	2300	1638	369	350	2	771	646	125	1324	458	866
60 and over	2287	1294	993	192	190	2						
TOTAL	59064	33467	25597	27161	18357	8864	25731	13185	12546	6172	1925	4247
	778684	422619	356065	377330	226490	150540	353889	174422	179467	47765	21707	26058
0-1	15901	8049	7852	15901	8049	7852						
1-2	18521	9335	9186	18521	9335	9186						
2-3	20745	10713	10032	20745	10713	10032						
3-4	22954	11446	11505	22954	11446	11505						
4-5	21770	11031	10739	21770	11031	10739						
Muslim	99891	50574	49377	99891	50574	49377						
5-10	110222	58255	51967	110191	58250	51941	21	5	16	10	20	118
10-15	84904	51558	43408	85829	50536	35293	8997	1002	7995	138	20	157
15-20	82187	44339	37818	46302	34016	12286	35215	10130	23093	850	193	457
20-30	148309	78378	69931	26675	25377	1298	117577	59821	66935	3877	2179	1098
30-40	114965	64340	50616	5282	5103	179	100999	54197	46802	8684	5049	3035
40-50	69146	39019	29527	1728	1618	110	65476	37252	22724	11942	5749	6693
50-60	35437	21195	14742	658	615	73	23557	16333	7224	11192	4747	6045
60 and over	23583	14352	9231	444	401	43	11867	9181	2680	11272	4770	6502
TOTAL	678792	372045	306748	2777139	175916	101823	353889	174422	179467	47765	21707	26058

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONTD.

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ANANTNAG—concl'd.												
	5654	3260	2394	2879	1775	1104	2513	1369	1144	262	116	146
0-1	144	65	70	144	65	79						
1-2	148	60	85	148	60	88						
2-3	174	93	81	174	93	81						
3-4	195	94	101	195	94	101						
4-5	158	86	72	158	86	72						
Sikh												
TOTAL 0-5	810	398	421	819	398	421						
5-10	797	436	361	793	431	359	3	2	1	1		1
10-15	690	402	288	692	365	227	95	36	50	3	1	2
15-20	672	393	279	340	260	80	324	129	105	8	4	4
20-30	1238	761	477	268	251	14	941	492	449	29	15	14
30-40	728	455	273	53	51	2	622	379	243	53	25	28
40-50	381	217	101	10	0	1	315	183	132	56	25	31
50-60	199	118	81	2	2		147	97	50	50	19	31
60 and over	130	80	50	2	2		66	51	15	62	27	35
TOTAL	4835	2862	1973	2060	1377	683	2513	1369	1144	262	116	146
	9	9		7	7		1	1		1	1	
0-1												
1-2												
2-3												
3-4												
4-5												
Buddhist												
TOTAL 0-5												
5-10												
10-15	1	1		1	1							
15-20	2	2		2	2							
20-30	4	4		4	4							
30-40	1	1					1	1				
40-50	1	1								1	1	
50-60												
60 and over												
TOTAL	9	9		7	7		1	1		1	1	
	444	213	231	256	127	129	150	82	68	38	4	31
0-1	7	2	5	7	2	5						
1-2	7	3	4	7	3	4						
2-3	8	4	4	8	4	4						
3-4	3	1	2	3	1	2						
4-5	6	2	4	6	2	4						
Others												
TOTAL 0-5	31	12	19	31	12	19						
5-10	63	40	23	63	40	23						
10-15	50	35	15	50	35	15						
15-20	26	14	12	21	12	9	5	2	3			
20-30	56	20	36	38	11	27	18	0	9			
30-40	69	28	41	23	8	15	40	18	22	6	2	4
40-50	56	30	26	10	3	7	43	27	16	3		3
50-60	39	15	24	9	3	6	20	12	8	10		10
60 and over	54	19	35	11	3	8	24	14	10	19	2	17
TOTAL	413	201	212	225	115	110	150	82	68	38	4	34

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART I I—DISTRICTS)—CONTD

Civil Condition and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	M	F	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MUZAFFARACAD												
	264671	141117	123554	136320	81336	56954	111730	54231	57493	14621	5520	9101
0-1	6227	302	3165	6227	302	3165						
1	7318	3815	3503	7318	3815	3503						
2-3	7927	407	3920	7927	407	3920						
3-4	8698	4352	4342	8698	4352	4342						
4-5	8610	4370	4332	8610	4370	4332						
Total Population	38840	19674	19166	38840	19674	19166						
TOTAL 0-5	38840	19674	19166	38840	19674	19166						
5-10	41974	21023	20051	41975	21353	19422	689	66	623	10	4	6
10-15	35425	18980	16445	37763	18773	12610	4532	773	3759	110	31	76
15-20	28353	14848	13395	19227	11322	405	11944	3376	8568	382	150	32
20-30	48663	25784	22352	49235	24668	927	37531	16440	21091	1737	873	864
30-40	48663	25784	22352	49235	24668	927	28723	15199	13554	2554	1087	1467
40-50	18025	10107	95	1259	1214	83	14932	8890	6042	2733	878	1325
50-60	11532	6702	4830	159	150	9	8232	5244	2680	3140	1008	2132
60 and over	9283	5632	3651	182	173	9	5146	3973	1173	3955	1486	2469
TOTAL	225831	121443	104338	99480	61692	37788	117730	54231	57499	14621	550	9101
	5240	3319	2507	3935	1844	1192	2323	1299	1037	427	209	278
0-1	113	61	52	113	61	52						
1-2	131	67	64	131	67	64						
2-3	167	82	83	167	82	85						
3-4	177	93	95	177	82	90						
4-5	175	94	81	175	91	81						
Hindu	TOTAL 0-5	763	386	377	763	386	377					
5-10	896	458	438	896	458	438						
10-15	683	367	316	642	363	79	41	4	37			
15-20	536	295	241	350	261	89	178	27	151	8	7	1
20-30	1110	647	463	254	247	7	789	353	436	67	47	20
30-40	908	580	328	82	81	1	724	451	273	102	48	54
40-50	501	338	163	33	33		326	266	100	102	39	63
50-60	259	164	90	11	11		146	114	32	102	30	63
60 and over	190	104	83	5	4	1	79	71	8	106	9	7
TOTAL	5083	2953	2130	273	1458	815	2323	1286	1037	487	209	288
	245858	130897	114361	128261	75421	52840	104243	50482	53781	13354	5914	8340
0-1	5769	285	2944	5769	2825	2944						
1-2	6794	3341	3253	6794	3541	3253						
2-3	7438	3799	3639	7438	3799	3639						
3-4	8095	4066	4020	8095	4066	4020						
4-5	8004	4065	3939	8004	4065	3939						
Muslim	TOTAL 0-5	36100	18296	17804	36100	18296	17804					
5-10	38962	20349	19613	38307	20279	18028	645	66	579	10	4	6
10-15	22906	12607	15209	28571	16845	11676	4228	768	3490	107	34	73
15-20	26362	1339	12470	14830	10486	4344	11172	3266	7906	360	149	220
20-30	45400	24001	21390	8689	7814	875	35098	15377	19711	1613	800	813
30-40	30187	16042	14145	1152	1075	77	26713	13973	12740	2322	994	1338
40-50	16621	9229	739	300	281	10	13843	8160	5683	2478	758	1600
50-60	10701	6184	4517	142	133	9	7725	5157	2568	2834	894	1940
60 and over	8619	507	3412	170	16	8	4819	3685	1134	3639	1360	2270
TOTAL	299758	17601	97157	92161	57125	35036	104243	50462	5382	13354	5914	8340

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONTD.

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
MUZAFFARABAD—concl'd.													
		12922	6864	6058	6983	4035	2698	5161	2482	2679	778	297	481
0-1	..	344	175	169	344	175	169						
1-2	..	393	207	180	393	207	180						
2-3	..	382	186	166	382	186	166						
3-4	..	424	204	220	424	204	220						
4-5	..	423	218	211	423	218	211						
Sikh	TOTAL 0-5	1972	999	982	1972	999	982						
5-10	..	2102	1110	992	2058	1110	948	44		44			
10-15	..	1827	912	915	1661	911	650	263		262	3		3
15-20	..	1450	658	792	842	572	270	594	83	511	14	3	11
20-30	..	2146	1131	1015	440	409	42	1642	600	943	56	26	30
30-40	..	1478	848	630	63	58	5	1285	745	540	130	45	85
40-50	..	902	540	362	26	25	1	723	494	250	153	51	102
50-60	..	571	351	217	6	6		362	273	80	203	75	128
60 and over	..	474	321	153	7	7		240	217	31	219	97	122
	TOTAL	10950	5874	5076	5011	3095	1916	5161	2482	2679	778	297	481
		45	17	23	40	16	24	3	1	2	2		2
0-1	..	1	1		1	1							
1-2	..												
2-3	..												
3-4	..	2		2	2		2						
4-5	..	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Others	TOTAL 0-5	5	2	3	5	2	3						
5-10	..	14	6	8	14	6	8						
10-15	..	9	4	5	9	4	5						
15-20	..	5	3	2	5	3	2						
20-30	..	7	2	5	4	1	3	2	1	1	1		1
30-40	..	3		3	2		2	1		1			
40-50	..	1		1	1		1						
50-60	..	1		1							1		1
60 and over	..												
	TOTAL	40	15	25	35	14	21	3	1	2	2		2
LADAKH													
		195431	98478	96953	93200	50588	42612	87840	43943	43897	14391	3947	10444
0-1	..	2904	1473	1431	2904	1473	1431						
1-2	..	4302	2004	2298	4302	2004	2298						
2-3	..	5393	2850	2543	5393	2850	2543						
3-4	..	5679	2823	2856	5679	2823	2856						
4-5	..	4651	2311	2340	4651	2311	2340						
Total Population	TOTAL 0-5	22929	11461	11468	22929	11461	11468						
5-10	..	24227	12662	11565	24212	12653	11559	15	9	6			
10-15	..	21961	11738	10223	20759	11026	9733	1156	692	464	46	20	26
15-20	..	19707	10307	8900	13265	7620	5645	6204	3095	3109	238	92	146
20-30	..	34079	17233	16846	8365	5532	2833	24715	11260	13455	999	441	558
30-40	..	25878	12374	13504	1838	1150	688	22415	10742	11673	1625	482	1143
40-50	..	18360	9322	9038	837	525	312	15019	8193	6826	2504	604	1900
50-60	..	15093	7053	8040	554	344	210	10755	5852	4903	3784	857	2927
60 and over	..	13197	5828	7369	441	277	164	7561	4100	3461	5195	1451	3744
	TOTAL	172502	87017	85485	70271	39127	31144	87840	43943	43897	14391	3947	10444

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONTD

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
LADAKH—contd												
	455	361	94	170	124	46	283	238	47	2	1	1
0-1	9	6	3	9	6	3						
1-2	6	5	1	6	5	1						
2-3	7	7	5	7	2	5						
3-4	12	3	9	12	3	9						
4-5	12	7	5	12	7	5						
Hindu												
TOTAL 0-5	46	23	23	46	23	23						
5-10	39	24	15	39	24	15						
10-15	18	11	7	18	11	7						
15-20	16	12	4	11	10	1	5	2	3			
20-30	141	113	28	35	35		105	78	28			
30-40	180	136	14	16	16		133	119	14	1	1	
40-50	37	35	2	4	4		33	31	2			
50-60	8	7	1	1	1		6	6		1		1
60 and over												
TOTAL	409	338	71	124	101	23	283	236	47	2	1	1
	154482	77925	7687	73182	40520	32662	69954	34511	35443	11356	2894	2462
0-1	2442	1207	1232	2442	1207	1232						
1-2	3708	1712	1996	3708	1712	1996						
2-3	4660	1474	2186	4660	2474	2186						
3-4	4562	2308	2354	4662	2308	2354						
4-5	3862	1903	1957	3802	1905	1957						
Muslim												
TOTAL 0-5	19234	9606	9728	19234	9606	9728						
5-10	18495	10291	9204	19485	10284	9201	10	7	3			
10-15	17790	9713	8085	16774	9086	7688	980	607	373	41	20	24
15-20	15590	8819	6771	10308	6226	4082	5078	2506	2572	204	87	117
20-30	21193	13797	13306	5855	4343	1533	22419	9068	11351	878	386	434
30-40	20222	9423	10777	960	663	9	17967	8437	9530	1348	393	935
40-50	13801	6665	6816	254	167	87	11507	6342	5162	2040	453	1557
50-60	11431	5154	6277	134	91	43	8201	4453	3748	3098	610	2486
60 and over	9865	4082	5533	67	49	18	8792	3088	2704	3806	945	2861
TOTAL	135158	68319	66839	53548	30914	22934	69954	34511	35443	11356	2894	2462
	182	107	75	103	62	41	79	45	34			
0-1	11	6	5	11	6	5						
1-2	6	4	2	6	4	2						
2-3	7	3	4	7	3	4						
3-4	8	1	7	8	1	7						
4-5	7	3	4	7	3	4						
Sikh												
TOTAL 0-5	39	17	22	39	17	22						
5-10	29	20	9	29	20	9						
10-15	20	12	8	18	11	7						
15-20	18	11	7	11	9	2	2	1	1			
20-30	42	21	19	6	5	1	36	18	18			
30-40	23	17	6				23	17	6			
40-50	7	5	2				7	5	2			
50-60	4	2	2				4	2	2			
TOTAL	--	143	90	53	64	45	19	45	34			

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONTD.

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ASTORE—contd												
	113	72	41	56	35	21	54	37	17	3		3
0-1	3	3		3	3							
1-2	8	5	3	8	5	3						
2-3	4	1	3	4	1	3						
3-4	1		1	1		1						
4-5	3	3		3	3							
Hindu TOTAL 0-5	19	12	7	19	12	7						
5-10	15	6	9	15	6	9						
10-15	8	4	4	8	4	4						
15-20	7	4	3	5	4	1						
20-30	26	17	9	9			17	8	9			
30-40	29	13	7				19	13	6		1	1
40-50	12	11	1				11	11			1	1
50-60	3	3					3	3			1	
60 and over	3	2	1				2	2			1	1
TOTAL	94	60	34	37	23	14	54	37	17	3		3
	16878	8852	8026	9238	5112	4126	7098	3597	3501	542	143	399
0-1	169	83	86	169	83	86						
1-2	499	243	256	499	243	256						
2-3	620	304	316	620	304	316						
3-4	723	351	370	723	353	370						
4-5	584	311	273	584	311	273						
Muslim TOTAL 0-5	2595	1294	1301	2595	1294	1301						
5-10	3030	1585	1445	3030	1585	1445						
10-15	2080	1074	926	1937	1060	877						
15-20	1487	753	714	1038	640	389	61	74	47	2		2
20-30	2899	1493	1406	829	436	93	451	131	320	8	3	5
30-40	2378	1243	1135	84	67	17	2311	1043	1268	59	14	45
40-50	1051	545	506	17	13	4	2213	1147	1066	81	29	52
50-60	778	426	352	5	5		851	515	433	83	14	69
60 and over	650	409	241	3	3		652	402	250	121	19	102
TOTAL	14283	7558	6725	6643	3818	2825	7098	3597	3501	542	143	399
	30	20	10	12	8	4	17	12	5	1		1
0-1	1	1		1	1							
1-2	1	1		1	1							
2-3	1	1		1	1							
3-4	1	1		1	1							
4-5												
Sikh TOTAL 0-5	4	4		4	4							
5-10	4	1	3	4	1	3						
10-15	2	1	1	2	1	1						
15-20	3	2	1	1	1		2	1	1			
20-30	8	5	3	1	1		7	4	3			
30-40	5	4	1				5	4	1			
40-50	3	2	1				2	2			1	1
50-60												
60 and over	1	1					1	1				
TOTAL	26	16	10	8	4	4	17	12	5	1		1

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONTD

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	N	F	P	M	F	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GILGIT (LEASED AREA)—contd													
	22298	12342	9954	11522	6947	4575	9430	4945	4585	1344	550	794	
0-1	639	313	326	639	313	326							
1-2	651	278	273	651	278	273							
2-3	699	352	347	699	352	347							
3-4	704	335	369	704	335	369							
4-5	709	364	345	709	364	345							
Muslim													
TOTAL 0-5	3302	1642	1660	3302	1642	1660							
5-10	3285	1731	1534	3285	1731	1534	22		22		2		2
10-15	2867	1474	1193	2867	1474	1193	299	43	256		13	5	8
15-20	2212	1259	953	2212	1259	953	831	241	590		36	13	23
20-30	4211	2357	1859	4211	2357	1859	864	100	1654		172	67	75
30-40	3201	1811	1390	3201	1811	1390	204	25	2723		249	119	130
40-50	1465	854	611	1465	854	611	50	2	1187		222	76	146
50-60	1087	662	420	1087	662	420	18	2	784		273	89	184
60 and over	836	537	329	836	537	329	7	3	499		377	131	226
TOTAL	18904	10700	8294	18904	10700	8294	2915	9430	4945	4585	1344	550	794
	70	44	26	42	26	16	28	18	10				
0-1	1	1		1	1								
1-2	3		3	3		3							
2-3	2	2		2	2								
3-4	3	2	1	3	2	1							
4-5	2	2		2	2								
Sikh													
TOTAL 0-5	11	7	4	11	7	4							
5-10	13	7	6	13	7	6							
10-15	10	6	4	10	6	4							
15-20	7	4	3	6	4	2	1						
20-30	11	6	5	2	2		9	4	5				
30-40	10	8	2				10	8	2				
40-50	5	3	2				5	3	2				
50-60	2	2					2	2					
60 and over	1	1					1	1					
TOTAL	59	37	22	37	19	12	28	18	10				
	21	13	8	12	8	4	8	5	3		1		1
0-1	1		1	1									
1-2	1		1	1									
2-3	1	1		1	1								
3-4													
4-5													
Others													
TOTAL 0-5	3	1	2	3	1	2							
5-10	2	1	1	2	1	1							
10-15	1		1	1		1							
15-20													
20-30	8	5	4	4	4		4	1	3		1		1
30-40	5	5		2	2		3	3					
40-50	1	1					1	1					
50-60													
60 and over													
TOTAL	18	12	6	9	7	2	8	5	3		1		1

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONCLD.

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed				
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
GILGIT AGENCY														
		76526	40827	35699	38222	22659	15563	34950	17199	17751	3354	969	2385	
0-1	..	780	415	365	779	415	364				1		1	
1-2	..	1862	902	960	1850	899	951	10	2	8	2	1	1	
2-3	..	2440	1113	1327	2423	1106	1317	8	4	4	9	3	6	
3-4	..	2954	1477	1477	2936	1471	1465	14	4	10	4	2	2	
4-5	..	2818	1488	1330	2788	1480	1308	21	7	14	9	1	8	
Total Population	TOTAL 0-5	..	10854	5395	5459	10776	5371	5405	53	17	36	25	7	18
5-10	..	13707	7111	6590	13329	7034	6295	334	57	277	44	20	24	
10-15	..	9478	5529	3949	7670	5128	2542	1761	379	1382	47	22	25	
15-20	..	7445	3893	3552	3264	2683	581	4095	1173	2922	86	37	49	
20-30	..	12669	6386	6283	1974	1553	421	10397	4700	5697	298	133	165	
30-40	..	10184	5469	4715	658	453	205	8978	4871	4107	548	145	403	
40-50	..	5947	3347	2600	294	215	79	5011	2993	2018	642	139	503	
50-60	..	3397	1981	1416	114	92	22	2589	1702	887	694	187	507	
60 and over	..	2845	1716	1129	143	130	13	1732	1307	425	970	279	691	
	TOTAL	..	65672	35432	30240	27446	17288	10158	34897	17182	17715	3329	962	2367
			76526	40827	35699	38222	22659	15563	34950	17199	17751	3354	969	2385
0-1	..	780	415	365	779	415	364				1		1	
1-2	..	1862	902	960	1850	899	951	10	2	8	2	1	1	
2-3	..	2440	1113	1327	2423	1106	1317	8	4	4	9	3	6	
3-4	..	2954	1477	1477	2936	1471	1465	14	4	10	4	2	2	
4-5	..	2818	1488	1330	2788	1480	1308	21	7	14	9	1	8	
Muslim	TOTAL 0-5	..	10854	5395	5459	10776	5371	5405	53	17	36	25	7	18
5-10	..	13707	7111	6590	13329	7034	6295	334	57	277	44	20	24	
10-15	..	9478	5529	3949	7670	5128	2542	1761	379	1382	47	22	25	
15-20	..	7445	3893	3552	3264	2683	581	4095	1173	2922	86	37	49	
20-30	..	12669	6386	6283	1974	1553	421	10397	4700	5697	298	133	165	
30-40	..	10184	5469	4715	658	453	205	8978	4871	4107	548	145	403	
40-50	..	5947	3347	2600	294	215	79	5011	2993	2018	642	139	503	
50-60	..	3397	1981	1416	114	92	22	2589	1702	887	694	187	507	
60 and over	..	2845	1716	1129	143	130	13	1732	1307	425	970	279	691	
	TOTAL	..	65672	35432	30240	27446	17288	10158	34897	17182	17715	3329	962	2367

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART IV—CITIES).

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JAMMU												
A—Total Population												
	50379	29818	20561	25567	16397	9170	20804	11884	8920	4003	1537	2471
0-1	1314	709	603	1314	709	605						
1-2	1195	610	555	1195	610	555						
2-3	1219	642	577	1219	642	577						
3-4	1318	669	649	1318	669	649						
4-5	1391	719	672	1391	719	672						
Total Population	6437	3349	3088	6437	3349	3088						
5-10	6103	3176	2827	6387	3176	2811	16		16			
10-15	5550	3148	2402	5213	3120	2093	322	19	393	15	9	6
15-20	5479	3115	2164	3798	2864	934	1607	393	1209	74	53	21
20-30	10244	6366	3878	2936	2721	185	6936	3412	3544	372	93	169
30-40	7239	4559	2630	602	575	27	5993	3735	2258	643	248	395
40-50	4516	2864	1652	265	259	6	3345	3302	1043	904	304	600
50-60	2606	1607	999	122	111	11	1608	1201	407	876	93	581
60 and over	2205	1334	871	104	92	12	977	817	160	1124	45	699
TOTAL	43942	26469	17473	19130	13048	6082	20804	11884	8920	4003	1537	2471
B—Communities												
	30564	17803	12761	15176	8817	5359	12733	7070	5663	2655	916	1739
0-1	803	456	347	803	456	347						
1-2	706	349	357	706	349	357						
2-3	734	388	346	734	388	346						
3-4	767	394	373	767	394	373						
4-5	738	406	392	738	406	392						
Hindu	3808	993	2815	3808	993	2815						
5-10	3634	1961	1673	3634	1961	1673						
10-15	3318	1807	1421	3117	1879	1238	193	11	182	8	7	1
15-20	3293	1908	1295	2257	1738	519	994	224	766	42	32	10
20-30	6101	3553	2448	1696	1621	75	4177	1917	2250	228	105	123
30-40	4420	2661	1759	347	337	10	3632	2188	1444	441	136	305
40-50	2907	1768	1109	170	164	6	2122	1455	667	615	179	436
50-60	1719	1026	693	76	65	11	1633	790	264	610	102	418
60 and over	1364	816	518	71	59	12	582	492	90	711	265	446
TOTAL	26756	15820	10946	11368	7824	3544	12733	7070	5663	2655	916	1739
	15920	9751	6169	8391	5321	3070	6463	3926	2537	1066	504	562
0-1	380	182	198	380	182	198						
1-2	395	207	188	395	207	188						
2-3	391	203	188	391	203	188						
3-4	428	205	23	428	205	23						
4-5	458	234	224	458	234	224						
Muslim	2052	1031	1021	2052	1031	1021						
5-10	1937	1032	905	1935	1032	903	2		2			
10-15	1780	1010	770	1694	1001	693	79	7	72	7	2	5
15-20	1780	1112	668	1282	948	344	462	147	315	28	17	0
20-30	3335	2271	1124	1058	668	90	2218	1219	999	119	84	35
30-40	2299	1443	756	217	201	16	1924	1235	669	158	87	71
40-50	1319	867	442	81	78	3	464	348	116	205	82	123
50-60	704	465	230	35	35		315	262	53	322	131	191
60 and over	664	420	244	27	27							
TOTAL	13868	8720	5148	6339	4290	2049	6463	3926	2537	1066	504	562

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART IV—CITIES)—CONTD.

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JAMMU—contd.													
		962	519	443	512	298	214	395	198	197	55	23	32
0-1 ..		39	20	19	39	20	19						
1-2 ..		25	13	12	25	13	12						
2-3 ..		25	14	11	25	14	11						
3-4 ..		49	27	22	49	27	22						
4-5 ..		28	16	12	28	16	12						
Christian													
TOTAL 0-5 ..		166	90	76	166	90	76						
5-10 ..		158	84	74	158	84	74						
10-15 ..		110	59	51	104	58	46	6	1	5			
15-20 ..		83	41	42	45	31	14	36	9	27	2	1	1
20-30 ..		193	94	99	25	22	3	162	69	93	6	3	3
30-40 ..		122	74	48	8	7	1	105	62	43	9	5	4
40-50 ..		63	37	26	3	3		47	28	19	13	6	7
50-60 ..		32	19	13	2	2		21	15	6	9	2	7
60 and over ..		35	21	14	1	1		18	14	4	16	6	10
TOTAL ..		796	429	367	346	208	138	395	198	197	55	23	32
		784	412	372	416	240	176	288	144	144	80	28	52
0-1 ..		25	13	12	25	13	12						
1-2 ..		20	7	13	20	7	13						
2-3 ..		23	13	10	23	13	10						
3-4 ..		26	13	13	26	13	13						
4-5 ..		26	17	9	26	17	9						
Jain													
TOTAL 0-5 ..		120	63	57	120	63	57						
5-10 ..		114	60	54	113	60	53	1		1			
10-15 ..		89	46	43	88	46	42	1		1			
15-20 ..		72	32	40	48	28	20	22	3	19	2	1	1
20-30 ..		126	63	63	25	21	4	96	40	59	5	2	3
30-40 ..		99	58	41	8	8		82	45	37	9	5	4
40-50 ..		67	37	30	6	6		46	27	19	15	4	11
50-60 ..		54	32	22	6	6		27	20	7	21	6	15
60 and over ..		43	21	22	2	2		13	9	4	28	10	18
TOTAL ..		664	349	315	296	177	119	288	144	144	80	28	52
		2135	1322	813	1064	715	349	919	541	378	152	66	86
0-1 ..		66	37	29	66	37	29						
1-2 ..		49	34	15	49	34	15						
2-3 ..		46	24	22	46	24	22						
3-4 ..		47	30	17	47	30	17						
4-5 ..		80	45	35	80	45	35						
Sikh													
TOTAL 0-5 ..		288	170	118	288	170	118						
5-10 ..		259	139	120	246	139	107	13		13			
10-15 ..		252	135	117	209	135	74	43		43			
15-20 ..		250	131	119	155	119	57	93	11	52	2	2	
20-30 ..		425	222	143	130	117	13	281	156	125	14	6	5
30-40 ..		295	210	76	22	22		247	122	95	26	15	11
40-50 ..		170	125	45	8	8		130	103	27	32	14	14
50-60 ..		97	65	32	3	3		63	49	14	31	13	14
60 and over ..		99	50	43	3	3		49	40	11	47	13	34
TOTAL ..		1847	1152	695	776	545	231	919	541	378	152	66	86

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART IV—CITIES)—CONTD

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SRINAGAR—contd												
	346	171	175	204	105	99	114	64	50	28	2	26
0-1	6	2	4	8	2	4						
1-2	5	2	3	5	2	3						
2-3	5	1	4	5	1	4						
3-4	1	1	1	1	1	1						
4-5	6	2	4	6	2	4						
Christian TOTAL 0-5	23	7	16	23	7	16						
5-10	53	37	16	53	37	16						
10-15	44	31	13	44	31	13						
15-20	18	9	0	17	0	8	1	5	1			
20-30	39	11	28	28	6	22	11	15	17	4	1	3
30-40	53	23	30	17	7	10	7	24	12	3		3
40-50	46	27	19	7	3	4	15	9	6	7		7
50-60	30	12	18	8	3	5	15	9	6	7	1	13
60 and over	40	14	26	7	2	5	19	11	8	14	1	13
TOTAL	323	164	159	181	98	83	114	64	50	28	2	26
	9	8	1	5	5		4	3	1			
0-1												
1-2	1	1		1	1							
2-3	2	2		2	2							
3-4												
4-5												
Jain TOTAL 0-5	3	3		3	3							
5-10												
10-15							2	1	1			
15-20	3	2	1	1	1		1	1				
20-30	2	2		1	1							
30-40							1	1				
40-50	1	1										
50-60												
60 and over												
TOTAL	6	5	1	2	2		4	3	1			
	1412	943	469	678	442	236	685	479	206	49	22	27
0-1	25	11	14	25	11	14						
1-2	23	8	15	23	8	15						
2-3	34	18	16	34	18	16						
3-4	37	18	19	37	18	19						
4-5	27	15	12	27	15	12						
Sikh TOTAL 0-5	146	70	76	146	70	76						
5-10	157	87	70	157	87	70						
10-15	154	91	63	147	91	56	7	28	7			
15-20	184	124	60	123	66	27	61	190	77			
20-30	357	273	84	187	82	5	287	194	55	3	1	2
30-40	217	172	65	15	13	2	209	154	13	5	8	
40-50	98	72	26	3	3		86	64	22	9	5	4
50-60	48	34	15				38	28	8	13	6	7
60 and over	30	20	10				19	15	4	11	5	6
TOTAL	1266	873	393	532	372	160	685	479	206	49	22	27

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION (PART IV—CITIES)—CONCLD

Community and Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SRINAGAR—concl'd													
		2		2	2		2						
0-1	1		1		1		1						
1-2													
2-3													
3-4													
4-5													
Others													
TOTAL 0-5	1		1		1		1						
5-10													
10-15													
15-20													
20-30													
30-40													
40-50													
50-60													
60 and over													
TOTAL	1		1		1		1						

VII— (i) AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10000 OF EACH SEX IN THE STATE AND EACH NATURAL DIVISION.

Age	1941		1931		1921		1911		1901		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE											
0-1	196	217	301	337	397	336	432	477	353	392	
1-2	230	260	305	345	189	207	111	110	154	158	
2-3	267	293	304	344	200	293	264	293	282	321	
3-4	288	326	302	335	329	363	318	353	301	318	
4-5	282	308	292	321	301	328	305	328	294	320	
TOTAL 0-5	1263	1404	1504	1682	1386	1527	1430	1570	1384	1539	
5-10	1149	1472	1306	1261	1503	1542	1444	1511	1440	1505	
10-15	1236	1198	1207	1147	1200	1077	1100	1062	1230	1116	
15-20	1006	1017	922	1006	833	862	870	876	833	816	
20-25	899	980	942	1095	749	908	800	919	708	832	
25-30	823	889	866	913	795	880	785	837	763	818	
30-35	769	763	808	766	832	799	791	783	861	830	
35-40	638	616	619	591	572	502	555	506	600	532	
40-45	476	433	474	426	556	560	506	612	651	611	
45-50	420	367	376	325	322	275	331	284	331	300	
50-55	307	256	266	257	439	388	410	395	450	384	
55-60	258	213	225	191	140	195	135	102	132	120	
60-65	175	146	187	166	337	203	346	301			
65-70	109	95	93	77	70	50	73	50			
70 and over	181	151	173	144	260	232	235	189	995	594	
Mean age	23.83	22.66	23.6	23.05	25	24	25	23	21	24	
I THE SUB-MONTANE & SEMI-MOUNTAINOUS TRACT											
0-5	1290	1440	1457	1677	1287	1440	1231	1389			
5-10	1462	1475	1264	1237	1468	1513	1313	1436			
10-15	1193	1272	1177	1159	1210	1081	1104	1049			
15-20	944	973	917	967	776	816	826	824			
20-25	2932	3048	3105	3974	2813	2904	3045	3128			
25-30	1500	1347	1514	1367	1644	1558	1656	1582			
30-35	610	595	566	491	793	688	607	601			
Mean age	25.90	24.43			28	27	24	21			
II THE OUTER HILLS											
0-5	1288	1377	1283	1712	1385	1463	1411	1517			
5-10	1503	1495	1322	1246	1539	1527	1419	1417			
10-15	1282	1197	1228	1128	1216	1071	1163	1053			
15-20	664	699	693	1022	810	879	826	824			
20-25	2978	3234	3094	3243	2778	3034	2895	3041			
25-30	1464	1268	1368	1200	1469	1332	1528	1413			
30 and over	521	439	502	440	785	684	758	611			
Mean age	24.91	24.99			27	26	26	22			
JAMMU PROVINCE											
0-5	1293	1403	1810	1784	1345	1453	1339	1463	1247	1292	
5-10	1486	1487	1304	1282	1595	1524	1360	1461	1329	1428	
10-15	1246	1203	1296	1137	1217	1075	1176	1053	1234	1129	
15-20	856	683	900	905	708	854	826	866	845	888	
20-25	2957	3158	3080	3191	2792	2983	2687	3077	2784	3047	
25-30	1503	1391	1430	1279	1855	1429	1881	1479	1761	1803	
30 and over	588	495	534	468	782	685	731	607	600	636	
Mean age	25.27	24.13	24.65	24.0	26	25	24	21	31	21	

VII—(i) AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10000 OF EACH SEX IN THE STATE AND EACH NATURAL DIVISION—CONCLD /

Age	1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
r	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
III THE JHELUM VALLEY (KASHMIR PROVINCE)										
0-5	1235	1471	1509	1704	1434	1626	1537	1703	1516	1835
5-10	1411	1466	1327	1204	1330	1608	1512	1598	1537	1668
10-15	1227	1215	1215	1178	1243	1086	1182	1100	1222	1115
15-20	1055	1073	948	1039	850	875	917	907	817	781
20-40	3317	3375	359	343	3106	3219	2890	2987	2730	2858
40-60	1398	1185	1261	1065	1341	1195	1421	1296	1436	1379
60 and over	357	415	448	267	519	391	541	407	513	411
Mean age	24 30	22 78	23	22	24	23	25	23	19	19
IV THE INDUS VALLEY (FRONTIER DISTRICTS)										
0-5	1233	1321	1469	1508	1377	1450	1452	1561	1115	1234
5-10	1439	1405	1265	1199	1305	1209	1426	1366	1226	1214
10-15	1234	1082	1154	1050	1118	1042	1025	910	940	883
15-20	1042	937	857	839	697	841	916	811	761	695
20-40	3015	3130	3102	3365	2917	3059	2906	3150	3603	3246
40-60	1507	1575	1485	1416	1434	1424	1411	1361	1603	1555
60 and over	530	600	563	556	752	896	774	841	719	853
Mean age	25 33	25 85	25 3	25 05	26	27	23	26	26	27

VII—(ii) AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10000 OF EACH SEX BY MAIN COMMUNITY

Community and Age	1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu										
0-5 ..	1173	1311	1316	1536	1142	1280	1115	1268	1076	1215
5-10 ..	1320	1377	1155	1158	1268	1406	1169	1383	1186	1325
10-15 ..	1111	1163	1084	1091	1117	1098	1091	961	1197	680
15-20 ..	926	950	903	985	811	854	826	857	822	814
20-40 ..	3131	3184	3126	3210	3050	3098	3210	3210	3293	3291
40-60 ..	1724	1452	1823	1779	1799	1624	1760	1660	1803	1636
60 and over ..	615	533	593	541	813	761	799	795	633	760
Mean age ..	27.00	24.73	26.85	25.2	23	27	27	26	28	26
Muslim										
0-5 ..	1286	1420	1552	1725	1458	1597	1532	1695	1498	1458
5-10 ..	1476	1488	1347	1294	1575	1596	1530	1567	1541	1560
10-15 ..	1267	1210	1242	1165	1230	1101	1166	1094	1254	1158
15-20 ..	1030	1025	930	1014	838	813	883	882	835	810
20-40 ..	3131	3276	3241	3341	2906	3104	2845	2997	2820	2936
40-60 ..	1384	1220	1276	1110	1303	1230	1404	1308	1483	1381
60 and over ..	426	352	412	342	621	313	695	487	599	437
Mean age ..	24.28	23.27	23.5	22.5	25	24	24	22	24	23
Sikh										
0-5 ..	1464	1509	1756	1885	1516	1653	1491	1633	1381	1628
5-10 ..	1630	1515	1456	1334	1640	1660	1552	1648	1462	1501
10-15 ..	1335	1315	1265	1173	1241	1094	1209	1096	1299	1058
15-20 ..	901	1084	815	1020	716	826	602	884	886	884
20-40 ..	2786	2960	2628	3132	2830	2857	2837	3006	2802	2967
40-60 ..	1347	1082	1315	1037	1400	1312	1437	1281	1553	1424
60 and over ..	447	336	435	360	630	591	572	452	621	591
Mean age ..	23.39	20.86	23.6	21.85	25	23	24	22	25	25
Buddhist										
0-5 ..	906	835	1085	1165	933	1002	895	1013	774	810
5-10 ..	1158	1162	1046	1041	950	997	1114	1108	1111	1071
10-15 ..	996	1057	950	974	915	913	899	881	926	904
15-20 ..	687	1061	780	815	1087	871	860	859	871	818
20-40 ..	3003	3057	3060	3035	3042	2984	3027	3007	3183	2935
40-60 ..	2093	1985	2105	2052	2046	2097	2088	2083	2115	1957
60 and over ..	860	873	974	918	1030	1466	1077	1040	1117	1015
Mean age ..	30.22	30.00	29.0	29.45	31	32	30	30	30	32

VII—(ii) PROPORTION OF (A) CHILDREN UNDER 10 AND OF
(B) MARRIED FEMALAS AGED 15 40

CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) PER 100

Province and community	Persons aged 15 40					Married females aged 15 40			
	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE									
All Communities	67	70	77	77	77	179	166	183	183
Hindu	63	62	65	60	58	161	170	167	157
Muslim	67	69	81	90	84	165	162	187	191
Sikh	81	72	88	83	78	196	185	199	195
Buddhist	10	56	31	53	49	172	167	202	170
JAMMU PROVINCE									
All Communities	70	70	78	73	69	172	163	185	178
Hindu	64	63	67	60	59	159	159	167	156
Muslim	74	74	86	92	78	178	173	196	192
Sikh	84	82	84	79	69	198	186	192	191
Buddhist	45	59	42	61	40	118	134	111	127
KASHMIR PROVINCE									
All Communities	63	66	77	82	94	155	154	181	189
Hindu	58	57	56	61	61	175	163	159	168
Muslim	67	66	78	83	96	154	151	181	190
Sikh	75	87	93	88	88	191	182	208	200
Buddhist									
FRONTIER DISTRICTS									
All Communities	66		69	74	56	178		179	185
Hindu	36		16	8	3	180		179	151
Muslim	69		74	81	58	178		175	188
Sikh	79		40	21	8	238		250	140
Buddhist	50		51	53	50	173		204	151

PERSONS OVER 60 TO THOSE AGED 15-40 ;

PER 100 FEMALAS ; FOR TOTAL POPULATION AND IN CERTAIN COMMUNITIES.

PERSONS OVER 60 PER 100 AGED 15-40										Married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages				
1911		1931		1921		1911		1901		1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
11	9	19	21	18	15	17	14	17	15	36	38	35	34	33
15	12	26	29	21	19	20	17	17	18	34	34	33	34	34
10	8	17	19	17	13	19	13	16	13	37	39	35	35	33
11	8	20	20	18	13	15	12	16	15	31	34	34	35	35
22	21	15	18	25	41	27	27	28	43	23	26	19	24	21
14	11	24	25	23	20	21	18	18	19	35	36	33	34	33
16	13	27	30	22	17	19	14	17	14	34	35	33	34	32
13	10	22	22	19	15	13	13	18	15	34	39	34	34	35
14	10	23	22	22	15	27	15	22	30	33	35	31	35	25
		31	28	13	9	14	10	14	11	35	35	37	39	31
8	6	13	15	11	11	13	12	13	14	32	41	35	34	34
8	8	14	16	13	9	14	10	15	11	33	34	37	36	34
8	6	13	14	10	11	14	9	15	14	29	40	35	36	34
9	6	18	16							35	39			35
13	15			19	23	20	21	16	20	31		31	32	29
1	2			1	2	1	2		4	46		44	52	55
11	14			18	19	21	20	15	17	32		33	33	34
3								4		27		24	42	44
12	21			25	42	27	27	28	46	23		19	27	4

VII—(iv) PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN POPULATION BY AGE

Province	Period	All ages	0-10	10-15	15-40	40-60	60 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	1931-1941	10.3	7.0	13.9	9.3	17.0	12.4
	1921-1931	11.9	6.2	15.0	22.9	3.2	21.0
	1911-1921	5.1	5.1	7.7	4.9	1.2	9.1
JAMMU PROVINCE	1931-1941	10.8	9.4	15.5	8.0	14.2	13.5
	1921-1931	9.0	7.3	11.4	20.3	— .03	— 11.5
	1911-1921	2.7	5.5	5.5	— 1.3	0.05	12.8
KASHMIR PROVINCE	1931-1941	10.2	4.5	12.2	10.1	21.8	11.5
	1911-1931	11.5	4.9	15.9	20.3	2.7	— 24.1
	1911-1921	8.6	5.9	9.6	13.5	7.8	4.4
FRONTIER DISTRICTS	1931-1941	7.9	5.3	13.5	6.5	12.4	8.0
	1921-1931	35.0	39.0	34.9	43.0	33.8	— 7.5
	1911-1921	3.2	6.0	12.4	2	7.2	2.7

VII—(v) ACTUAL AGES RETURNED BY 100000 OF EACH SEX IN SRINAGAR CITY
1941

Age		M	F	Age	M	F	Age	M	F	Age	M	F
0	..	1477	1500	30	4747	4958	60	1565	1517	60	16	25
1	..	1974	2216	31	395	261	61	47	43	61	2	4
2	..	2415	2615	32	1173	1160	62	101	78	62	1	1
3	..	2630	3222	33	741	524	63	63	31	63		
4	..	2695	3176	34	665	535	64	60	68	64		
5	..	3125	3513	35	1055	3096	65	102	310	65	3	4
6	..	3079	3035	36	920	655	66	10	31	66	3	
7	..	2800	3188	37	690	128	67	31	19	67		1
8	..	2984	3129	38	950	700	68	40	26	68	1	1
9	..	2455	2977	39	248	200	69	14	8	69		1
10	..	3085	3326	40	4202	3995	70	375	424	100	0	6
11	..	1927	2452	41	231	122	71	10	6	101	1	1
12	..	3245	3344	42	702	461	72	19	23	102		
13	..	1840	2215	43	334	185	73	10	5	103		
14	..	2310	2441	44	339	208	74	3	3	104		
15	..	2130	2315	45	2020	2343	75	227	265	105	1	
16	..	2157	1922	46	310	230	76	9	7	106	1	
17	..	1512	1352	47	265	191	77	6	5	107	1	
18	..	2842	2721	48	502	343	78	11	1	108		
19	..	1204	1171	49	117	81	79	2	4	109		
20	..	3704	3722	50	2501	2626	80	120	110	110	2	
21	..	1995	855	51	122	75	81	3	3	111	1	
22	..	2272	2240	52	387	211	82	4	7	112	1	
23	..	1101	935	53	196	101	83					
24	..	1515	1511	54	178	130	84	4	3			
25	..	4014	4523	55	1330	1055	85	14	20			
26	..	1175	1085	56	207	129	86	1	1			
27	..	1003	1016	57	171	76	87	10				
28	..	1604	1586	58	150	86	88	1	1			
29	..	102	110	59	62	11	89					

VII- (vi) FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

Age	Total population				Hindus			
	1941	1931	1921	1911	1941	1931	1921	1911
<i>r</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>
TOTAL ALL AGES	888	881	890	887	878	873	872	853
TOTAL 0-30	976	924	935	924	936	919	918	895
0 1	937	933	975	930	974	987	971	965
1 2	990	995	973	955	903	997	910	915
2 3	977	995	1001	982	983	983	991	984
3 4	1000	966	983	986	982	996	1052	98*
4 5	967	965	970	952	968	1063	977	96
TOTAL 0-5	987	983	980	974	98*	1019	984	970
5 10	901	854	913	928	916	867	967	973
10-15	861	838	792	806	919	860	779	751
15 20	827	901	921	892	909	944	918	855
20-25	958	995	1093	1018	939	946	689	917
25 30	959	929	986	913	909	882	832	814
TOTAL 30 AND OVER	813	790	807	816	784	788	804	790
30 40	875	816	825	849	847	807	819	800
40-50	797	780	813	836	754	775	810	819
50-60	738	762	751	769	718	741	756	740
60 and over	744	750	767	733	762	1083	816	753

BY MAIN COMMUNITIES AND AGE

Muslims				Sikhs				Buddhists			
1911	1931	1921	1911	1911	1931	1921	1911	1911	1931	1921	1911
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
889	852	894	896	865	923	991	853	1008	1008	1000	690
922	923	939	927	947	970	946	895	1034	1020	1011	1014
994	980	974	955	954	938	916	854	745	975	1045	1100
997	979	987	959	1066	1035	927	804	1059	1000	1043	1238
974	966	1009	979	967	1092	805	1000	936	1163	1104	1155
1013	970	968	985	1032	958	1052	1027	937	1163	1020	1074
960	956	965	918	878	1038	1109	950	940	1073	1187	1157
989	983	970	971	977	986	982	932	920	1072	1075	1113
897	847	909	917	801	750	912	897	1014	1005	1050	623
845	828	794	819	882	883	792	773	1069	1022	670	970
880	964	921	894	977	1154	1164	836	1083	1030	825	670
973	1097	1124	1050	1050	1500	1028	1032	1060	1020	1033	1000
965	946	1018	972	982	1001	922	630	1030	1004	1147	921
810	790	805	823	776	750	812	769	973	889	984	952
882	822	820	802	874	830	833	810	991	976	975	651
860	783	855	868	740	771	880	807	948	999	999	1011
742	1012	742	773	685	738	779	627	933	1092	1030	1011
732	726	738	720	677	748	706	673	1024	985	1418	974

VII—(vii) FEMALES PER 1000 MALES BY MAIN

Community and Province	All ages	0-5	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MMU PROVINCE							
All Communities	915	985	1006	1006	992	1002	966
Hindu	893	986	987	999	1001	977	910
Muslim	829	938	1020	1005	988	1017	911
Sikh	924	952	929	1104	951	974	830
Buddhist	1113	731	777	3000	1300	400	500
BHMIR PROVINCE							
All Communities	849	977	971	975	927	1009	968
Hindu	768	944	847	1002	876	1013	961
Muslim	854	977	981	973	961	1000	979
Sikh	884	1015	994	1015	995	1111	957
Buddhist							
ONTIER DISTRICTS							
All Communities	938	1004	966	1105	981	1017	957
Hindu	339	905	778	424	1800	2400	417
Muslim	931	1011	997	1112	954	1022	960
Sikh	649	829	825	1000	667	2000	800
Buddhist	1007	931	743	1053	932	947	944

COMMUNITIES, AGE AND PROVINCE

Age										
0-30	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30 and over	30-40	40-50	50-60	60 and over
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
956	916	884	911	1030	1021	838	910	822	740	713
950	916	922	950	975	966	801	876	771	740	714
958	916	866	934	1060	1054	805	911	802	771	713
972	903	876	904	1188	1137	822	933	751	710	710
1219	1270	1580	1297	1042	787	866	821	852	816	
895	831	841	862	904	906	752	813	752	615	630
831	925	801	770	708	700	657	654	639	670	731
898	880	838	865	915	929	758	822	750	694	626
916	885	802	904	908	826	711	773	710	611	574
915	916	820	843	1024	904	984	901	900	1010	1060
511	623	800	600	480	226	134	151	81	83	200
902	906	700	813	1004	893	991	1000	901	1030	1070
754	643	684	647	1097	570	356	310	500	500	
1032	1000	1063	1080	1071	1043	974	993	910	933	1024

VII--(viii) DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1000 OF EACH SEX, COMMUNITY AND AGE

Community	Sex and Age	Unmarried					Married					Widowed					
		1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	
x	z	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
All Communities	Males*	553					398					51					
	5	1000	1000	998	999	997			2	1	3						
	5 to 10	1000	982	986	989	989		18	13	11	11						
	10-15	930	948	915	918	922		19	51	82	80	76	1	1	3	2	2
	15-20	798	678	710	697	710		197	309	280	294	273	5	13	10	9	11
	20-40	118	60	206	212	231		739	717	737	739	728	43	93	57	49	41
	40-60	46	39	60	52	62		810	735	792	817	828	144	226	148	131	110
	60 and over	41	31	47	40	42		934	609	627	664	712	325	360	326	296	246
	Females*	431					472					97					
	0-5	1000	1000	976	978	995				4	2	5					
5 to 10	996	957	947	949	952		4	42	50	49	46		1	3	2	2	
10-15	823	778	655	635	645		174	217	336	357	346	3	5	9	8	9	
15-20	363	179	162	143	160		624	800	612	658	795	13	21	26	29	29	
20-40	22	20	23	20	32		913	905	891	894	878	65	75	81	86	87	
40-60	6	6	15	7	7		632	584	618	609	616	362	410	367	364	347	
60 and over	6	5	8	10	10		262	217	274	248	272	732	778	768	742	718	
Hindu	Males*	554					382					64					
	0-5	1000	1000	999	999	998				1	1	2					
	5 to 10	1000	966	985	988	987		33	13	11	12		1	1	1	1	
	10-15	1000	938	923	927	923		60	72	71	74		2	3	2	3	
	15-20	858	737	744	744	721		137	251	248	246	269	5	12	10	10	
	20-40	306	310	297	301	316		650	628	637	636	635	44	62	66	63	49
	40-60	94	105	120	111	126		742	691	700	716	726	164	204	180	173	145
	60 and over	75	77	82	80	87		577	560	573	592	586	348	363	335	338	327
	Females*	396					447					157					
	0-5	1000	999	994	996	995				5	4	5					
5 to 10	1000	928	893	894	913			69	98	107	85		3	9	4	4	
10-15	794	768	508	489	491		264	286	377	332	390	1	12	12	19	19	
15-20	359	120	65	72	68		665	835	835	876	879	15	45	50	52	53	
20-40	9	12	9	10	10		874	828	872	815	844	117	160	169	173	166	
40-60	4	3	4	5	3		493	440	467	472	466	203	357	329	323	331	
60 and over	5	2	3	7	2		150	131	136	170	152	845	867	861	823	846	
Muslim	Males*	552					399					49					
	0-5	1000	1000	998	999	997				2	1	3					
	5 to 10	1000	985	986	990	990				15	13	10					
	10-15	977	949	913	916	922		22	59	84	82	70		1	1	2	2
	15-20	785	661	702	684	715		209	328	288	307	273	6	11	10	9	12
	20-40	209	183	180	182	199		743	759	766	774	764	48	58	54	44	37
	40-60	29	24	37	28	36		832	823	855	856	869	139	153	138	116	95
	60 and over	24	12	31	22	21		659	629	648	694	762	319	395	321	284	217
	Females*	438					480					82					
	0-5	1000	1000	997	998	995				3	2	5					
5 to 10	996	963	960	962	962		4	36	39	37	37		1	1	1	1	
10-15	832	791	690	672	682		165	205	304	323	312	3	4	6	5	6	
15-20	368	183	180	154	202		619	799	800	823	776	13	16	20	23	23	
20-40	22	19	29	20	42		977	925	913	911	898	51	56	58	59	60	
40-60	5	5	16	7	7		673	628	670	672	711	372	367	314	309	282	
60 and over	5	5	8	9	9		300	242	260	273	323	695	753	732	718	661	

*Similar figures previous to 1941 are not available

VI. (viii) DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1900 OF EACH SEX, COMMUNITY
AND AGE.—CONCLD.

VII—(1A) DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1000 OF

Province & Community	MALES																	
	All ages			0-5			5-10			10-15			15-40			40 and over		
	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE																		
All Communities	553	376	51	1000			1000			950	19	1	363	595	37	44	768	188
Hindu	574	382	64	1000			1000			1000			434	512	37	90	698	212
Muslim	512	399	49	1000			1000			977	22	1	332	610	38	28	791	181
Sikh	587	372	41	1000			1000			980	20		373	601	26	37	790	173
Buddhist	491	456	53	1000			1000			955	45		373	608	19	140	707	153
JAMMU PROVINCE																		
All Communities	567	377	56	1000			1000			987	13		395	567	38	51	751	198
Hindu	550	384	66	1000			1000			990	10		424	538	38	82	709	213
Muslim	576	374	50	1000			1000			987	13		379	582	39	27	786	187
Sikh	594	364	42	1000			1000			939	21		380	593	27	42	788	170
Buddhist	438	498	64	1000			1000			720	250		275	683	42	100	680	220
KASHMIR PROVINCE																		
All Communities	541	409	50	1000			1000			977	23		345	627	38	35	777	183
Hindu	503	353	54	1000			1000			1000			489	482	29	156	645	199
Muslim	537	412	51	1000			1000			976	24		335	626	39	27	785	188
Sikh	587	384	29	1000			999	1		969	31		368	610	22	30	790	180
Buddhist	700	200	100							1000			750	250				1000
FRONTIER DISTRICTS																		
All Communities	534	432	34	1000			998	2		941	57	2	342	634	24	52	828	120
Hindu	394	595	8	1000			1000			1000			262	726	12	121	879	
Muslim	537	430	33	1000			997	3		937	59	4	337	637	26	31	856	113
Sikh	561	439		1000			1000			1000			275	715			1000	
Buddhist	492	455	53	1000			1000			937	43		373	608	19	140	708	152

U=Unmarried
M=Married
W=Widowed

EACH SEX AND AGE BY PROVINCE AND COMMUNITY

TOTALS

All Ages			0-5			5-10			10-15			15-40			40 and over		
U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
431	475	97	1000			66	1		823	174	3	103	845	52	6	511	510
466	447	157	1000			1000			701	201	2	81	827	92	4	491	205
438	479	52	1000			66	1		832	105	3	105	853	42	5	527	435
478	445	67	1000			688	12		789	210	1	110	811	40	4	529	467
477	415	95	1000			670	1		955	45		405	514	51	65	618	287
433	439	115	1000			1000			834	101	2	102	833	65	3	433	513
367	459	157	1000			1000			771	211	2	81	726	93	1	431	205
455	459	95	1000			1000			802	126	2	110	714	60	5	527	457
497	441	61	1000			614	6		824	179		110	845	55	3	521	433
413	483	77	1000			1000			795	205		102	795	32		541	473
474	393	73	1000			694	6		807	190	3	60	771	71	3	413	344
432	427	141	1000			1000			888	143	2	101	849	63	3	432	41
425	505	79	1000			665	5		805	192	3	60	775	35	4	425	374
477	462	72	1000			977	23		743	253	4	107	840	44	6	523	411
445	433	92	1000	2		677	12	1	877	129	4	185	766	46	25	610	196
470	427	33	1000			1000			875	125		37	651	12		500	209
440	457	91	1000	2		673	10	4	852	144	4	133	844	46	10	610	209
450	441	6	1000			1000			923	77		100	844			508	141
478	411	60	1000			670	1		688	42		200	200	13	64	622	205

VII—(A) SEX-RATIO BY CIVIL CONDITION, AGE, COMMUNITY AND PROVINCE

FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

Province and Community	FEMALES PER 1000 MALES															
	All Ages			0-10			10-15			15-40			40 and over			
	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE																
All Communities	663	1059	1664	940	5923	2062	726	73.0	2943	258	1303	1277	114	543	1533	
Hindu	627	1033	2127	947	4607	1000	737	20302	2963	174	1308	225	37	423	2009	
Muslim	706	1007	1502	938	576	2055	720	6155	293	274	1285	1021	15	575	1729	
Sikh	713	1073	1910	923	21333		712	9217	3000	270	1342	1905	78	475	1808	
Buddhist	609	917	1871	976	1500		1067	1038		1088	973	2261	641	848	1503	
JAMMU PROVINCE																
All Communities	70	109	1029	952	4000	5000	748	1182	3188	25	1426	1636	75	502	2035	
Hindu	669	1046	2144	915	4222	1000	732	1939	2897	179	1430	2264	42	439	2102	
Muslim	734	1112	115	954	209		756	8228	3487	299	1423	1248	154	533	1974	
Sikh	728	1101	2160	923			731	13062		31	1470	2158	50	467	2172	
Buddhist	1111	1073	1312	1265			1667	1286		757	1146	800		852	1545	
KASHMIR PROVINCE																
All Communities	670	1039	1246	924	8346	4250	695	6952	376	227	1219	87	78	554	1429	
Hindu	561	931	2003	934			768	2747	4000	145	1179	2149	14	410	1950	
Muslim	678	9044	1196	924	8013	4000	692	6753	3722	241	123	810	93	566	139	
Sikh	692	1040	1526	927	15333		684	7271	6000	252	1205	1575	13	489	1496	
Buddhist																
FRONTIER DISTRICTS																
All Communities	784	1001	2499	950	4108	1630	755	1907	1298	510	115	1739	485	742	2747	
Hindu	422	278	1000	795			700			34	374	250	14	410	1950	
Muslim	743	1018	2643	948	4173	1630	73	1973	1255	421	117	1683	330	725	3135	
Sikh	635	653		786			667	1000		227	724		645	848	1809	
Buddhist	998	915	1881	973	1500		1061	1071		1093	98	232				

U=Unmarried

M=Married

W=Widowed.

FERTILITY TABLES

DISTRICT—Jammu (excluding City)
 COMMUNITY—Hindu

I—Size of family and present age of married woman

Age	No. of married women	Total No. of children born	Average	Total No. of children surviving	Proportion of survivors to those born
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FERTILITY TABLES—CONT'D.

DISTRICT—Jammu (excluding City)
COMMUNITY—Muslim

I—Size of family and present age of married woman—contd.

Age	No of married women	Total No of children born	Average	Total No of children surviving	Proportion of survivors to 1000 born
1	2	3	4	5	6
12	77	2	03	2	1000
13	93	1	01	1	1000
14	585	4	01	4	1000
15	124	15	02	15	1000
16	1161	100	09	74	740
17	561	145	26	109	752
18	1101	129	58	840	683
19	576	447	78	412	922
20	2120	1329	63	63	843
21	249	178	71	138	775
22	1328	1218	92	545	447
23	506	743	1 47	330	511
24	803	1008	1 26	692	687
25	3113	3753	1 20	7 08	588
26	875	1123	1 28	900	846
27	495	821	1 66	607	849
28	1377	2634	2 10	1374	648
29	406	658	1 62	507	771
30	758	3468	1 21	2210	637
31	100	173	1 73	140	869
32	1019	2128	2 09	1359	733
33	292	511	1 78	333	639
34	312	694	2 22	576	830
35	7419	4485	1 85	3077	656
36	407	794	1 95	494	622
37	191	337	1 76	223	667
38	291	732	2 52	508	694
39	215	595	2 77	434	729
40	1080	5917	2 99	5437	610
41	140	477	3 40	328	688
42	2	933	3 56	624	669
43	1	630	3 60	409	649
44	150	749	4 99	538	718
45	1200	5259	4 38	3826	728
46	98	572	5 84	352	615
47	63	249	3 95	184	739
48	169	709	4 20	452	638
49	95	502	5 28	270	538
50	680	3939	4 02	2722	601
51	135	286	2 12	169	591
52	105	534	5 09	325	609
53	35	169	4 83	114	675
54	45	276	6 13	183	663
55	460	1619	3 52	1152	712
56	37	265	7 16	179	675
57	30	82	2 73	57	695
58	48	235	4 90	151	647
59	50	146	2 92	98	534
60	418	2318	5 55	1486	641
TOTAL	37835	55461	2 74	39159	706

FERTILITY TABLES—CONTD.

DISTRICT—Jammu (excluding City)
 COMMUNITY—Sikh

f—Size of family and present age of married woman—contd.

Age	No. of married women	Total No. of children born	Average	Total No. of children surviving	Percentage of surviving children born
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FERTILITY TABLES—CONTD

DISTRICT—Jammu (excluding City)
COMMUNITY—Hindu

II—Size of family by age of mother at birth of first child

Age at birth of first child	No of married women	Total No of children born	Average	Total No of children surviving	Proport on of survivors to 1000 born
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	7	18	2 57	15	833
13	26	82	3 14	78	951
14	324	6197	2 67	4258	687
15	2780	10760	3 90	628	709
6	4136	10683	2 44	7698	763
17	2756	9715	3 53	5123	527
18	3862	13341	3 45	8845	663
19	2111	10441	4 95	8014	768
20	1120	11157	9 96	8191	734
21	1064	11205	10 53	9742	869
22	744	6775	9 10	3403	502
23	861	8191	9 40	5545	677
24	605	4516	7 46	3523	780
25	774	3315	4 28	1716	512
26	58	362	6 24	247	68
27	46	484	10 52	379	784
28	63	199	3 16	105	830
29	22	293	13 32	208	710
30	41	187	4 56	116	620
31	9	98	10 89	77	786
32	24	154	6 42	116	753
33	18	32	1 78	22	688
34	12	63	5 25	47	746
35	7	76	10 86	49	645
36	6	69	11 50	43	623
37	6	15	2 50	10	667
38	5	5	1 00	3	600
39	3	8	2 67	5	625
40	3	11	3 66	7	636
TOTAL	23493	107852	4 59	75276	698

FERTILITY TABLES—CONTD.

DISTRICT—Jammu (excluding City)
 COMMUNITY—Muslim

II—Size of family by age of mother at birth of first child—contd.

Age at birth of first child	No. of married women	Total No. of children born	Average	Total No. of children surviving	Proportion of survivors to 1000 born
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FERTILITY TABLES—CONTD.

DISTRICT—Jammu (excluding City)
COMMUNITY—Sikh

II—Size of family by age of mother at birth of first child—encld.

Age at birth of first child	No. of married women	Total No. of children born	Average	Total No. of children surviving	Proportion of survivors to 1000 born
1	2	3	4	5	6
15	19	745	3 78	585	7 5
16	291	1072	3 65	821	768
17	279	7 9	3 40	590	763
18	181	569	3 25	457	776
19	153	478	3 51	352	735
20	54	176	3 23	138	784
21	2	11	5 50	8	727
22	1	9	9 00	6	667
23	1	8	8 00	6	750
TOTAL	1096	3867	3 53	2977	768

FERTILITY TABLES—CONTD.

DISTRICT—Jammu (excluding City)
COMMUNITY—Hindu

V—Number of children born and surviving

No. of children born	Number of children surviving													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
x	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	5954	5262												
2	9120	2267	6500											
3	15333	1772	1494	5961										
4	13676	513	820	3801	3492									
5	14210	185	720	3018	2852	3005								
6	14220	1759	1320	801	1896	1265	2904							
7	11473	2141	1048	498	1116	1385	1992	1792						
8	4984	1509	546	117	276	310	348	210	112					
9	10550	2003	24	162	216	355	538	413	280	378				
10	3900	806	56	72	120	265	186	302	272	223	100			
11	2167	449	78	24	16	145	84	147	152	243	410	33		
12	816	6	25	12	188	30	6	84	96	63	60	22	12	
13	741	80	82	60	20	35	72	49	48	63	90	22	22	
14	602	10	8	33	20	20	42	49	72	54	70	11		14
TOTAL	107852	18815	12724	14559	10212	6875	6192	3045	1032	1026	730	68	24	14

FERTILITY TABLES—CONTD.

DISTRICT—Jammu (excluding City)
COMMUNITY—Muslim

V--Number of children born and surviving—contd.

No. of children born	Number of children surviving											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>t</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	1331	359										
2	4054	266	2722									
3	6174	355	1702	2556								
4	391	100	1665	1578	2728							
5	7925	153	50	705	1835	2705						
6	516	51	186	1491	1224	1435	2058					
7	6167	117	284	213	452	745	651	621				
8	4154	9	49	108	348	305	309	182	536			
9	2937	4	17	51	132	235	369	39	216	61		
10	1549	1	6	24	48	105	61	175	25	72	13	
11	779	1	4	12	32	43	54	68	69	27	23	
12	759		6	9	29	59	69	49	72	69	53	
13	221					5	12	7	48	36		11
14	26				4			7			10	11
15												
16	32							7				
TOTAL	55471	5723	6135	2347	6766	5565	3714	4470	2276	288	63	22

FERTILITY TABLES—CONTD.

DISTRICT—Jammu (excluding City)
COMMUNITY—Sikh

V Number of children born and surviving--concl.

FERTILITY TABLES—CONTD.

DISTRICT—Jammu City
COMMUNITY—Hindu

I—Size of family and present age of married woman

Age	No of married women	Total No of children born	Average	Total No of children surviving	Proportion of survivors to 1000 born
1	2	3	4	5	6
12	1				
13	2				
14	13				
15	92	10	11	6	600
16	161	34	21	27	704
17	127	86	68	67	79
18	294	196	67	158	806
19	161	128	80	103	805
20	401	515	1 28	436	847
21	92	165	1 80	132	800
22	300	337	1 10	446	831
23	156	311	2 00	249	801
24	177	401	2 30	339	845
25	500	1298	2 60	949	731
26	162	502	3 10	369	735
27	152	435	2 90	332	770
28	194	640	3 30	471	736
29	46	168	3 70	136	810
30	396	1145	2 89	823	719
31	160	439	2 74	319	727
32	194	526	2 71	356	677
33	105	309	2 94	216	699
34	115	332	2 89	209	630
35	149	818	5 49	500	611
36	116	451	3 89	233	517
37	105	350	3 30	188	537
38	80	271	3 40	229	845
39	95	365	3 84	312	855
40	237	946	3 95	498	520
41	30	181	6 03	99	547
42	53	349	6 60	210	60
43	23	126	5 48	76	603
44	46	118	2 60	113	958
4	164	1104	6 73	531	482
46	22	64	2 90	57	891
47	42	89	2 12	72	800
48	52	127	2 44	120	915
49	23	44	1 91	36	818
50	114	954	8 37	547	573
51	..	40	2 86	36	900
52	24	97	4 04	85	876
53	17	8	4 59	62	795
54	11	40	3 64	25	875
55	51	178	3 50	108	607
56	18	124	6 89	44	355
57	11	83	7 55	41	494
58	12	121	10 08	60	570
59	17	108	6 35	78	722
60	23	176	7 60	84	477
TOTAL	..	5550	2 30	10610	652

FERTILITY TABLES—CONTD

DISTRICT—Jammu City
COMMUNITY—Sikh

1—Size of family and present age of married woman—concl'd.

Age	No of married women	Total No of children born	Average	Total No of children surviving	Proportion of survivors to 1000 born
1	2	3	4	5	6
15	3	3	1 00	3	1000
16	13	6	33	6	1000
17	18	7	39	7	1000
18	10	7	44	4	571
19	11	5	45	3	600
20	9	4	44	2	500
21	5	2	40	1	500
22	13	6	46	4	667
23	12	6	50	4	667
24	28	13	82	17	739
25	24	27	1 12	24	889
26	19	34	1 79	16	471
27	5	12	2 40	4	333
28	11	5	2 27	13	570
29	9	19	2 11	9	474
30	18	22	2 89	27	519
31	13	25	5 00	31	523
32	9	40	4 44	12	300
33	11	54	4 91	14	259
34	16	90	5 62	33	307
35	14	79	5 64	28	354
36	2	21	10 50	13	619
37	2	29	5 80	7	759
38	3	24	8 00	15	600
39	4	34	8 50	18	500
40	5	29	5 80	18	621
41	12	60	5 00	37	617
42	3	33	11 00	12	364
43	3	4	4 80	18	750
44	8	31	3 87	20	640
45	4	26	6 50	23	835
46	1	4	4 00	4	1000
47	1	4	4 00	4	1000
48	1	4	4 00	4	1000
49	2	9	4 50	8	889
50	2	6	3 00	6	1000
51	3	13	6 50	10	764
52	3	18	6 00	15	833
53	5	31	6 20	18	571
54	4	19	4 75	16	841
55	1	9	9 00	8	889
56	1	5	5 00	4	800
57	1	7	7 00	6	857
58	2	15	7 50	11	967
59	3	14	4 67	13	929
60	2	8	8 00	6	750
TOTAL	363	1043	2 87	596	571

FERTILITY TABLES—CONTD.

DISTRICT—Jammu City
COMMUNITY—Muslim

II—Size of family by age of mother at birth of first child—contd.

Age at birth of first child	No of married women	Total No of children born	Average	Total No of children surviving	Proportion of survivors to 1000, born
1	2	3	4	5	6
					877
13	40	65	1 63	57	751
14	52	680	8 29	511	746
15	302	1094	3 62	816	670
16	298	1095	3 34	734	704
17	248	811	3 27	620	
					835
18	105	702	3 42	600	745
19	142	471	3 32	331	706
20	189	762	4 03	338	847
21	83	248	2 99	210	741
22	65	224	3 45	166	
					713
23	80	230	2 88	171	816
24	37	103	3 05	84	709
25	69	189	2 74	131	774
26	22	31	1 41	24	650
27	29	60	2 07	39	
					809
28	16	47	2 94	38	650
29	10	20	2 00	13	882
30	23	76	3 30	67	831
31	5	6	1 20	5	800
32	4	10	2 50	8	
					634
33	14	41	2 93	26	683
34	7	16	2 29	11	846
35	7	13	1 86	11	667
36	7	13	1 71	16	1000
37	14	24	1 00	1	800
38	4	1	1 00	4	
39	5	5			
					748
TOTAL	1997	7024	3 52	5255	

FERTILITY TABLES—CONTD

DISTRICT—Jammu City
COMMUNITY—Muslim

V—Number of children born and surviving—contd.

No of children born	Number of children surviving									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	613	574								
2	684	89	254							
3	903	36	236	414						
4	764	7	78	195	292					
5	1055	9	36	102	412	440				
6	854		16	51	124	195	276			
7	866	6	22	42	60	120	186	140		
8	456		6	3	44	50	54	91	64	
9	387		2	6	23	35	48	49	56	36
10	270		4	6	8	5	24	35	32	19
11	77				4		6	7	8	
12	66				4		6	14		
13	14					5				
14	14							7		
15	15									
TOTAL	7024	721	654	822	976	855	600	343	160	54

FERTILITY TABLES—CONTD.

DISTRICT—Jammu City
COMMUNITY—Sikh

V—Number of children born and surviving—contd

No of children born	Number of children surviving									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	61	47								
2	32	3	26							
3	31		6	22						
4	108	6	10	21	20					
5	80		8	12	12	25				
6	84		6	3	16	15	12			
7	154		4	18	16	20	24	14		
8	184		6	12	16	10	36	24	16	
9	144		8	18	8		12	7		
10	30			3		5	6			
11	111				9	16	10	6	7	
12	12						5			
TOTAL	1043	57	74	108	104	90	96	42	16	

FERTILITY TABLES—CONTD

DISTRICT—Ladakh
COMMUNITY—Buddhist

I—Size of family and present age of married woman—concl'd

Age	No of marr'd women	Total No of ch dren bo n	Average	Total No of ch ldren survivin _g	Proportion of surv vrs to 1000 born
1	2	3	4	5	6
13	1				
14	9				1000
15	20	1	05	1	1000
16	24	1	04	1	1000
17	70		01		
18	86	6	07	5	833
19	110	23	20	18	782
20	170	49	29	38	76
21	138	70	51	44	628
22	143	86	60	63	756
23	159	78	49	74	949
24	247	159	64	125	86
25	373	415	1 11	357	860
26	142	186	1 31	150	903
27	147	190	1 9	172	
28	167	175	1 05	162	943
29	168	293	1 76	268	908
30	395	706	1 79	632	895
31	171	94	1 72	271	922
32	225	194	86	174	897
33	179	584	3 26	484	829
34	172	480	2 79	381	794
35	249	763	3 06	617	822
36	277	835	3 01	733	878
37	212	590	2 54	534	883
38	208	6 9	3 02	570	908
39	153	358	2 34	331	925
40	278	535	1 94	489	909
41	209	486	2 33	457	940
42	74	234	1 46	231	909
43	130	369	2 83	310	842
44	140	233	1 66	220	944
45	200	233	2 09	386	923
46	129	418	3 20	379	918
47	153	295	1 93	247	837
48	218	442	2 04	370	831
49	146	355	2 43	307	865
50	188	631	3 62	377	554
51	85	274	3 22	203	741
52	114	341	2 99	244	716
53	108	206	1 97	158	767
54	98	352	3 59	325	923
55	129	415	3 22	354	853
56	102	380	3 81	278	714
57	100	356	3 56	267	750
58	95	335	3 53	246	734
59	64	243	3 80	180	741
60	181	670	3 72	499	745
TOTAL	7476	15234	2 04	13748	837

FERTILITY TABLES—CONTD.

DISTRICT—Ladakh
COMMUNITY—Buddhist

II—Size of family by age of mother at birth of first child—concl'd

Age at birth of first child	No of married women	Total No of children born	Average	Total No of children surviving	Proportion of survivors to 1000 born
1	2	3	4	5	6
12	3	14	4.67	12	857
13	74	217	2.93	202	931
14	119	344	3.21	321	843
15	182	623	3.42	555	891
16	66	737	3.53	617	837
17	240	893	3.64	761	877
18	345	1022	3.05	835	714
19	350	1090	3.11	908	833
20	533	1529	2.87	1331	871
21	402	1222	3.04	972	795
22	354	1102	2.87	931	845
23	322	929	2.89	807	860
24	302	1093	3.62	834	763
25	460	1373	2.98	1070	783
26	191	547	2.86	466	822
27	132	347	2.63	287	827
28	156	423	2.75	309	853
29	125	244	1.95	222	910
30	122	345	2.83	280	838
31	64	112	1.75	98	873
32	36	122	3.39	94	770
33	50	151	3.02	136	901
34	53	132	2.49	117	886
35	54	180	3.33	128	878
36	38	119	3.13	98	824
37	37	102	2.76	94	922
38	25	83	3.32	75	904
39	1	7	7.00	7	1000
40	3	7	2.33	5	714
41	18	65	3.61	65	1000
42	2	3	1.50	2	667
43	1	1	1.00	1	1000
44	1	6	6.00	4	667
45	1	2	2.00	2	1000
52	1				
TOTAL	5092	15234	2.99	12748	837

IMPERIAL TABLE VII—

1/50

Comparative

Community and Age	POPULATION*					
	in 1/50 sample			50 times 1/50 sample		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Population	72901	41773	37128	3645050	2088650	1856400
0-1	1801	964	897	93050	48200	44850
1-4	2001	1088	973	100050	51400	48650
5-9	2105	1133	972	105250	50650	48600
10-14	44	1283	1181	123200	64150	59050
15-19	2309	1200	1103	115450	60300	55150
TOTAL 0-19	10740	5614	5126	537000	280700	256300
20-24	11020	5760	5257	521300	288450	26850
25-29	928	4750	4320	464100	247800	216300
30-34	313	415	3730	390750	203750	186900
35-39	710	3468	3538	355300	173400	176900
40-44	6072	3333	3339	333000	166650	166950
45-49	937	3118	2814	296450	155900	140950
50-54	100	692	310	250100	134600	115300
55-59	3644	2026	1668	184700	101300	83400
60-64	377	1810	1461	163350	90800	73950
65-69	2411	1388	1033	120350	69400	51150
70-74	2036	1179	857	101500	58950	42850
75-79	1476	841	635	73000	42050	31750
80-84	948	450	398	47400	27500	19900
85 and over	1481	848	633	74050	44400	31650
TOTAL	68161	36159	3002	3,08050	1807950	1600100
Hindu	16203	8603	7600	810150	430150	380000
0-4	2078	1074	1004	103900	53700	50200
5-9	905	4182	3870	402600	209100	191500
10-14 and over	603	3347	2726	303650	167350	139300
Muslim	60444	31995	28449	3022200	1599750	1422450
0-4	8391	4415	3966	419550	220750	193800
5-9	3197	16900	15787	1634350	845000	789350
10-14 and over	19366	10680	9686	968300	534900	434300
Sikh	1338	713	625	66900	35630	31250
0-4	183	82	101	9150	4100	5050
5-9	721	399	322	36050	19950	16100
10-14 and over	434	232	202	21700	11600	10100
Buddhist	809	401	408	40450	20050	20409
0-4	76	36	40	3800	1800	2000
5-9	374	185	189	18700	9250	9450
10-14 and over	359	180	179	1,950	9000	8950

*Population of G Igt Agency not included

Comparative

Community and Age	MARRIED*					
	In 1/50 sample			50 times 1/50 sample		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
r	2r	r	23	24	25	
Total Population	34147	16725	17422	1707350	836250	871100
0-1						
1 1						
2 3						
3 4						
4 5						
TOTAL 0-5						
5 10	17	8	9	850	400	450
10 15	980	190	799	49450	9500	39950
15 20	3187	908	2470	159350	45400	113950
20-25	5046	1912	3134	252300	95000	156700
2 30	5474	2421	3053	273700	121050	126300
30-35	5057	2553	2504	252850	127650	125200
35 40	4145	2250	1898	207400	112500	94900
40-45	2937	1656	1281	146850	82800	64050
45 50	2396	1439	957	119800	71950	47850
50-55	1692	1030	612	84600	54000	30600
55 60	1245	878	367	62250	43900	18350
60-65	844	600	244	42200	30900	12200
65 70	501	366	135	25050	18300	6750
7 and over	614	464	150	30700	23200	7500
TOTAL	31747	16725	17422	1707350	836250	871100
Hindu	6852	3339	3513	342600	166950	175850
0 5						
5 30	2745	899	1846	137250	44950	92300
30 and over	4107	2440	1667	205350	122000	83350
Muslim	26299	12872	13427	1314950	643600	671350
0-5						
5 30	11594	4378	7216	579700	218000	360800
30 and over	14705	8494	6211	735250	424700	310550
Sikh	568	286	282	28400	14300	14100
0-5						
5 30	253	101	132	12650	5050	7600
30 and over	315	185	150	15750	9250	6500
Buddhist	380	197	183	19000	9950	9150
0-5						
5 30	94	46	48	4700	2300	2400
30 and over	286	151	135	14300	7550	6750

*Population of Gilgit Agency not included

AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION—Cont'd.

SAMPLE

Results. conc'd.

Actual figures for Table VII			Widowed*								
P	M	F	In 1/50 sample			50 times 1/50 sample			Actual figures for Table VII		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1099763	825316	874467	6096	2430	3666	304800	121500	163300	291048	109343	181705
800	107	260	4	3	1	200	150	50	20	5	24
42227	4977	6770	15	6	9	750	300	450	707	100	538
178122	4105	122334	92	27	93	4500	1000	2050	3635	1200	2495
200020	87312	107917	212	124	111	10500	5050	5550	8016	4018	4808
281021	120334	158310	170	152	154	15300	7000	7700	14255	6075	7270
202437	112713	120725	421	203	210	21050	10200	10500	20506	9552	10954
210720	113230	92743	270	108	127	27000	11000	10400	26778	10002	15876
148700	83733	62230	577	110	301	29350	14800	17550	28130	10448	17601
110700	21000	44200	240	200	470	37000	13000	23000	35595	11808	23727
72700	31147	20304	633	211	302	31050	12050	10500	31504	10500	20066
50140	40235	15711	733	237	127	39250	12850	23000	35307	11620	23738
36132	20005	9037	570	100	370	20800	10000	18500	27072	9133	17030
10473	11000	1004	410	154	250	20000	7700	12500	20052	7154	12808
20311	20004	3137	704	320	405	62000	19450	24250	36373	15001	22682
1099763	825316	874467	6096	2430	3666	304800	121500	163300	291048	109343	181705
332871	163731	169140	1688	587	1101	84400	29350	55050	87213	27805	59328
141310	44975	66335	141	58	83	7050	2000	4150	7015	2101	4854
191501	118750	72805	1547	529	1015	77350	20450	50000	80108	25004	54474
1320601	638495	682103	4244	1790	2454	212200	89500	122700	196354	78858	117496
500107	218451	371650	472	238	234	23000	11000	11700	10087	9974	10013
759434	420014	310420	3772	1552	2220	185000	77600	111000	176367	68884	107483
26775	12919	13856	110	35	75	5500	1750	3750	4123	1417	2706
12446	4212	8232	8	1	7	400	50	350	321	120	195
14320	8707	5622	102	31	65	5100	1700	3400	3802	1201	2511
17720	9243	8477	46	14	32	2300	700	1600	3069	1069	2000
5579	2825	2754	5	1	4	250	50	200	224	64	160
12141	6418	5723	41	13	23	2050	650	1400	2845	1005	1840

TABLE VIII

Means of Livelihood

NOTES

1. This table corresponds to Table X of the 1931 report. As the Census Commissioner for India anticipated in the compilation instructions, this table proved the most difficult to compile. The questions on which it is based also proved beyond the capabilities of the majority of our enumerators and the answers recorded were very defective. The results are most unsatisfactory and the table must be declared useless for statistical purposes. For these reasons Part II of the table giving the details by districts has not been produced; it would be waste of paper and printing to do so.

2. The table is based on the answers to census questions 9, 10 and 14 which read as follows :—

(9) Are you wholly or partly dependent on any one else ?

(10) If so, give means of livelihood of persons on whom dependent.

(14) Give your means of livelihood in order of importance.

At the 1931 Census the relative questions 9, 10 and 11 were to the following effect :—

(9) Enter clearly whether the person enumerated is an earner or dependent.

(10) Enter the principal occupation of persons engaged in trade or in any profession either directly or through their servants.

(11) Enter in this column any occupation which the person enumerated follows at any time of the year in addition to his principal occupation.

3. In 1931 the total population was divided into earners, working dependents and non-working dependents. The figures recorded were :—

Total Population	Earners		Working dependents		Non-working dependents	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
3646243	752104	56045	221997	895159	964237	756701

At this census there were five classes instead of 3 *viz.* :—

P—With this as Principal means of livelihood without subsidiary.

PS—With this as Principal means of livelihood with some other as subsidiary.

S—With this as subsidiary.

PD—This as means of livelihood of those partly dependent.

TD—Total dependents on those with this means of livelihood; this figure includes partly dependents.

The total population as shown at the top of the table is made up of the totals of the columns P, PS and TD. The table does not include figures for the population of the Gilgit Agency (76526).

4 The number of classified means of livelihood at this census was 236 against 195 in 1931. Groups against which there are no entries have not been shown in the table.

5 Having stated in para 1 above that the table produced is useless for statistical purposes it is unnecessary to go into the defects in detail but some instances may be given —

(i) Group 27 A total of 52 persons have been recorded as dependent on this M/L. It is known that thousands are partly dependent on bee keeping.

(ii) Group 28 A total of 231 persons has been shown as dependent on the rearing of silk worms and only 2986 persons with this as a subsidiary M/L. It is known that over 60000 persons rear silk worms as a subsidiary occupation.

(iii) Group 86 A total of 65 persons has been shown as dependent on the manufacture of matches, fireworks and explosives whereas there is a prosperous match factory at Baramulla in the Kashmir Province and it is known that many others manufacture fireworks and explosives.

(iv) Group 122 A total of 84 persons is shown as dependent on the making, assembling or repairing of motor vehicles and cycles, eleven of whom are shown as engaged in this work as their principal M/L. There are numerous motor and cycle repair shops throughout the towns of the State and the numbers dependent on this trade in one way or another must run into some thousands.

These examples have been given to show that the table does not present a correct picture of the facts. These defects are due to three causes —

(a) Defective answers given by those censused.

(b) Defective work by some enumerators due to carelessness or ignorance or both.

(c) Defective work by sorters and compilers.

6 As already remarked it would be a waste of paper and printing to re-produce Part II giving details by districts. Even though defective Part I—Summary for the State—has some value in spite of its defects. It gives a general idea of trades and occupations followed in the State and gives totals for each M/L for comparison with the figures for 1931 and those to be produced at the next census.

7 The grand totals for PS and S in the table should have been the same, that is to say the total of column 5 should be the same as that in column 7 and column 6 should be the same as column 8 if the table were correctly prepared, although the components making these totals will not agree. This error is obviously due to defective compilation. The defect was detected after it was realised the table was useless for statistical purposes, any how and in the interests of economy it was not considered worth while to retain staff to work on a table which was in any case worthless for statistical purposes.

8 It must be recognised that the questions on which this table is based are not easy for an educated person to answer correctly. Whatever may have been the experience elsewhere they were too difficult for good results in this State. In 43154 slips the questions were not answered at all or the answers were such as to be useless for the purposes of the table. Scrutiny of the relative table produced in 1931 discloses the fact that the figures given therein for many occupations are not in accordance with known facts.

9 As the main table is so defective no attempt has been made to re-produce figures for the 1/50 sample or to prepare subsidiary tables.

NOTE: P stands for Persons, M for Males and F for Females.

VIII—PART I—MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—STATE SUMMARY

P .. 742110
 PS .. 350926
 TD .. 2846054
 Population .. 3945090

Group No.	Means of Livelihood	P		PS		S		PD	TD
		M	F	M	F	M	F	P	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	TOTAL	709212	32898	351143	5783	213271	4632	319134	2846054
	CLASS A—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	559713	23033	308712	3954	119820	2307	177114	2340371
	Sub-class I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	559656	23033	308695	3952	119789	2307	177012	2340135
	Order 1—Pasture and Agriculture	558829	23025	308398	3952	118935	2303	176195	2336598
	(a) Cultivation	547510	22604	304793	3852	105714	2164	166614	2300357
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	178126	11285	169174	1260	35846	579	43090	1241953
2	But. share-croppers	21546	492	8013	99	11572	204	8846	63539
3	Estate Agents and Managers of owners	22	3	22	1	343		14	463
4	Estate Agents and Managers of Government	6		1		39			15
5	Rent collectors, clerks etc.	121		43		449	6	186	328
6	Cultivating owners	196327	5178	65861	1036	29029	424	59196	313785
7	Tenant cultivators	139442	4799	39155	1378	19180	389	48183	648244
8	Agricultural labourers	11920	847	2524	78	9256	562	7999	32030
	(b) Cultivation of special crops, fruit, etc. (Planters, managers, clerks, and labourers)	1330	64	303	4	416	4	845	4725
18	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers	1330	64	303	4	416	4	845	4725
	(c) Forestry	1611	5	718	2	4374	5	1261	5556
19	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	1345	3	680		397		366	4901
20	Woodcutters and charcoal burners	161	2	10	2	3388	3	630	512
21	Collectors of forest produce	105		28		589	2	265	143
	(d) Stock raising	8343	352	2454	94	5447	128	7280	25842
23	Breeders and keepers of cattle and buffaloes for milk production	1458	36	719	5	591	103	1061	4203
24	Breeders and keepers of cattle and buffaloes for other purposes	1831	104	366	22	721	5	1167	5888
25	Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals	5054	212	1369	67	4135	20	5052	15751
	(e) Raising of small animals and insects	35		130		2984	2	195	118
27	Birds, bees, etc.	7							
28	Silkworms	28		130		2984	2	194	4573
	Order 2—Fishing and Hunting	827	8	297		854	4	817	3537
30	Fishing and Pearling	770	8	294		788	4	799	3331
31	Hunting	57		3		66		18	206

VIII—PART I—MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—STATE SUMMARY—CONTD

Group No	Means of Livelihood	P		Ps		S		PD	TD
		M	F	M	F	M	F	P	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CLASS A—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS—contd									
Sub-class II—Exploitation of Minerals		57		17	2	31		102	236
Order 3—Metallic Minerals		55		17	2	28		102	208
32	Gold	49		16	2	28		98	121
33	Iron	6		1					33
37	Other metallic minerals							4	54
Order 4—Non-metallic Minerals		2				3			28
44	Other non metallic minerals	2				3			28
CLASS B—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES									
Sub-class III—Industry		85091	5772	24998	1244	61225	1919	130016	288509
Order 5—Textiles		57692	5219	17782	1185	39320	1566	122638	191568
Order 5—Textiles		7341	4189	2236	1048	8316	1129	107453	32938
45	Cotton ginning cleaning and pressing	189	6	54		311		32	453
46	Cotton spinning	734	2389	260	695	854	692	50801	10300
47	Cotton sizing and weaving	1349	420	786	26	2293	24	1830	5960
49	Jute spinning and weaving	131	170	48	4	140	30	2303	1274
50	Rope twine and string	232		72		70		56	429
51	Hemp and flax spinning and weaving	57		12		100		43	300
52	Other fibres (coconut aloes straw luseed)						1	71	
53	Wool carding and spinning	205	972	46	308	360	310	37628	2055
54	Wool weaving	1834	67	448	13	1007	29	3387	5387
55	Woolen carpet weaving	668	1	274	1	213	3	158	1852
56	Silk spinning and weaving	421	10	128		322		139	1037
58	Dyeing and bleaching preparation and spinning of textiles	639	7	81	1	306		121	1611
59	Calico printing	31		8				6	77
60	Hosiery works	55	11	8		150		60	250
61	Lace crepe embroideries fringes etc and insufficiently described textile industries	736	114	61		560	7	10728	1533
Order 6—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom		4902	72	2010	35	4549	72	1483	16682
62	Tanners curriers leather dressers and leather dyers etc	259		52		397		31	860
63	Makers of leather articles such as trunks water bags saddlery and harness etc excluding boots and shoes	212		34		231		9	1447
64	Boots shoes sandals and clog makers	3438	7	1823	35	3755	72	1356	1377
65	Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles brush makers	572		95		156		86	589
66	Bone ivory horn shell etc workers except buttons	21		6		10		1	59
Order 7—Wood		6218	157	2880	24	6623	35	3249	21167
67	Sawyers	433	1	1122		1607		533	3612
68	Carpenters turners and joiners	3325	1	1370		3724	6	999	12652
69	Veneer and plywood makers	6				2			16
70	Match Veneer and splut makers	71		8		9		6	122
71	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials	1881	15	430	24	1281	29	1711	4785

VIII—PART I—MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—STATE SUMMARY—CONTD.

Group No.	Means of Livelihood	P		PS		S		PD	TD
		M	F	M	F	M	F	P	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CLASS B—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—contd.									
Sub-Class III—Industry—contd.									
	Order 8—Metals	3380	15	1161	1	2655	21	819	10795
72	Smelting, forging and rolling of iron and other metals	82		51		18		5	124
73	Makers of arms, guns, etc.	8		2		29		4	29
74	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements other than cutlers	2563	12	1015	1	1672	18	599	8089
76	Workers in brass, copper, bronze and bell metal	482	1	51		851		123	1794
77	Workers in other metals(except precious metals)	245	2	42		85	3	88	759
	Order 9—Ceramics	2861	94	81	23	1829	51	476	12907
79	Potters and makers of earthenware	2620	91	3	21	1715	47	335	11488
80	Prick makers	200	2	50		34		87	640
82	Makers of porcelain and crockery	23	1	17		28	4	52	98
84	Makers of glass bangles, glass beads and necklaces, glass earstuds, etc.	3		4		52			519
85	Other workers in ceramics (mosaic, tile, plaster of Paris, mica, alabaster etc., works)	15		7	2			2	162
	Order 10—Chemical products properly so called and analogous	1913	41	824	9	1895	27	618	6851
86	Manufacture of matches, fireworks and other explosives	11				6		2	54
87	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice	33	4	6	3	2	5		97
88	Manufacture and refining of vegetable and hydrogenated oils	1513	30	734	5	1530	19	512	5069
89	Manufacture and refining of mineral oils	127	7	21	1	40		46	649
90	Others (soap, candles, perfumes and toilet goods, etc.)	95		5		3		7	72
91	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours, varnishes and inks	15				6	1	1	42
92	Manufacture of chemicals, drugs and other pharmaceutical goods	10		3				3	52
93	Manufacture of paper, cardboard and papier mache	107		51		5		47	729
94	Manufacture of shellac and lac products	2		4		3	2		87
	Order 11—Food Industries	6887	155	1772	28	4058	91	1605	20320
95	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders millers of cereals and pulses	1456	93	502	13	2410	31	441	3066
96	Grain parchers, etc.	31	2	4		8		47	555
97	Bakers and biscuit makers	2433	28	394	5	520	18	536	6627
98	Butchers	1303		225		415	1	229	4177
101	Sweatmeat, and condiment makers	649	19	201	2	79	30	84	1876
102	Butter, cheese and ghee makers	949	13	443	8	611	11	249	3009
105	Manufacturers of tobacco	48				6		4	70
106	Manufacturers of opium, ganja, etc.	18		2				11	40
107	Others			1				4	
	Order 12—Industries of dress and the toilet	17505	399	5379	16	7813	103	5492	49230
108	Tailors, milliners, dressmakers and darners	7479	208	3028	4	3689	80	2331	19075
109	Embroiderers, hat, cap and turban makers	5165	3	942	1	26		1815	15430
110	Other industries pertaining to dress (garters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes etc.)	1							1
111	Washing and cleaning	1666	187	326	11	752		573	4798
112	Barbers, hairdressers and wig-makers	3182		1076		3346	23	773	9894
113	Other industries connected with the toilet (tattoos, shampooers and bath houses etc.)	12	1	7					32

VIII—PART I—MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—STATE SUMMARY—CONTD

Group No	Means of Livelihood	P		PS		S		PD	TD
		M	F	M	F	M	F	P	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CLASS B—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—contd									
Sub class III—Industry—contd									
Order 13—Furniture Industries		13		2				1	70
114	Cabinet makers carna, e painters etc	13		2				1	70
Order 14—Building Industries		2832	2	509		1015	11	571	7377
116	Lime burners and cement workers	4				1		1	6
117	Excavators and well sinkers	321		76		145	1	126	716
118	Stone cutters and dressers	355		118		92	7	97	665
119	Brick layers and masons	1310	2	187		519	6	250	3633
120	Builders (other than bul d ngs made of bamboo or similar materials)	622		99		256	2	101	1374
121	House decorators painters and plumbers	220		29		2		2	793
Order 15—Construction of means of transport		11						2	73
122	Persons engaged in making assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	11						2	73
Order 16—Production and transmission of physical force		154		46	1	21		1	402
125	Heat light electric tv mot ve power etc gas works and electric light and power	144		38	1	21		1	325
126	Electrical Engineers	10		8					77
Order 17—Miscellaneous and undefined industries		3677	115	882		1046	26	868	12756
127	Printers, lithographers and engravers	97		118		30		47	615
128	Bookbinders and stitchers	57		3				5	164
129	Makers of musical instruments	10		3		3			25
130	Makers of watches, clocks, optical photographic and mathematical instruments etc.	91		13		11		14	620
131	Workers in precious stones	154		14		13		49	492
132	Workers in precious metals makers of jewellery and ornaments enamellers gilders etc.	2524	7	666		827	8	611	9073
133	Film producers			1					
134	Toy kite cage fishing tackle etc. makers taxidermists etc	7							34
136	Scavenging	437	108	64		162	18	142	1733
Sub-class IV—Transport		6977	141	2274	12	8208	85	2148	21702
Order 18—Transport by air		4		1					19
137	Persons concerned with aerodromes and aeroplanes	4		1					19

VIII—PART I—MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—STATE SUMMARY—CONTD.

Group No.	Means of Livelihood	P		PS		S		PD	TD
		M	F	M	F	M	F	P	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CLASS B—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—contd.									
Sub-class IV—Transport—concl'd.									
	Order 19—Transport by water ..	1839	106	348		548	8	576	7142
138	Ship-owners, boat-owners and their employees, officers, mariners etc. Ship brokers boatmen and townmen	1400	103	251		419	8	493	5781
139	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals, including pilots	18		26		4		8	493
140	Labourers employed on harbours, docks, rivers and canals	292	3	71		125	4	75	868
	Order 20—Transport by road ..	4427	33	1884	12	7210	76	1482	11402
141	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	155		58		663	4	44	564
142	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	1187	12	881	11	1961	38	535	2406
143	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	610		205		96		36	1685
144	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	808	11	138		714	14	189	2121
145	Palki, etc., bearers and owners		1	27		11		11	51
146	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock, owners and drivers	1614	5	571		3707	20	608	4413
147	Porters and messengers	23	4	4	1	53		59	162
	Order 21—Transport by rail ..	167	2	32		108	1	46	823
148	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	64		21		34		13	493
149	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance, and coolies, and porters employed on railway premises	103	2	11		74	1	33	420
	Order 22—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services ..	540		9		342		44	2316
150	Post Office, Telegraph, Telephone and Wireless services	540		9		342		44	2316
	Sub-class V—Trade ..	20422	412	4842	47	13197	268	5230	73239
	Order 23—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ..	1316	27	534	13	1357	47	163	5395
151	Officers, employees, etc., of joint stock banks and co-operative banks	309		81		47		19	1201
152	Munims, agents or employees of indigenous banking firms	81	2	7		39		8	312
153	Individual moneylenders	915	25	438	13	1261	47	135	3715
154	Exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	11		8		10		1	167
	Order 24—Brokerage commission and export	147		27		5		4	508
155	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees	147		27		5		4	508

VIII—PART I—MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—STATE SUMMARY—CONTD

Group No	Means of Livelihood	P		IS		S		PD	TD
		M	I	M	F	M	F	P	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CLASS B—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—contd									
Sub class V—Trade—contd									
	Order 25—Trade in textiles	970	8	10		382	7	272	7832
156	Trade in piece-goods wool cotton jute, silk hair and other textiles	970	9	10		382	7	272	7832
	Order 26—Trade in skins leather and furs	118	1	25		82	28	24	865
157	Trade in hides skins leather furs feathers horn etc and the articles made from these	118	1	25		92	28	24	966
	Order 27—Trade in wood	108	4	76		422		56	2045
158	Trade in wood (not fire wood)	89	4	73		420		55	1971
159	Trade in bark bamboos canes thatches and other forest produce	19		3		2		1	74
	Order 28—Trade in metals	53		5		35		18	194
160	Trade in metals machinery knives tools etc	53		5		35		18	194
	Order 29—Trade in pottery bricks and tiles	26	4	35	2	134	2	16	318
161	Trade in pottery bricks and tiles	26	4	35	2	134	2	16	318
	Order 30—Trade in chemical products	72	3	48	1	32		16	1033
162	Drugs dyes paints petroleum kerosene explosive etc.	72	3	48	1	32		16	1033
	Order 31—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc	520	9	56	4	101	2	47	836
163	Vendors of wine liquors aerated waters and ice	265	4	13	4	7	1	7	266
164	Owners and managers of hotels cook shops sara s etc (and employees)	324	5	39		53	1	27	523
165	Hawkers of drunk and food stuffs	31		4		41		13	47
	Order 32—Other trade in food stuffs	9750	278	1778	9	5785	136	2593	30172
166	Dealers in unprepared grain seeds and pulses	123	4	80		180		38	600
167	Dealers in flour (ata etc) and prepared grain and pulses	1513	26	233	5	781	4	243	4026
168	Dealers in sweetmeats sugar and spices	251	24	23	2	1651	20	640	9011
169	Dealers in dairy products eggs and poultry	2038	28	630	1	1500	86	443	5639
170	Dealers in animals for food	309		16		37		83	627
171	Dealers in fodder for animals	315	4	41	1	179	6	119	1248
172	Dealers in fruits and vegetables	1261	65	194		716	6	397	3778
173	Dealers in other food stuffs	1464	124	522		482	4	556	4473
174	Dealers in tobacco	110		24		129		15	520
175	Dealers in opium	3	1	2					20
176	Dealers in Ganja	61	2	4		121	10	53	224

VIII—PART I—MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—STATE SUMMARY—CONTD.

Group No.	Means of Livelihood	P		PS		S		PD	TD
		M	F	M	F	M	F	P	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CLASS B—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—concl'd									
Sub-class V—Trade—cont'd.									
	Order 33—Trade in clothing and toilet articles	139		5		83	1	9	1030
177	Trade in ready-made-clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfume, etc.)	130		5		83	1	9	1030
	Order 34—Trade in furniture	107		9		11		9	357
178	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding	85		9		11		6	239
179	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	22						3	118
	Order 35—Trade in building materials	20		5		20			33
180	Trade in building materials (other than bricks, tiles, and woody materials)	20		5		20			33
	Order 36—Trade in means of transport	377	5	79		414	3	82	854
181	Dealers and hirers of mechanical, transport, motors, cycles, etc.	33		5		18			85
182	Dealers and hirers of other carriages, carts, boats, etc.	13		10				5	80
183	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	331	5	64		396	3	77	689
	Order 37—Trade in fuel	382	36			491	7	246	1609
184	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	382	36			491	7	246	1609
	Order 38—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	547	2	133	1	104		121	2039
185	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	236		29				5	494
186	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	182	2	72		88		88	1174
187	Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments, wireless sets and curiosities	125		29	1	13		25	348
188	Film distributors	4		3		3		3	23
	Order 39—Trade of other sorts	5761	34	2017	17	3729	35	1554	18018
189	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.	16		2		1		3	147
190	General storekeepers and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified	4524	23	1879	16	3386	31	1263	14935
191	Itinerant traders, pedlars, and hawkers (of other than food, etc.)	651	5	106	1	191	2	112	1687
192	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tools and markets)	570	6	30		151	2	176	1249

VIII—PART I—MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—STATE SUMMARY—CONTD

Group No	Means of Livelihood	P		Ib		S		PD	ID
		M	I	M	I	M	I	P	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CLASS C—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS		29443	1006	12289	251	13649	91	3563	90526
Sub class VI—Public Force		7341		5248	5	2376	5	591	19130
Order 40—Army		3792		3570		1075		159	9610
103	Army (Imperial)	1917		1923		202		4	936
114	Army (Indian States)	1875		1647		873		155	8674
Order 43—Police		3549		1678	5	1801	5	432	9520
197	Police	2145		1143		674	4	197	6382
198	Village watchmen	604		535	5	1127	1	235	3138
Sub class VII—Public Administration		9996	108	2898	5	4408	16	815	32060
Order 44—Public Administration		9996	108	2898	5	4408	16	815	32060
199	Servants of the State (of the Imperial British India or Provincial Governments)	182	28	461	4	601	7	215	6407
200	Servants of Indian States	5832	19	1551		839	1	336	19780
202	Municipal and other local (not village service)	1419	60	175	1	184	1	70	2802
203	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	863	1	711		2764	7	194	3971
Sub class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts		12106	898	4143	241	6365	70	2157	39336
Order 45—Religion		6160	156	2167	227	4494	59	1320	19710
204	Priests ministers etc	4477	70	1719	07	3563	37	984	14364
205	Monks nuns religious mendicants	230	14	62	10	222	2	35	653
206	Other religious workers	1003	67	292	10	376	14	274	310
207	Servants in religious edifices burial and burning grounds pilgrim conductors circumcisors etc	340	5	94		133	6	27	1323
Order 46—Law		816		483		126		54	2941
208	Lawyers of all kinds including Qazis Law Agents and Mukhtars	405		100		32		29	1428
209	Lawyers clerks petition writers etc	411		383		94		25	1513
Order 47—Medicine		1372	179	335	3	690	5	208	4950
210	Registered medical practitioners including oculists	363	14	83	1	128	1	36	1444
211	Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered	535	3	144		487	4	109	1875
212	Dentists	18	6	4		6			89
213	Midwives vaccinators compounders nurses masseurs etc	402	156	93	2	65		59	1357
214	Veterinary Surgeons	54		11		4		4	188
Order 48—Instruction		3168	558	1037	9	566	3	456	10176
215	Professors and teachers of all kinds	2949	523	986	9	474	2	415	9367
216	Clerks and servants connected with education	219	35	51		92	1	41	809

VIII—PART I—MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—STATE SUMMARY—CONCLD.

Group No	Means of Livelihood	P		PS		S		PD	TD
		M	F	M	F	M	F	P	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CLASS D—MISCELLANEOUS—concl'd									
Sub-class XII—Unproductive—concl'd									
	Order 54—Beggars, vagrants	4357	835	30	41	862	19	911	14543
234	Beggars and vagrants	4357	835	30	41	862	19	911	14543
	Order 55—Other unclassified non productive industries	100			112		2		43210
235	Other unclassified non productive industries	100			112		2		56
236	Enumeration slips without clear answer to the questions on which the table is based								43154

NOTE.—No figures for Gilgit Agency were available for this Table.

IMPERIAL TABLE IX

Industry

NOTES

1. No Imperial Table was compiled for Industry at the 1931 Census; the corresponding table in the 1931 report is State Table VI. The table now compiled and produced does not give a correct picture of Industry in the State and it should not be used for statistical purposes.

2. The industries have been classified in accordance with the lists received from the Census Commissioner for India; those against which there were no entries have been omitted from the table.

3. The table is based on the answers to census questions Nos. 14 and 16 which read as follows:—

14. What is your means of livelihood?

16. If you are employed by someone else what is his business?

These questions were very poorly answered; in many cases they were not answered at all. The response was also poor to the special enquiries made in 1931 and State Table VI for 1931 is also unreliable for statistical purposes. Some specific reasons may be given for declaring the present table useless for statistical purposes.

(i) Sixteen industries shown in the table for 1931 do not appear in the present table at all although they are all known to exist. For instance: cotton-printing, papier mache, lime works, toy factories, hydro-electric works, waterworks, and tent factories.

(ii) The figures given against all industries are ridiculously small. Under 'Textiles' the total population employed in the silk industry is shown as 515 and in wool carding, spinning and weaving 82; we know that thousands are employed in these industries.

The figures under 'Wood' are equally ridiculous. The extraction of timber is one of the biggest industries in the State and provides employment for thousands; the total for all categories is shown as 135.

(iii) Under group III 8 persons are shown as rearing silk worms; we know that over 60,000 persons are so employed.

(iv) Many industries are not shown at all such as:—
Group V—mines and quarries—stone quarries are numerous; group VI—Textiles—none are shown as employed in rope-making. Under group VII none are shown under Taxidermy although there are a number of taxidermists in Srinagar City. Under group XI four persons are shown as employed in making matches, one as a supervisor and three as clerks; there are no operatives shown at all. Santonin extraction is not shown at all. There are factories at Baramulla both for the manufacture of matches and the extraction of santonin. Sufficient examples have been given to justify condemnation of the table.

4. It would have saved space and printing to have omitted this table altogether but it was thought better to produce it if only to show how bad it is so that the subject may receive special attention at the next census. It is doubted, however, if the census agency is suitable for getting reliable detailed information regarding industries.

IX—INDUSTRY

Industry	Total population engaged		DIRECTIONAL SUPERVISING AND CLERICAL STAFF										Welfare Doctors Compounders Schoolmasters etc		Operatives					
			Managers		Supervising & Technical				Clerical				Indian	Other	Child (less than 15)	Youth (15-16)		Adult (17 & over)		
			Indian	Other	Indian	Other	Indian	Other	Indian	Other	Indian	Other				M	F	M	F	M	F
													P	M	F					
I—Agricultural, pastoral, dairy and farm produce	16	15	1	9*													1	6		
Dairying	14	13	1	9*													1	4		
Poultry Farms	2	2																		
III—Raising of small animals and insects	8	8																8		
Silkworms	8	8																8		
VI—Textiles	984	979	5	11		19		84	1					31	137		696	5		
Cotton spinning and weaving	24	24		1				3									1	1		
Cotton carpet weaving	2	2		1																
Wool carding spinning and weaving	82	82						26									1	2		
Woolen carpet weaving	204	204		1				5	1								7	77		
Silk	515	510	5	7		15		50									5	433		
Lace and Embroidery	154	154		1		2											50	79		
Shawl and fringe weaving	2	2																2		
Hosiery	1	1																1		
VII—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	15	15		2				1						1				11		
Tanneries	2	2						1										1		
Leather and leather dyeing	4	4		2										1				2		
Boots and shoes	9	9																8		
VIII—Wood	253	253		16	1	15	1	83						1	2			130		
Extraction of timber and timber yards	135	135		5	1	4		81									1	43		
Furniture	12	12		5													1	6		
Match veneer and splint making	78	78		1		10	1	7									1	58		
Sawmills	9	9				1												9		
Willow works	16	16		4														11		
Cane and baskets	3	3																3		
IX—Metals	--	19	19		1		2	1									1	14		
Iron and steel	--	7	7					1									1	4		
Steel trunks	--	1	1															1		
Brass copper bronze tin and bell metal	--	1	1															1		
Jewellery and ornaments of gold and silver	--	10	10				2											8		
X—Ceramics	--	1	1															1		
Bricks	--	1	1															1		

*Includes 1 female

IX—INDUSTRY—CONCLD

Industry	Total population engaged			DIRECTIONAL SUPERVISING AND CLERICAL STAFF								Welfare Doctors Compounders Schoolmasters etc		Operatives					
				Managers		Supervising & technical		Clerical		Indian Other		Indian	Other	Child (less than 15)		Youth (15-16)		Adult (17 & over)	
	Indian	Other	Indian	Other	Indian	Other	Indian	Other	Indian	Other	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	1 ^a	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
XVII—Production and Transmission of physical energy	172	172							135									37	
Telephone	148	148							117									31	
Telegraph	24	24							18									6	
XVIII—Electrical	6	6					3											3	
Electric Fans	3	3					3												
Electric fittings	3	3														1			
XIX—Stationery	1	1																	
Ink	1	1																	
XX—Miscellaneous and un-defined	23	27	1	1 ^a			3	2								4		18	
Printing and binding	17	17					3	2										2	
Photo lithography & map producing	4	4																5	
Camera film production	5	5														1			
Games and sports articles	2	1	1	1 ^a															
XXI—Transport, mechanically driven vehicles	70	70			61		1		4									4	
Motor transport	70	70			61		1		4									4	

^aFemale

IMPERIAL TABLE X

- (i) Unemployment by age and locality for less or more than one year.
- (ii) Educated unemployment.

NOTES

X--(i) UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE AND LOCALITY FOR LESS ("LESS") OR MORE ("MORE") THAN ONE YEAR

D strict or State	Total unemployed	AGE									
		16 20		21 25		26 30		31 35		36 40	
		Less	More	Less	More	Less	More	Less	More	Less	More
<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>
AMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	5640	1016	1667	470	1394	195	546	73	168	40	71
JAMMU PROVINCE	1610	338	563	123	338	53	122	7	37	9	20
(A) TOTAL DISTRICTS	1145	259	391	78	257	35	88	6	18	5	8
Jammu	436	93	143	33	102	19	36	1	5	2	2
Bathua	50	7	18	5	13	1	4	1	1		
Udhampur	229	36	101	14	54	8	11	2	2	1	
Riasi	42	9	15	1	9		4		4		
Mirpur	388	114	114	25	79	7	33	2	6	2	6
(B) Total Jagirs	465	79	172	45	81	18	31	1	10	4	12
Chenani Jagir	1				1						
Poonch Jagir	464	79	172	45	80	18	34	1	19	4	12
KASHMIR PROVINCE	3860	621	1059	334	1034	133	411	65	123	30	50
Baramulla	1305	341	299	125	262	91	111	36	45	21	14
Anantnag	2244	236	714	161	691	34	274	23	69	9	31
Muzaffarabad	311	44	86	48	81	8	26	6	9		3
FRONTIER DISTRICTS	170	57	45	13	22	9	13	1	8	1	1
Ladakh	58	26	12	2	7	5	2		2	1	1
Astore	28	5	10	5	5		1		2		
Gilgit (Leased Area)	84	26	23	6	10	4	10	1	4		
Gilgit Agency*											

*None.—Information for Gilgit Agency is not available

X---(ii) EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT

Standard of Education	Total unemployed	Age				
		16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

1014	551	297	130	41	17
1070	584	352	101	30	17
1238	557	519	143	34	15
255	23	143	36	2	1
172	39	105	30	1	
8		5	3		
1		1			
2		2			
4		2	2		
1		1			
12	2	7	2	1	

JAMMU PROVINCE

463	250	93	63	14	7
262	155	75	15	3	1
245	131	85	26		
30	9	11	5	2	
34	5	22	7		
5		4	1		
1		1			
2		1	1		
1		1			
6	1	4	1		

(a) Total Districts

280	170	51	41	9	3
237	160	62	12	3	
219	116	78	25		
20	8	13	3	2	
32	5	22	5		
4		3	1		
1		1			
2		1	1		
5	1	3	1		

JAMMU

76	58	5	11	1	1
83	53	24	5	1	
135	67	50	18		
19	7	9	2	1	

X—(1) EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT—CONTD

Standard of Education	Total unemployed	Age				
		15 20	21 25	26 30	31 35	36 40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JAMMU—concl'd						
Degrees—						
Indian—						
Graduate in Arts or Science	28	5	18	5		
Post Graduate in Arts or Science	4		3	1		
Teaching	1		1			
Legal	1		1			
Other (e.g. oriental)	3		2		1	
KATHUA						
Literates	20	10	6	3		1
Middle School	14	9	4			1
Matriculates or S. L. C.	12	3	6	1		
Intermediate in Arts or Science	1		1			
Degrees—						
Indian—						
Other (e.g. oriental)	1		1			
UDHAMPUR						
Literates	56	36	14	5		1
Middle School	47	31	11	4		
Matriculates or S. L. C.	28	13	11	4	1	
Intermediate in Arts or Science	3		3			
Degrees—						
Indian—						
Graduate in Arts or Science	1			1		
REASI						
Literates	21	8	4	5		4
Middle School	16	12	3	1		
Matriculates or S. L. C.	4	3	1			
Degrees—						
Indian—						
Other (e.g. oriental)	1	1				
MIRPUR						
Literates	107	64	22	17	3	1
Middle School	77	51	20	2		
Matriculates or S. L. C.	40	28	10	2		
Intermediate in Arts or Science	3	1		1	1	
Degrees—						
Indian—						
Graduate in Arts or Science	3		3			
Legal	1			1		
(b) Total Jagirs						
Literates	183	110	42	22	5	4
Middle School	45	28	13	3		1
Matriculates or S. L. C.	26	18	7	1		
Intermediate in Arts or Science	4	1	1	2		

X—(ii) EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT—CONTD.

Standard of Education	Total unemployed	Age				
		10-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(b) Total Jagirs—concl'd.

X--(ii) EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT--CONTD

Standard of Education	Total unemployed,	Age				
		16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40
<i>r</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
ANANTNAG						
Literates	251	114	93	24	13	7
Middle School	568	266	194	66	28	14
Matriculates or S. L. C.	896	364	388	103	27	14
Intermediate in Arts or Science	214	59	125	29		1
Degrees --						
Indian--						
Graduate in Arts or Science	129	23	78	27	1	
Post Graduate in Arts or Science	3		1	2		
Veterinary	2		2			
Legal	2		1	1		
Other (<i>eg</i> oriental) --	1		1			
MUZAFFARABAD						
Literates	80	40	30	9	1	
Middle School	53	28	20	5		
Matriculates or S. L. C.	28	11	12	1	2	
Intermediate in Arts or Science	5		3	2		
Degrees--						
Indian--						
Graduate in Arts or Science	4	1	1	2		
Other (<i>eg</i> oriental) --	4	1	1	1	1	
FRONTIER DISTRICTS						
Literates	52	35	3	6	3	2
Middle School	37	25	7	5		
Matriculates or S. L. C.	4	2	2			
LADAKH						
Literates	38	20	2	3	2	
Middle School	19	9	6	4		2
ASTORE						
Literates	6	4	1		1	
Middle School	7	5	1	1		
Matriculates or S. L. C.	4	2	2			
GILGIT (LEASED AREA)]						
Literates	8	5		3		
Middle School	11	11				
GILGIT AGENCY						
JAMMU CITY						
Literates	8	7		1		
Middle School	19	13	4	1	1	
Matriculates or S. L. C.	87	30	26	12		
Intermediate in Arts or Science	14	6	6	1	1	

X—(ii) EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT—CONCLD.

Standard of Education	Total unemployed	Age				
		16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40
:	:	1	4	5	6	7
JAMMU CITY—concl'd.						
District—						
In India—						
Graduate in Arts or Science	20		11	1		
Post Graduate in Arts or Science	3		2	1		
Legal	1		1			
Other (e.g. oriental) ..	1		1			
SRINAGAR CITY						
Literates	79	25	45	5	3	1
Middle School	266	124	99	39	1	7
Matriculates or S. L. C. ..	723	291	316	91	22	9
Intermediate in Arts or Science	155	51	109	27		1
District—						
In India—						
Graduate in Arts or Science	122	22	73	26	1	
Post Graduate in Arts or Science	2			2		
Veterinary	2		2	1		
Legal	2		1			
Other (e.g. oriental) ..	1		1			

NOTE—No figures for Gilgit Agency are available.

IMPERIAL TABLE XI AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Literacy by Community and Age

NOTES

8 The figures for literacy given for the Buddhist community in this table and for the Ladakh District where nearly all the Buddhists in the State live are not reliable. Information received from reliable travellers which has been confirmed by the District Census Officer is to the effect that about 90 per cent of adult Buddhists are literate in their own language—Bodhi or Bhotia of Ladakh which is a dialect of the Tibetan language. It seems clear that the local census agency considered erroneously that literacy in Bhotia did not count.

9 (i) There are 126819 literates in the Jammu Province giving a percentage of 7.4 to the total of the population of the province over 5 years of age (1714829)

(ii) Similar figures for the Kashmir Province are 105238 literates out of 1500423 giving 7 per cent

(iii) In the Frontier Districts (excluding Gilgit Agency) there are 6327 literates out of 206073 which gives 3 per cent

(iv) For the two cities the figures for the two main communities are —

Place	Community	Persons	Literates	Percentage
Jammu	{ Hindu	26726	15163	56.6
	{ Muslim	13868	5580	40.2
Srinagar	{ Hindu	38024	23040	60.5
	{ Muslim	143037	17497	12.2

(v) The percentages of literacy for the main communities for the whole population over 5 years of age excluding Gilgit Agency are as follows —

Community	Persons	Literates	Percentage
Muslims	2615491	110692	4
Hindus (including Scheduled Caste)	708954	106877	15
Sikhs	55815	17765	32
Buddhists	37153	1920	5
Scheduled Castes (Separately)	133498	2036	1.5

The figures for Buddhists are subject to the remarks with respect to this community in para 8

above

10 **Subsidiary (i)**—

The proportion of literates per 10 000 of the population aged 5 and over was 409 in 1931

11 **Subsidiary (ii)**—

(a) The figures are best for Jammu District followed by Anantnag. Ladakh makes the poorest showing but the remarks in para 8 must be taken into consideration

(b) Of the two cities the figures for Jammu are the better both as regards proportion of literates as well as for literate females

16 **Subsidiary (vii)**—

Persons shown as able to read only have been treated as partly literate they have not been included in the tables with literates This information has been produced in the form of a subsidiary because the subject is of local interest

17 (i) Information is given below showing the number of newspapers in the State and the number of printing presses in 1931 and 1941 The information was obtained from the Publicity Department of the Chief Secretary

News papers and Printing presses—

(a) *Newspapers during 1931 and 1941*

	1931 Number	1941 Number
Jammu & Kashmir State	1	44
Jammu Province	1	24
Kashmir Province		20
Frontier Districts		

(i) *Printing Presses during 1931 and 1941*

	1931 Number	1941 Number
Jammu & Kashmir State	8	37
Jammu Province	4	22
Kashmir Province	4	15
Frontier Districts		

(ii) The first newspaper was published in the State in 1924 and the first press installed in 1912

(iii) Local newspapers are mostly printed in the Persian (Urdu) script a few are in English (Roman) and Hindi (Devanagiri) scripts

(iv) The circulation of newspapers is not known

(v) No details are available regarding the publication of non educational books in the State The number is few but is increasing

18 A 1/50 sample was extracted for this table The comparative results are shown as a subsidiary The table is confined to two age groups 15-30 and 30 and over for the main communities To give greater detail did not seem necessary

XI—LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE (PART I—STATE SUMMARY)—CONCLD

POPULATION

Community	Age	POPULATION											
		Total			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SIKH		55815	29673	26142	17765	13740	4525	38050	16433	21617	2195	2071	124
	5-10	10693	5668	5025	1385	905	460	9328	4763	4565	27	24	3
	10-15	8733	4041	4094	2771	1910	861	5962	2731	3131	278	251	27
	15-20	6817	3445	3372	2572	1874	798	4145	1571	2574	508	468	40
	20-30	10804	5354	5450	4340	3129	1217	6458	2225	4733	753	714	39
	30-50	13127	7210	5917	4883	3929	959	8239	3281	4958	518	503	15
	50 and over	5641	3355	2186	1723	1493	230	3918	1862	2056	111	111	
PARSEK		22	14	8	12	7	5	10	7	3	11	7	4
	5-10	5	2	3	3		3				1	1	
	10-15	1	1		1	1							
	15-20	5	3	2				2	2		2		1
	20-30	8	4	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1
	30-50	4	3	1	4	3	1				1	1	
	50 and over	1	1		1	1							
BUDDHIST		37453	18432	18722	1920	1898	22	35233	16533	18700	11	10	1
	5-10	4713	2340	2373	7	5	2	4706	2335	2371			
	10-15	4178	2019	2159	44	42	2	4134	1977	2157	2	2	1
	15-20	4189	2001	2168	128	123	3	4061	1876	2165	4	3	
	20-30	6866	3344	3525	392	388	4	6474	2953	3521	3	3	
	30-50	10004	5075	4929	808	800	8	9196	4275	4921	2	2	
	50 and over	7223	3655	3568	543	540	3	6680	3115	3565			
JEW		11	2	9	9	2	7	2		2	9	2	2
	5-10										1		1
	10-15	1		1	1		1						
	15-20										2	1	1
	20-30	3	1	2	3	1	2				4		4
	30-50	4		4	4		4				1	1	
	50 and over	3	1	2	1	1							
TRIBES		42	24	18	2	2		40	22	18			
	5-10	10	6	4				10	6	4			
	10-15	6	2	4				6	2	4			
	15-20	4	3	1				4	3	1			
	20-30	7	4	3				7	4	3			
	30-50	12	7	5				12	7	5			
	50 and over	3	2	1				1		1			
OTHERS		72	15	57	1		1	71	15	56	1		1
	5-10	20	2	18	1		1	19	2	17	1		1
	10-15	8	2	6				8	2	6			
	15-20	12	2	10				12	2	10			
	20-30	11	3	8				11	3	8			
	30-50	9	3	6				9	3	6			
	50 and over	12	3	9				12	3	9			

XI—LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE (PART II—PROVINCES)—CONTD

Community	Age	POPULATION												
		Total			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English			
		I	M	F	I	M	F	P	F	P	M	F		
r	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
JAMMU PROVINCE—concld														
SIKH		32705	17035	15674	8893	6678	2215	23816	10357	13459	1086	1028	63	
	5-10	6399	3363	3036	698	472	226	5701	2891	2810	16	15	1	
	10-15	5105	2711	2304	1357	964	393	3748	1757	1991	134	119	15	
	15-20	3745	1878	1667	1264	894	370	2481	974	1497	221	197	24	
	20-30	5864	2710	3154	2016	1414	602	3848	1296	2552	335	310	25	
	30-50	7954	1250	3704	2666	2106	500	5348	2144	3204	290	287	3	
	50 and over	3642	2113	1529	952	818	124	2590	1285	1405	90	90		
PARSHE		16	11	5	6	4	2	10	7	3	5	4	1	
	5-10	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	2		1	1		
	10-15	1	1					5	3	2				
	15-20	5	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	
	20-30	5	3	2	2	2					2	2		
	30-50	2	2											
	50 and over													
BUDDHIST		477	221	256	3	3		474	218	256				
	5-10	66	23	43				66	23	43				
	10-15	72	28	44				72	28	44				
	15-20	102	45	57				102	45	57				
	20-30	90	47	43	1	1		89	46	43				
	30-50	92	49	43				92	49	43				
	50 and over	55	29	26	2	2		53	27	26				
TRIPES		23	13	10	2	2		21	11	10				
	5-10	6	4	2				6	4	2				
	10-15	4	1	3				4	1	3				
	15-20	2	1	1				2	1	1				
	20-30	2	1	1				2	1	1				
	30-50	7	4	3				7	4	3				
	50 and over	2	2		2	2								
OTHERS		71	15	56				71	15	56				
	5-10	19	2	17				19	2	17				
	10-15	8		6				8		6				
	15-20	12	2	10				12	2	10				
	20-30	11	3	8				11	3	8				
	30-50	9	3	6				9	3	6				
	50 and over	12	3	9				12	3	9				
KASHMIR PROVINCE														
TOTAL POPULATION		1500423	819279	681144	105238	91556	13682	1395185	727273	667462	28555	2740	1315	
	5-10	242319	131917	116392	7302	5254	2048	241617	126673	114344	319	275	44	
	10-15	211132	114652	96480	15765	12527	3238	185367	102125	93242	3120	2833	297	
	15-20	183813	98700	85113	17611	14929	2682	166202	83774	85431	5738	5362	376	
	20-30	330651	173545	157106	28278	25666	3230	302355	148479	153876	10208	9865	43	
	30-50	393782	220656	173726	27915	25886	2089	365807	194170	171637	7964	7774	190	
	50 and over	132726	80399	52327	8289	7894	395	124437	72595	51932	1196	1131	65	

XI—LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE (PART II—PROVINCES)—CONTD.

Community	Age	POPULATION											
		Total			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
KASHMIR PROVINCE—contd.													
SCHEDULED CASTES ..	..	42	28	14	10	9	7	32	19	13	1	1	
	5-10 ..	9	5	4	2	2		9	5	4			
	10-15 ..	5	3	2	1	1		3	1	2	1	1	
	15-20 ..	5	4	1	1	1		4	3	1			
	20-30 ..	8	6	2	3	2	1	5	4	1			
	30-50 ..	12	7	5	3	3		9	4	5			
	50 and over	3	3		1	1		2	2				
HINDU ..	..	75496	43195	32301	39269	31830	7439	36227	11365	24862	16519	15966	553
	5-10 ..	11851	6156	5695	3268	2012	1256	8583	4144	4439	210	188	22
	10-15 ..	9940	5257	4683	5373	3638	1735	4567	1619	2948	1601	1453	148
	15-20 ..	8363	4700	3663	5353	4000	1353	3010	700	2310	2643	2471	172
	20-30 ..	16248	9532	6716	9990	8221	1769	6258	1311	4947	5494	5346	148
	30-50 ..	21160	12864	8296	11594	10432	1162	9566	2432	7134	5660	5601	59
	50 and over	7934	4686	3248	3691	3527	164	4243	1159	3084	911	907	4
MUSLIM ..	..	1401440	763287	638153	56757	53035	3722	1344683	710252	634431	10565	10069	496
	5-10 ..	232122	123438	108684	3313	2774	539	228809	120664	108145	56	46	10
	10-15 ..	197519	107443	90076	8936	7913	1023	188583	99530	89053	1342	1217	125
	15-20 ..	172356	92421	70935	10834	9944	890	161522	82477	79045	2787	2611	176
	20-30 ..	309427	161361	148066	15943	15130	813	293484	146231	147253	4251	4108	143
	30-50 ..	367324	204189	163135	13995	13603	392	353329	190586	162743	1956	1916	40
	50 and over	122692	74435	48257	3736	3671	65	118956	70764	48192	173	171	2
CHRISTIAN ¹	..	516	215	271	427	205	222	89	40	49	369	170	199
	5-10 ..	83	50	33	58	40	18	25	10	15	39	32	7
	10-15 ..	68	46	22	53	38	15	15	8	7	42	31	11
	15-20 ..	38	19	19	28	14	14	10	5	5	22	11	11
	20-30 ..	74	25	49	63	22	41	11	3	6	55	18	37
	30-50 ..	152	68	84	132	58	74	20	10	10	122	48	74
	50 and over	101	37	64	93	33	60	8	4	4	89	30	59
JAIN ..	..	6	5	1	6	5	1				6	5	1
	5-10 ..												
	10-15 ..												
	15-20 ..	3	2	1	3	2	1				3	2	1
	20-30 ..	2	2		2	2					2	2	
	30-50 ..	1	1		1	1					1	1	
	50 and over												
SIKH ..	..	22878	12495	10383	8750	6464	2286	14128	6031	8097	1077	1022	53
	5-10 ..	4248	2277	1971	660	428	232	3588	1840	1730	11	0	2
	10-15 ..	3596	1901	1605	1399	935	464	2197	996	1231	142	130	12
	15-20 ..	3044	1550	1404	1391	967	424	1653	583	1070	282	264	16
	20-30 ..	4879	2610	2260	2290	1986	604	2589	924	1665	402	380	13
	30-50 ..	5120	2921	2199	2244	1788	456	2876	1133	1743	219	207	12
	50 and over	1991	1236	755	766	690	106	1225	576	640	21	21	

XI—LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE (PART II—PROVINCES)—CONTD

Community	Age	POPULATION												
		Total			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English			
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
KASHMIR PROVINCE—concd														
BUDDHIST		10	10		3	3		7	7		2	2		
5-10		1	1		1	1					1	1		
10-15		2	2		2	2		1	1		1	1		
15-20		4	4		1	1		3	3					
20-30		3	3					3	3					
30-50														
50 and over														
PARSEE		6	3	3	6	3	3				6	3	3	
5-10		2		2	2		2				2		2	
10-15														
15-20		1	1		1	1					1	1		
20-30		2	1	1	2	1	1				2	1	1	
30-50		1	1		1	1					1	1		
50 and over														
JRW		11	2	9	9		7	2		2	9	2	7	
5-10														
10-15		1		1	1		1				1		1	
15-20														
20-30		3	1	2	3	1	2				3	1	2	
30-50		4		4	4		4				4		4	
50 and over		3	1	2	1	1	4	2		2	1	1		4
TRIBES		17	9	8				17	9	8				
5-10		3	1	2				3	1	2				
10-15		2	2	1				2	1	1				
15-20		2						2	2					
20-30		5	3	2				5	3	2				
30-50		4		2				4	2	2				
50 and over		1		1				1		1				
OTHERS		1		1	1		1				1		1	
5-10		1		1	1		1				1		1	
10-15														
15-20														
20-30														
30-50														
50 and over														
FRONTIER DISTRICTS														
TOTAL POPULATION		206073	105463	100605	637	6049	278	199746	99479	100327	505	472	33	
5-10		30572	16005	14567	202	169	33	30370	15836	14534	4	3	1	
10-15		26659	14302	12357	547	496	51	26112	13806	12306	22	21	1	
15-20		23442	12863	10579	735	684	51	22707	12179	10528	62	58	4	
20-30		41275	21133	20142	1691	1601	90	39584	19532	20052	211	197	14	6
30-50		52419	26116	2603	2134	2092	42	50283	24124	26101	187	181	14	6
50 and over		31708	14949	16757	1018	1007	11	30655	13912	16746	19	12	7	

XI—LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE (PART III—DISTRICTS)

Community	Age	POPULATION												
		Total			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English			
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
JAMMU														
TOTAL POPULATION		372044	203528	168716	43760	34150	9610	32884	169678	153606	10215	9416	799	
5 10		60885	32287	28598	3092	2009	1083	57793	30278	27515	63	45	18	
10 15		51239	27063	24176	6355	4499	1856	44884	22564	22320	1085	903	182	
15 20		42688	22933	19755	6963	5192	1771	35725	17741	17934	2139	1576	263	
20 30		74142	30490	34652	10963	8433	2535	63174	31057	32117	3021	3176	243	
30 50		86265	54238	42027	11919	9906	1953	84346	44772	40074	2833	2745	88	
50 and over		46825	27817	19008	4463	4021	412	42362	23766	18596	674	669	5	
HINDU														
		215142	117876	97266	30732	23360	6672	134950	94316	90644	7188	6692	496	
5 10		34079	18250	15829	2104	1314	790	31975	16936	15039	39	23	16	
10 15		28790	1527	13503	6151	2910	1241	24639	12317	12322	714	591	123	
15 20		24312	13141	11109	4509	3449	1160	19703	9694	10009	1437	1276	161	
20 30		42312	22350	1993	7509	5761	1748	34303	16498	1805	2169	2236	133	
30 50		57047	31006	25141	8485	7993	1392	48582	24813	3749	2127	2066	61	
50 and over		26602	16921	11611	3124	3013	291	25279	13928	11320	502	500	2	
MUSLIM														
		146448	80215	66233	11015	8713	2303	135433	71502	63931	2461	2240	221	
5 10		24875	13055	11820	814	574	240	24081	12481	11580	17	17		
10 15		20905	11007	9808	1868	136	506	19037	9845	9392	313	269	44	
15 20		17142	9155	7987	2006	1516	490	15135	7539	7497	594	514	80	
20 30		29826	16003	13733	2832	2236	595	33036	13557	13337	858	779	79	
30 50		36679	20801	15878	2643	2244	399	34036	18557	15479	663	545	18	
50 and over		17021	10104	6917	852	781	71	18189	9323	6846	116	116		
CHRISTIAN														
		1927	1065	862	111	77	34	1816	988	828	57	32	25	
5 10		383	200	183	11	6	5	372	194	178	2		2	
10 15		262	117	115	14	10	4	248	137	111	4	2	2	
15 20		195	108	87	15	10	5	180	98	82	7	3	4	
20 30		425	212	209	28	17	11	393	195	198	17	8	9	
30 50		471	287	189	32	27	5	439	253	184	18	13	5	
50 and over		195	116	79	11	7	4	184	100	75	9	6	3	
SIKH														
		7732	4238	3494	7004	1528	476	5728	2710	3028	416	366	50	
5 10		1407	704	793	128	98	30	1279	606	673	4	4	11	
10 15		1179	67	552	265	184	71	824	443	481	42	31	17	
15 20		953	486	467	264	180	79	689	301	388	84	67	19	
20 30		1431	748	683	494	355	159	937	393	544	144	125	17	
30 50		1563	1129	736	638	517	121	1225	610	615	104	101	3	
50 and over		899	546	353	225	189	36	674	357	317	38	38		
JAIN														
		751	405	346	440	256	174	311	139	172	83	82	6	
5 10		132	72	60	34	17	17	98	55	43	1	1		
10 15		98	53	45	66	32	34	32	21	11	11	9	2	
15 20		78	36	42	69	31	27	9	4	5	17	16	2	
20 30		144	73	71	103	63	40	41	10	31	31	29	1	
30 50		193	113	86	119	83	36	74	30	44	19	18	1	
50 and over		106	58	48	49	39	10	17	19	33	9	9		

XI—LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONTD.

Community	Age	POPULATION											
		Total			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
JAMMU—concl.													
PARSEE	..	16	11	5	6	4	2	10	7	3	5	4	1
	5-10 ..	3	2	1	1		1	2	2		1	1	
	10-15 ..	1	1		1	1							
	15-20 ..	5	3	2									
	20-30 ..	5	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	1
	30-50 ..	2	2		2	2					2	2	
BUDDHIST	..	2	2					2	2				
	5-10 ..												
	10-15 ..												
	15-20 ..												
	20-30 ..												
	30-50 ..	2	2					2	2				
	50 and over												
TRIBES	..	23	13	10	2	2		21	11	10			
	5-10 ..	6	4	2				6	4	2			
	10-15 ..	4	1	3				4	1	3			
	15-20 ..	2	1	1				2	1	1			
	20-30 ..	2	1	1				2	1	1			
	30-50 ..	7	4	3				7	4	3			
	50 and over	2	2		2	2							
OTHERS	..	3	3					3	3				
	5-10 ..												
	10-15 ..												
	15-20 ..	1	1					1	1				
	20-30 ..	1	1					1	1				
	30-50 ..	1	1					1	1				
	50 and over												
KATHUA													
TOTAL POPULATION	..	155229	82801	72428	9631	8426	1205	145598	74375	71223	1013	988	25
	5-10 ..	24798	13044	11754	690	550	140	24108	12494	11614	3	2	1
	10-15 ..	20616	10744	9872	1504	1256	248	19112	9488	9624	126	121	5
	15-20 ..	17302	8909	8303	1470	1224	246	15832	7685	8147	217	210	7
	20-30 ..	31829	16444	15385	2267	1911	326	29562	14593	15059	383	374	9
	30-50 ..	40534	22271	18263	2740	2525	215	37794	19746	18048	255	252	3
	50 and over	20150	11389	8761	960	930	30	19190	10159	8731	29	29	
HINDU	..	115808	61341	54467	8145	7090	1055	107663	54251	53412	842	824	18
	5-10 ..	17821	9400	8421	588	464	124	17233	8936	8297	1	1	
	10-15 ..	14859	7707	7152	1273	1049	224	13586	6658	6928	109	104	5
	15-20 ..	12624	6433	6191	1219	1007	212	11405	5426	5979	179	174	5
	20-30 ..	23574	11004	11580	1855	1578	277	21719	10416	11303	310	305	5
	30-50 ..	31031	16006	14125	2358	2169	140	28673	14737	13936	220	217	3
	50 and over	15899	8001	6098	852	823	29	15047	8078	6969	23	23	

XI—LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONTD

Community	Age	POPULATION												
		Total			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English			
		P	M	F	I	M	F	I	M	F	P	M	F	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
KATHUA—concl.														
		38868	21164	17704	1430	1291	139	3743	19873	17565	152	149	3	
	5-10	6869	3591	3278	100	86	14	6769	3505	3264	1	1		
	10-15	5676	3001	2675	226	203	23	5450	2798	2552	16	16		
	15-20	4615	2443	2172	233	210	33	4372	2233	2139	24	33	1	
	20-30	8140	4395	3745	403	358	45	7737	4037	3,000	68	60		
	30-50	9372	5281	4691	356	332	24	8016	4949	4667	5	5		
	50 and over	4196	2453	1743	102	102		4094	2351	1743				
		175	92	83	2	2		173	90	83				
	5-10	38	16	22				38	16	22				
	10-15	23	10	13				23	10	13				
	15-20	12	9	3				12	9	3				
	20-30	40	22	18	2	2		42	24	18				
	30-50	44	25	19				18	9	9				
	50 and over	18	9	9										
		378	204	174	54	43	11	324	161	163	19	15	4	
	5-10	70	37	33	2		2	68	37	31	1	1	1	
	10-15	58	26	32	5	4	1	53	22	31	1	1	1	
	15-20	51	24	27	8	7	1	43	17	26	4	3	1	
	20-30	75	33	47	9	5	4	66	28	38	5	3	2	
	30-50	87	58	29	24	22	2	83	36	27	7	7	7	
	50 and over	37	26	11	6	5	1	31	21	10	1	1		
UDHAMPUR														
TOTAL POPULATION		257758	135419	122339	15201	13047	2154	242557	122372	120185	1648	1621	27	
	5-10	40104	20456	19648	1652	788	264	39052	19668	19384	12	11	4	
	10-15	33293	17171	16122	2100	1757	433	31103	15414	15689	164	160	1	
	15-20	27851	14195	13656	2148	1769	319	25703	12426	13777	284	275	9	
	20-30	51849	25743	26106	3526	3004	572	48323	22739	22584	619	603	11	
	30-50	70351	38748	31603	4385	4153	442	65756	34595	31161	524	522	2	
	50 and over	34310	19106	15204	1689	1570	114	32620	17530	15090	45	45		
		145557	75599	69958	10544	8370	1674	135013	66729	68284	1177	1158	19	
	5-10	20825	10567	10258	711	532	179	26114	10035	10079	7	6	1	
	10-15	17633	9080	8543	1426	1136	300	16197	7944	8253	101	98	3	
	15-20	15228	7483	7745	1371	1087	284	13857	6396	7401	189	183	6	
	20-30	28620	14326	14764	2321	1803	428	25789	12433	12336	438	429	7	
	30-50	41016	22165	18851	3342	2966	376	37674	19199	18475	408	406	2	
	50 and over	21765	11978	9787	1363	1256	107	20402	10722	9580	36	36		
		112253	59330	57923	4510	4060	450	106743	55270	51473	445	439	6	
	5-10	18135	9875	9310	332	251	81	18803	9574	9720	5	5	1	
	10-15	15529	8032	7497	724	605	129	16795	7477	7368	60	59	1	
	15-20	12468	6637	5829	755	665	90	11711	5972	5739	91	90	3	
	20-30	22571	11316	11255	1168	1081	85	21405	10235	11170	174	172	2	
	30-50	29126	16467	12659	1215	1157	108	27911	15310	12601	105	102	3	
	50 and over	12426	7053	5373	308	301	7	12118	6752	5366	8	8		

XI—LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONTD.

Community	Age	POPULATION												
		Total			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English			
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
UDHAMPUR—concl'd.														
CHRISTIAN	..	79	40	31	15	13	2	64	35	29	5	5		
	5-10 ..	31	8	5				13	8	5				
	10-15 ..	7	4	3	2	2		5	2	3				
	15-20 ..	8	5	3	3	3		5	2	3				
	20-30 ..	22	10	12	4	3	1	18	7	11	2	2		
	30-50 ..	20	13	7	4	3	1	16	10	6	3	3		
	50 and over	9	8	1	2	2		7	6	1				
JAIN	..	4	1	3	4	1	3				1	1		
	5-10 ..													
	10-15 ..													
	15-20 ..	1		1	1		1							
	20-30 ..	2		2	2		2							
	30-50 ..	1	1		1	1					1	1		
	50 and over													
SIKH	..	389	221	168	125	100	25	264	121	143	20	18	2	
	5-10 ..	64	32	32	9	5	4	55	27	28				
	10-15 ..	52	27	25	18	14	4	34	13	21	3	3		
	15-20 ..	46	25	21	18	14	4	28	11	17	2	2		
	20-30 ..	74	44	30	32	26	6	42	18	24	7	5	2	
	30-50 ..	98	55	43	33	26	7	65	29	36	7	7		
	50 and over	55	38	17	15	15		40	23	17	1	1		
BUDDHIST	..	475	219	256	3	3		472	216	256				
	5-10 ..	66	23	43				66	23	43				
	10-15 ..	72	28	44				72	28	44				
	15-20 ..	102	45	57				102	45	57				
	20-30 ..	90	47	43	1	1		89	46	43				
	30-50 ..	90	47	43				90	47	43				
	50 and over	55	29	26	2	2		53	27	26				
OTHERS	..	1	1					1	1					
	5-10 ..	1	1					1	1					
	10-15 ..													
	15-20 ..													
	20-30 ..													
	30-50 ..													
	50 and over													
REASI														
TOTAL POPULATION	..	223130	117967	105163	6053	7852	1201	214077	110115	103062	558	548	10	
	5-10 ..	36237	16001	18336	525	309	126	37712	10502	18210	2	2		
	10-15 ..	31588	16700	14708	1258	1017	241	30330	15773	14557	32	31	1	
	15-20 ..	25378	12808	12476	1330	1070	251	24044	11810	12225	77	76	1	
	20-30 ..	44603	22088	22515	2125	1813	312	42478	20275	22203	191	186	5	
	30-50 ..	56323	30935	25688	2768	2535	233	53555	28100	25455	227	224	3	
	50 and over	27005	15255	11350	1047	1000	38	25158	11446	11312	29	20		

XI—LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONTD

Community	Age	POPULATION												
		Total			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English			
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
REASI—concl'd														
HINDU		71859	3 832	34027	5008	4130	878	66851	33702	33149	390	383	7	
	5 10	9762	4956	4806	302	202	94	9460	4748	4712				
	10 15	8755	4441	4314	657	478	179	8098	3993	4155	24	23	1	
	15 20	7564	3754	3810	684	505	179	6880	3249	3631	48	47	1	
	20 30	14091	7037	7054	1089	868	221	13002	6109	6833	111	108	3	
	30 50	20272	11031	9241	1601	1431	173	18668	9600	9068	183	181	2	
	50 and over	11415	6613	4802	672	640	32	10743	5973	4770	24	24		
MUSLIM		149865	79387	70478	3717	3466	251	146148	75911	70227	150	147	3	
	5 10	28230	14816	13414	203	178	25	28027	14638	13389	2	2		
	10 15	22638	12242	10396	554	504	50	22084	11738	10346	6	6		
	15 20	17646	9034	8592	895	537	58	17651	8517	8534	27	27		
	20 30	30223	14914	15314	957	889	68	29271	14025	15246	77	75	2	
	30 50	35682	19401	16581	1666	1021	45	34816	18380	16736	34	33	1	
	50 and over	15441	8960	6481	342	337	5	15099	8623	6476	4	4		
CHRISTIAN		84	52	32	3	3		81	49	32	2	2		
	5 10	18	12	6				18	12	6				
	10 15	11	6	5				11	6	5				
	15 20	10	4	6				10	4	6				
	20 30	18	11	7	3	3		18	11	7	2	2		
	30 50	21	15	6				21	15	6				
	50 and over	6	4	2				6	4	2				
SIKH		1322	696	626	325	253	72	997	443	551	16	16		
	5 10	227	117	110	20	13	7	207	104	103				
	10 15	184	101	83	47	35	12	137	66	71	2	2		
	15 20	154	86	68	51	37	14	103	49	54	2	2		
	20 30	266	126	140	79	56	23	187	70	117	3	3		
	30 50	340	183	160	95	80	15	253	108	145	8	8		
	50 and over	143	78	65	33	32	1	110	46	64	1	1		
MIRPUR														
TOTAL POPULATION		33785	170277	163508	25873	21439	4434	307913	148838	159074	3751	3638	113	
	5 10	60981	31958	29023	2272	1726	546	58709	30232	28477	29	28	1	
	10-15	48166	25480	22686	4916	3053	963	43250	21527	21723	831	806	25	
	15 20	35363	17654	17709	4247	3426	821	31116	14228	16888	591	557	34	
	20-30	60712	28551	32161	5283	4280	1003	55429	24771	31158	897	902	30	
	30-50	82232	40827	41405	6542	5629	90	75683	35198	40485	767	751	16	
	50 and over	46331	25807	20574	2606	2425	181	43725	23382	20343	136	135	1	
HINDU		55005	28584	26422	9113	6877	2236	45892	21707	21285	1554	1472	84	
	5 10	9417	4863	4554	781	507	284	8628	4366	4270	13	12	1	
	10-15	7686	3907	3701	1461	988	473	6147	2919	3228	201	185	16	
	15 20	5852	2755	2897	1301	912	399	4251	1843	2508	318	294	24	
	20-30	9455	4593	4862	1959	1447	512	7496	3146	4350	508	481	27	
	30-50	14223	7425	6798	2563	2074	489	11860	5351	6309	448	435	13	
	50 and over	8650	5041	3609	1028	949	89	7612	4092	3520	66	65	1	

XI—LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONTD.

Community	Age	POPULATION												
		Total			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English			
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
MIRPUR—concl'd.														
MUSLIM	..	268418	136379	132039	13679	12319	1360	254739	124060	130679	1739	1719	20	
	5-10 ..	49471	25963	23508	1194	1031	163	48277	24932	23345	5	5	5	
	10-15 ..	38905	20670	18235	2880	2561	319	36025	18109	17916	560	555	5	
	15-20 ..	28570	14335	14235	2474	2189	285	26096	12146	13950	581	576	7	
	20-30 ..	49633	23278	26355	2758	2453	305	46875	20825	26050	374	367	3	
	30-50 ..	65564	32163	33401	3162	2915	247	62402	29248	33154	191	188		
	50 and over	36275	19970	16305	1211	1170	41	35064	18800	16264	28	28		
CHRISTIAN	..	74	40	34	7	5	2	67	35	32	2	2		
	5-10 ..	14	6	8	1		1	13	6	7				
	10-15 ..	9	5	4				9	5	4	1	1		
	15-20 ..	8	4	4	3	2	1	5	2	3				
	20-30 ..	16	9	7	2	2		14	7	7				
	30-50 ..	19	11	8	1	1		18	10	8	1	1		
	50 and over	8	5	3				8	5	3				
SIKH	..	10288	5274	5014	3074	2238	836	7214	3036	4178	456	445	11	
	5-10 ..	2079	1126	953	286	188	98	1793	938	855	11	11	4	
	10-15 ..	1644	898	746	575	404	171	1069	494	575	70	66	5	
	15-20 ..	1133	560	573	469	323	146	664	237	427	91	86	2	
	20-30 ..	1608	671	937	564	378	186	1044	293	751	115	113		
	30-50 ..	2426	1228	1198	823	639	184	1603	589	1014	127	127		
	50 and over	1398	791	607	357	306	51	1041	485	556	42	42		
CHENANI JAGIR														
TOTAL POPULATION	..	10618	5925	4693	388	369	19	10230	5556	4674	23	23		
	5-10 ..	1368	674	694	11	10	1	1357	664	693				
	10-15 ..	1257	669	588	38	34	4	1219	635	584				
	15-20 ..	1212	665	547	50	47	3	1162	618	544	2	2		
	20-30 ..	2380	1377	1003	109	102	7	2271	1275	996	10	10		
	30-50 ..	2916	1675	1241	125	121	4	2791	1554	1237	9	9		
	50 and over	1485	865	620	55	55		1430	810	620	2	2		
HINDU	..	8609	4514	4095	318	301	17	8291	4213	4078	21	21		
	5-10 ..	1169	576	593	9	8	1	1160	568	592				
	10-15 ..	1032	531	501	32	29	3	1000	502	498				
	15-20 ..	930	453	477	43	40	3	887	413	474	1	1		
	20-30 ..	1758	899	859	81	75	6	1677	824	853	10	10		
	30-50 ..	2407	1298	1109	105	101	4	2302	1197	1105	8	8		
	50 and over	1313	757	556	48	48		1265	709	556	2	2		
MUSLIM	..	2000	1403	597	66	64	2	1934	1339	595	2	2		
	5-10 ..	198	97	101	2	2		195	95	101				
	10-15 ..	225	138	87	6	5	1	219	133	86				
	15-20 ..	281	212	69	7	7		274	205	69	1	1		
	20-30 ..	618	474	144	25	24	1	593	450	143				
	30-50 ..	508	376	132	20	20		488	356	132	1	1		
	50 and over	170	106	64	6	6		164	100	64				

XI—LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONTD.

Community	Age	POPULATION													
		Total			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English				
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
CHENANI JAGIR—concl'd.															
		9	8	1	4	4		5	4	1					
	5 to	1	1					1	1						
	10-15			1				1	1	1					
	15-20	4	4		3	3		1	1	1					
	20-30	1	1		1	1		1	1	1					
	30-50														
	50 and over	2	2												
POONCH JAGIR															
TOTAL POPULATION		362265	184438	177827	22913	20038	2325	339352	164350	175002	1347	1308	39		
	5 to	68176	35391	32785	1343	1019	321	66833	34372	32461	10	8	2		
	10-15	56494	30550	25644	3430	2911	519	53064	27939	25125	153	152	6		
	15-20	42123	21600	20523	3573	3092	481	38550	18508	20012	277	264	13		
	20-30	70221	32004	38217	5752	4987	765	64469	27017	37452	496	482	14		
	30-50	88995	44306	44689	8865	6231	614	82130	35055	44075	361	355	3		
	50 and over	36256	20287	15969	1950	1828	122	34306	18459	15847	45	44	1		
HINDU		20840	10680	10160	3947	3182	765	16893	7498	9295	538	514	24		
	5 to	3970	2043	1927	257	164	93	3713	1879	1834	5	4	1		
	10-15	3193	1684	1509	559	418	141	2634	1266	1166	60	56	4		
	15-20	2250	1135	1115	557	423	134	1693	712	982	88	80	8		
	20-30	3695	1685	2010	926	721	205	2769	964	1805	178	170	8		
	30-50	5227	2696	2531	1269	1102	167	3958	1594	2364	179	176	3		
	50 and over	2505	1437	1068	379	354	25	2126	1083	1043	28	28			
MUSLIM		328764	167351	161413	15656	14392	1264	313108	152959	160149	647	631	13		
	5 to	61637	37001	29616	833	657	146	60804	31314	29490	5	4	1		
	10-15	51305	28122	23183	2414	2170	244	48891	25952	22939	82	80	2		
	15-20	38455	19767	18688	2562	2341	221	35893	17426	18167	151	147	4		
	20-30	64110	29233	34877	3991	3675	316	60119	25558	34561	257	251	6		
	30-50	80629	40015	40614	4603	4327	276	76028	35688	40338	145	145	1		
	50 and over	32628	18213	14415	1253	1192	61	31376	17021	14354	7	7			
CHRISTIAN															
	5 to														
	10-15														
	15-20														
	20-30														
	30-50														
	50 and over	3	2	1	3	2	1								
SIKH		12591	6394	6197	3307	2512	795	9784	3882	5402	159	158	1		
	5 to	2551	1346	1205	253	168	85	2288	1178	1120	16	16			
	10-15	1928	1042	946	457	323	134	1531	719	812	38	37			
	15-20	1407	697	710	454	328	126	953	369	584	61	61			
	20-30	2406	1084	1322	835	591	244	1571	493	1078	37	37			
	30-50	3131	1593	1538	993	822	171	2138	771	1367	7	7			
	50 and over	1108	632	476	315	280	35	793	352	441					

XI—LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONTD.

POPULATION

Community	Age	POPULATION											
		Total			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
POONCH JAGIR—concl'd.													
OTHERS	—	67	11	56				67	11	56			
	5-10 ..	18	1	17				18	1	17			
	10-15 ..	8	2	6				8	2	6			
	15-20 ..	11	1	10				11	1	10			
	20-30 ..	10	2	8				10	2	8			
	30-50 ..	8	2	6				8	2	6			
	50 and over	12	3	9				12	3	9			
BARAMULLA													
TOTAL POPULATION	..	531478	289252	242226	23827	21026	1901	507651	267326	240325	4104	4010	94
	5-10 ..	80093	46108	39600	1170	927	243	84928	45571	39357	16	17	1
	10-15 ..	72108	39551	32611	3135	2707	428	69033	36817	32180	334	323	11
	15-20 ..	65972	35100	30572	4148	3757	301	61824	31613	30181	869	845	24
	20-30 ..	119514	61130	54444	6767	6245	479	112847	54812	58005	1612	1585	27
	30-50 ..	141392	77078	63401	6610	6336	304	134742	71612	63100	1155	1131	24
	50 and over	46244	28092	17552	1867	1011	56	44277	26781	17496	116	109	7
HINDU	..	11391	6803	4588	5210	4690	529	6172	2113	4059	1803	1785	18
	5-10 ..	1799	928	871	305	218	88	1493	710	783	9	8	1
	10-15 ..	1428	771	657	500	442	118	268	320	539	87	84	
	15-20 ..	1211	705	509	653	565	93	553	140	413	243	238	5
	20-30 ..	2379	1420	959	1304	1175	120	1075	245	830	615	608	7
	30-50 ..	3311	2152	1159	1824	1739	85	1487	413	1074	756	754	2
	50 and over	1263	827	436	567	551	16	696	276	420	93	93	
MUSLIM	..	512889	278641	234248	15601	15097	504	497288	263544	233744	1827	1791	36
	5-10 ..	82938	44834	38101	607	550	48	82331	44275	38056	2	2	
	10-15 ..	69649	35185	31461	2079	1953	126	67570	36235	31335	180	174	6
	15-20 ..	63827	34100	29037	2997	2867	130	60830	31323	29507	506	491	15
	20-30 ..	115718	58982	50736	4714	4582	132	111004	54400	56604	839	826	13
	30-50 ..	136405	71050	61455	4044	3993	61	132361	70957	61394	291	289	2
	50 and over	44352	27497	16855	1160	1153	7	43192	26344	16848	9	9	
CHRISTIAN	..	102	48	54	68	30	38	34	18	16	62	29	33
	5-10 ..	12	5	7	2	2		10	3	7	2	2	
	10-15 ..	11	8	3	2	2		9	6	3	2	2	
	15-20 ..	12	6	6	8	4	4	4	2	2	6	4	2
	20-30 ..	22	10	12	18	9	9	4	1	3	14	8	6
	30-50 ..	33	14	19	23	10	18	5	4	1	28	10	18
	50 and over	12	5	7	10	3	7	2	2		10	3	7
SIKH	—	7093	3759	3334	2937	2109	828	4156	1650	2506	410	405	5
	5-10 ..	1349	731	618	255	148	107	1094	583	511	5	5	
	10-15 ..	1079	587	492	493	310	183	586	277	309	64	63	1
	15-20 ..	922	499	423	485	321	164	437	178	259	114	112	2
	20-30 ..	1495	718	777	731	522	209	764	196	568	144	143	1
	30-50 ..	1631	861	770	743	604	139	888	257	631	79	78	1
	50 and over	617	363	254	230	204	26	387	159	228	4	4	

XI—LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONTD

Community	Age	POPULATION												
		Total			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English			
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
BARAMULLA—contd														
BUDDHIST	--	1	1						1	1				
	5-10													
	10-15													
	15-20													
	20-30													
	30-50	1	1						1	1				
	50 and over													
JEW	--	2	2		2		2					2		2
	5-10													
	10-15	1		1		1		1				1		1
	15-20													
	20-30													
	30-50	1		1		1		1				1		1
	50 and over													
ANANTNAG														
TOTAL POPULATION		743214	408584	334530	67606	58022	9584	675508	350562	324946	23080	21880	1200	
	5-10	120247	63506	50741	5125	3584	1541	115122	59922	55200	289	247	42	
	10-15	103539	56118	47421	10532	8190	2392	92957	47928	4509	252	237	285	
	15-20	89488	48452	41036	11433	9500	1933	78055	39922	39103	4598	4449	349	
	20-30	162374	86634	75740	17824	15056	2168	144550	70998	73572	8079	7774	369	
	30-50	201798	114504	87298	17537	16208	1329	184262	98293	85969	6418	6257	161	
	50 and over	65687	39373	26294	5105	4884	221	60582	34489	26073	1044	986	58	
HINDU		59064	33467	25597	31662	25441	6221	27402	8026	19376	14110	13580	530	
	5-10	9165	4775	4390	2734	1670	1064	6431	3103	3376	194	174	20	
	10-15	7834	4122	3712	4475	2995	1480	3359	1147	2232	1469	1324	145	
	15-20	6621	3704	2917	4396	3249	1147	4685	860	3825	4680	2158	165	
	20-30	12767	7471	5296	8082	6611	1471	7423	1709	5714	4647	4590	57	
	30-50	16452	9801	6651	8029	8092	937	3279	770	2509	797	793	4	
	50 and over	6225	3594	2631	2946	2824	122							
MUSLIM		678793	372045	306748	33771	30935	2836	645022	341110	303912	8266	7876	450	
	5-10	110222	58255	51967	2256	1816	440	107966	56439	51527	50	40	10	
	10-15	94964	51558	43406	5310	4977	833	89154	46812	42573	1102	983	119	
	15-20	82167	44339	37828	8707	6012	692	75460	38327	37133	2168	2008	160	
	20-30	148309	78378	69931	9127	8550	577	139182	69828	69354	3209	3086	123	
	30-50	184111	103968	80143	7930	7672	258	176181	96296	79885	1552	1546	36	
	50 and over	59020	35547	23473	1941	1908	33	57079	33939	23440	182	153	2	
CHRISTIAN	--	374	182	192	330	162	168	44	20	24	301	140	161	
	5-10	57	39	18	44	33	11	13	6	7	37	30	7	
	10-15	48	34	14	43	32	11	5	2	3	40	20	11	
	15-20	21	10	11	18	8	10	3	2	1	16	7	9	
	20-30	45	13	32	41	11	30	4	2	2	28	9	29	
	30-50	115	54	61	101	48	53	14	6	8	91	38	53	
	50 and over	88	32	56	83	30	53	5	2	3	79	27	52	

XI—LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONTD.

Community	Age	POPULATION												
		Total			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English			
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
ANANTNAG—contd.														
JAIN	..	6	5	1	6	5	1				6	5	1	
	5-10 ..													
	10-15 ..													
	15-20 ..	3	2	1	3	2	1				3	2	1	
	20-30 ..	2	2		2	2					2	2		
	30-50 ..	1	1		1	1					1	1		
	50 and over													
SIKH	..	4835	2862	1973	1820	1471	349	3015	1391	1624	381	332	49	
	5-10 ..	797	436	361	88	65	23	709	371	338	5	3	2	
	10-15 ..	690	402	288	253	155	65	437	217	220	40	30	10	
	15-20 ..	672	303	279	308	228	80	364	165	199	87	73	14	
	20-30 ..	1238	761	477	567	479	88	671	282	389	146	134	12	
	30-50 ..	1109	672	437	471	391	77	638	275	363	92	81	11	
	50 and over	329	198	131	133	120	13	196	78	118	11	11		
PARSER	..	6	3	3	6	3	3				6	3	3	
	5-10 ..	2		2	2		2				2		2	
	10-15 ..													
	15-20 ..													
	20-30 ..	1	1		1	1					1	1		
	30-50 ..	2	1	1	2	1	1				2	1	1	
	50 and over	1	1		1	1					1	1		
BUDDHIST	..	9	9		3	3		6	6		2	2		
	5-10 ..													
	10-15 ..	1	1		1	1					1	1		
	15-20 ..	2	2		1	1		1	1		1	1		
	20-30 ..	4	4		1	1		3	3					
	30-50 ..	2	2					2	2					
	50 and over													
JEW	..	9	2	7	7	2	5	2		2	7	2	5	
	5-10 ..													
	10-15 ..													
	15-20 ..													
	20-30 ..	3	1	2	3	1	2				3	1	2	
	30-50 ..	3		3	3		3				3		3	
	50 and over	3	1	2	1	1		2		2	1	1		
TIHAR	..	17	9	8				17	6	7				
	5-10 ..	5	1	2				5	1	2				
	10-15 ..	3	1	2				3	1	2				
	15-20 ..	3	1	2				3	1	2				
	20-30 ..	5	1	2				5	1	2				
	30-50 ..	4	1	2				4	1	2				
	50 and over	1		1				1		1				

XI—LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE (PART III—DISTRICTS)—CONTD

Community	Age	POPULATION													
		Total			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English				
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
ANANTNAG—concl'd.															
OTHERS				1		1		1							
5 10		1		1		1		1							
10-15															
15 20															
20-30															
30-50															
50 and over															
MUZAFFARABAD															
TOTAL POPULATION		225831	121443	104388	13305	11608	2197	212026	109835	102191	1371	1350	21		
5 10		41974	21923	20051	1007	743	264	40067	21180	19787	12	11	1		
10-15		36425	18980	16445	2048	1530	418	33377	17350	16027	145	143	1		
15 20		28353	14848	13900	2030	1672	358	26323	13176	13147	271	268	3		
20-30		48663	25781	22882	3705	3122	583	44958	22659	22299	517	506	11		
30 50		80601	27577	23044	3798	3342	456	46803	24235	22568	391	386	5		
50 and over		20815	12334	8481	1217	1069	118	19588	11235	8593	36	36			
HINDU		5083	2953	2130	2398	1708	690	2685	1245	1410	607	602	5		
5 10		898	458	438	228	124	104	668	334	334	7	6	1		
10-15		683	367	316	349	203	137	343	164	179	46	46			
15 20		536	295	241	300	187	113	236	108	128	77	75	2		
20-30		1110	647	463	607	437	170	503	210	293	199	197	2		
30-50		1409	918	491	744	604	140	865	314	351	257	257			
50 and over		449	268	181	179	153	26	270	115	135	21	21			
MUSLIM		209758	112601	97157	7385	7003	382	202373	105598	96775	472	462	10		
5 10		38862	20349	18613	450	399	51	38512	19950	18562	4	4			
10 15		32906	17697	15209	1047	983	64	31859	16714	15145	60	60			
15 20		26362	13892	12470	1130	1065	65	25232	12827	12405	113	112	1		
20 30		45460	24001	21399	2102	1998	104	43298	22003	21295	203	196	7		
30-50		46808	25271	21537	2021	1948	73	44787	23323	21464	83	81	2		
50 and over		19320	11391	7929	635	610	25	18685	10781	7904	9	9			
CHRISTIAN		40	15	25	29	13	16	11	2	9	6	1	5		
5 10		14	6	8	12	5	7	2	1	1					
10-15		9	4	5	8	4	4	1	1	2					
15 20		5	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	1		2		
20-30		7	2	5	4	2	3	1	1	3	3		2		
30-50		4		4	3		3	1	1	1					
50 and over		1		1											
SIKH		10950	5874	5076	3993	2884	1109	6957	2990	3967	286	285	1		
5 10		2102	1110	992	317	215	102	1785	895	890	1	1			
10-15		1827	912	915	653	440	213	1174	472	702	38	37	1		
15 20		1450	658	792	598	418	180	852	240	612	81	81			
20-30		2148	1131	1015	892	685	307	1154	446	708	112	112			
30-50		2380	1388	992	1030	790	240	1350	598	752	48	48			
50 and over		1045	675	370	403	336	67	642	339	303	6	6			

XI—LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE (PART IV—CITIES)

Community	Age	POPULATION													
		Total			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English				
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
JAMMU															
TOTAL POPULATION		43942	26469	17473	22412	15410	7002	21530	11059	10471	7378	6655	723		
5 10		6103	3776	2827	1988	1129	837	4137	2147	1900	51	37	11		
10-15		8550	3148	2402	3405	2054	1351	2145	1094	1051	835	666	169		
15-20		5479	3315	2164	3543	2309	1234	1936	1006	930	1556	1311	245		
20-30		10244	6366	3878	6932	3921	1772	4551	2445	2106	2376	2160	213		
30-50		11755	7423	4332	5775	4294	1481	6980	3129	2851	1985	1908	77		
50 and over		4811	2941	1870	2030	1703	347	2781	1238	1543	675	573	1		
HINDU		26756	15810	10946	15263	10374	4789	11593	5436	6157	5163	4707	456		
5 10		3634	1961	1673	1340	738	602	2294	1223	1071	32	18	14		
10-15		3318	1897	1421	2182	1302	870	1136	594	544	653	437	116		
15-20		3293	1993	1795	2301	1512	789	992	486	506	1058	906	152		
20-30		6101	3953	2448	3801	2594	1207	2300	1059	1245	1617	1493	119		
30-50		7327	4459	2868	4054	2982	1072	3273	1477	1796	1472	1419	53		
50 and over		3983	2342	1241	1435	1243	240	1598	597	1001	431	429	2		
MUSLIM		13868	8720	5148	5580	3074	1666	8288	4806	3482	1768	1569	199		
5 10		1937	1032	905	517	322	195	1420	710	710	16	16	40		
10-15		1780	1010	770	1007	621	386	773	389	384	232	192	72		
15-20		1780	1112	668	1007	659	348	773	453	320	408	356	72		
20-30		3395	271	1124	1448	1036	410	1949	1235	714	604	533	71		
30-50		3608	2410	1198	1228	948	280	2380	1402	915	411	395	16		
50 and over		1368	835	483	375	328	47	993	557	436	97	97			
CHRISTIAN		796	429	367	65	45	20	731	384	347	32	19	13		
5 10		158	84	74	7	5	2	151	79	72	2	1	1		
10-15		110	59	51	9	6	3	101	53	48					
15-20		83	41	42	10	6	4	72	35	38	6	3	3		
20-30		193	94	99	18	12	6	175	82	93	11	6	5		
30-50		185	111	74	17	13	4	168	98	70	11	7	4		
50 and over		67	40	77	4	3	1	66	37	26	2	2			
JAIN		664	349	315	437	263	174	227	86	141	86	80	6		
5 10		114	60	54	34	17	17	80	43	37	1	1			
10-15		89	46	43	68	32	34	23	14	9	11	9	2		
15-20		72	32	40	69	31	37	3	2	3	17	16	1		
20-30		126	63	63	101	61	40	25	2	23	29	27	2		
30-50		166	93	71	119	83	36	47	12	35	19	13	1		
50 and over		97	53	44	48	38	10	49	15	34	9	9			
SIKH		1847	1152	695	1161	810	351	686	342	344	344	276	45		
5 10		259	139	120	67	47	20	192	92	100	2	2	10		
10-15		252	135	117	140	91	49	112	44	68	36	26	17		
15-20		250	131	119	156	100	56	94	31	63	67	50	13		
20-30		425	282	143	325	217	108	100	65	35	113	95	3		
30-50		465	344	221	355	266	89	110	78	32	78	73			
50 and over		196	121	75	118	89	29	78	32	46	30	30			

XI- LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE (PART IV-- CITIES)- CONTD.

SRINAGAR

		SRINAGAR											
TOTAL POPULATION	..	232720	52752	82220	41355	33374	5112	141123	66385	74738	15682	17551	1137
5-10	..	31899	14724	15015	3946	2791	1152	27953	13390	14561	269	230	30
10-15	..	27182	14115	13076	7244	5270	2031	19938	1020	11018	2289	2015	274
15-20	..	22343	12770	10257	7124	5500	1624	15210	6856	8633	3675	3339	336
20-30	..	39500	21316	15154	10342	8524	1513	29159	12822	16330	6267	5977	290
30-50	..	47245	27744	19791	10031	8271	1160	37214	18773	18441	5248	5103	145
50 and over	..	14510	8573	5937	2859	2679	100	11041	5894	5747	934	887	47
HINDU	..	38074	21257	16767	25040	17412	5558	14984	3775	11209	11788	11270	518
5-10	..	6250	3201	2049	2301	1361	940	3949	1840	2100	183	165	18
10-15	..	5237	2740	2497	3562	2250	1300	1675	484	1191	1304	1162	142
15-20	..	4417	2465	1919	3308	2251	1027	1109	217	892	1961	1799	162
20-30	..	6147	4701	3446	6724	4422	1302	2423	270	2141	3797	3650	138
30-50	..	10244	6050	4194	6222	5154	868	4022	696	3326	3825	3771	51
50 and over	..	3729	2067	1662	1923	1805	115	1806	259	1547	718	714	4
MUSLIM	..	143037	77448	65589	17497	15174	2323	125540	62274	63266	6318	5900	418
5-10	..	25436	12659	12777	1562	1174	388	23874	11485	12389	41	32	9
10-15	..	21746	11263	10483	3547	2857	600	18199	8106	9793	913	800	113
15-20	..	7719	9451	8268	3688	3115	553	14051	6336	7715	1632	1481	51
20-30	..	30947	16353	14591	4356	3090	456	26591	12453	14138	2325	2213	112
30-50	..	36561	21298	15263	3522	3314	208	33039	17984	15055	1270	1239	31
50 and over	..	10628	6424	4201	842	814	28	8786	5610	4176	137	135	2

XI-(i) LITERACY BY AGE,

Community	r	Literate								
		All ages (5 and over)			5-10		10-15		15-20	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
All communities	..	697	1112	222	395	168	1105	339	1494	354
Scheduled Castes	.	153	225	34	101	21	342	55	432	52
Other Hindu	.	1622	2730	770	1107	666	2669	1796	3441	1235
Muslim	.	423	724	79	242	58	776	135	1088	145
Christian	.	2184	2256	2099	1518	943	2435	1345	2375	1783
Jain	.	8913	6618	5086	2361	2833	6038	7556	8947	8664
Sikh	.	3184	4462	1731	1597	911	4115	2205	5440	2367
Parsee	.	5455	5000	6250	21	10000	10000	9	615	14
Buddhist	..	517	1030	12		7	208			
Jew	..	8182	10000	7778				10000		
Tribes	--	478	842							
Others	--	139		175		556				

NOTE.—Figures for Gdgit Agency are not available for this table

XI--(u) LITERACY BY AGE,

Natural Division and District	Literate				
	All ages (5 and over)			5 to 10	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	897	1112	222	395	188
I. Sub montane and Semi mountainous Tract—					
Jammu District (including city)	1176	1675	571	622	379
Kathua District (Jasmergarh and Kathua Tehsils only)	618	1017	144	338	90
Murpur District (Murpur and Bhumbar Tehsils only)	858	1399	310	600	219
II The Outer Hills—					
Kathua District (Bosohli Tehsil only)	628	1018	199	562	166
Murpur District (Kotli Tehsil only)	543	911	159	394	111
Udhampur District	590	963	276	383	134
Riasi District	408	666	114	201	69
Chenani Jagir	365	623	40	150	14
Poonch Jagir	632	1089	159	288	99
JAMMU PROVINCE	740	1170	263	422	176
III The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province)	701	1118	201	398	176
Baramulla District	448	758	78	199	61
Anantnag District	910	1420	287	564	272
Muzaffarabad District	611	956	210	339	132
IV The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts)	307	574	28	106	23
Ladakh District	266	520	18	77	16
Gilgit (Leased Area)	606	989	110	269	65
Gilgit Agency*					
Cities					
Jammu	5100	5822	4007	3446	2060
Srinagar	2275	3345	987	1623	850

* Figures for Gilgit Agency are not available for this table

SEX AND LOCALITY

per 10000

10-15		15-20		20-30		30-50		50 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1105	339	1494	354	1421	253	1235	161	961	81
1662	768	2264	896	2136	732	1837	465	1456	217
1163	215	1417	267	1154	199	1139	94	923	12
1773	492	2274	539	1651	366	1494	266	993	109
1180	314	1302	332	1220	229	1126	150	648	61
928	263	1188	285	1145	186	1091	114	766	22
1023	269	1246	278	1167	200	1072	140	825	75
606	163	836	201	821	139	827	91	645	33
508	68	707	55	741	70	722	32	636	
944	202	1430	234	1558	200	1411	137	901	77
1198	374	1601	425	1482	322	1340	214	982	98
1093	335	1513	315	1444	206	1176	120	982	75
584	131	1061	128	1029	82	813	48	666	32
1459	504	1961	471	1807	286	1416	152	1240	84
859	254	1126	265	1211	255	1212	198	891	139
347	41	532	48	758	45	798	16	674	7
256	25	408	28	628	27	760	12	675	6
902	166	1389	208	1405	165	1063	50	742	13
6525	5624	6965	5702	6159	4569	5785	3419	5791	1749
3685	1561	4550	1583	3993	1001	3209	592	3125	320

TABLE XI.—(IV) LITERACY IN ENGLISH BY AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY.

AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY

POPULATION 1941

ALL AGES

30-50			50 and over		All ages		1931		1921		1911	
M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
268	8		97	5	248	15	113	6				
369	14		150	2	354	28	148	15	87	3	51	2
506	21		241	3	462	47	211	28	135	6	80	3
121	3		36		121	5	62	2	34	1	13	
225	5		61	1	270	9	78	1	31	1	22	
95			21		81	2	190	12	15		8	
101			10		117	1	95		8		11	
81			25		73	1	30	1	9		6	
135	1		24		120	2	70	1	27		12	
73	1		18		47	1	14		8		3	
54			23		39		48				9	1
81	1		22	1	71	2	37	1	12	1		
209	6		79	1	195	12	88	6	44	2	25	1
353	11		141	12	332	19	159	6	102	4	52	2
145	4		38	4	139	4	57	2	32	1	16	
546	18		250	22	536	36	262	10	176	7	90	3
143	2		29		111	2	55	1	26	1	13	
69	2		8	4	45	3	28	2	28	2	18	1
46	3		3	5	27	3	22	2	14	1	11	
148			59		93	1	94	6	102	7	76	4
204			24		152	8	3	1				

Literae

Natural Division and District	All aces (to and over)							
	Males				Females			
	1941	1931	1921	1911	1941	1931	1921	1911
<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>
JANMU AND KASHMIR STATE	123	79	54	53	23	7	3	2
I The Sub montane and Semi mountainous Tract ‡	157	124	75	74	45	20	7	4
Jammu D strict	167	154	88	83	61	29	10	6
Kathua D strict (Jasmergarh and Kathua Tehsils only)	111	83	133	62	12	5	1	1
Murpur D strict (Murpur and Bhumbar Tehsils only)	126	92	27	57	33	13		3
II The Outer Hills	105	85	41	39	17	8	3	1
Kathua D strict (Bawohli Tehsil only)	117	86	86	60	37	6	1	2
Murpur District (Kotha Tehsil only)	87	67	37	32	14	7	1	1
Udhampur District	107	93	48	52	18	5	2	1
Reasi District	76	49	31	36	12	3	8	1
Poonch Jagir	128	66	31	27	17	4	2	1
Chenani Jagir	68	120			5	9		
III The Jhelum Valley	126	69	65	58	28	4	2	1
Baramulla	87	44	33	35	8	1	1	
Anantnag	138	90	75	74	29	4	3	1
Muzaffarabad	109	58	44	38	23	5	4	1
IV The Indus Valley	66	46	42	41	28	2	2	1
Ladakh District	58	46	35	35	2	1	1	1
Astora*	85				5			
Gilgit (Leased Area)*	113	96	79	84	12	5	9	2
Gilgit Agency†		20				1		

*Figures are not separately available for Astora and Gilgit (Leased Area) previous to 1941
 †No figures are available for Gilgit Agency or 1941 or for 1921 and 1911

LITERACY SINCE 1911

per 1000

15-20								20 and over							
Males				Females				Males				Females			
1941	1931	1921	1911	1941	1931	1921	1911	1941	1931	1921	1911	1941	1931	1921	1911
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
147	89	53	42	35	10	4	2	122	87	61	62	18	6	3	2
167	154	102	68	59	29	11	6	12	133	77	83	32	17	6	4
141	197	135	81	71	42	17	10	121	161	85	98	42	25	8	5
142	9	66	43	27	8	1		110	90	69	70	12	5	2	1
227	106	56	57	54	18	8	4	136	102	66	64	26	1		3
121	253	33	26	25	30	3	1	1	260	48	47	14	19	4	1
130	79	78	48	33	9		2	114	95	98	1	16		1	2
117	64	20	26	29	11	1	2	104	77	46	37	13	5	1	1
125	98	31	28	28	6	2	1	104	102	56	62	15	1	2	1
8	44	2	22	20	5	5	1	78	57	37	43	10	3	10	1
143	75	30	24	23	5	3	1	135	74	36	31	15	3	2	1
71	85			5	13			71	137			4	10		
151	77	53	42	32	5	2	1	122	75	60	65	15	3	3	1
106	47	26	24	13	2	1	1	87	50	39	44	6	1	1	
196	104	78	50	47	6	3		153	98	82	84	20	3	3	1
113	62	32	26	27	8	2	1	115	67	52	47	21	4	5	2
53	41	25	24	5	2	2		75	5	52	51	2	2	2	1
41	36	18	20	3	2	1		69	55	45	44	2	1	1	1
85	57	65	52	8	6			93	108	92	102	5	5	6	2
139	16			2	1			113	30			9			

XI—(vi) INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS

I	1941		1931		1921		1911	
	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALL KINDS	1841	119075	1352	80439	938	38885	379	21194
Boys Institutions	1600	101542	1212	71078	919	37192	379	21194
Colleges	3	2196	2	902	2	441	2	125
State Aided	2	2060	2	902	2	441	2	125
Secondary Schools	136	35446	71	19452	44	9431	39	9232
State Aided	108 } 28	35446	58 } 13	19452 (a)	36 } 8	8077 } 1354		
Primary Schools	1129	55536	937	45649	322	15492	202	9448
State Aided	1093 } 36	55536	901 } 36	45649 (a)	300 } 22	13869 } 1623	202	9448
Maktabas and Pathshalas	168	4796	145	3834	51	1613 (b)		
Technical Schools	8	370	8	335	1	72	1	19
Training Schools	1	101	4	106	3	48		
Private Indigenous Schools	155	3997	45	800	219	4181	135	2370
Advanced Elementary	1	140		800				
Elementary	154	2957	45					
Schools for special instructions					277	5914		
State and Private					19	1693		
Girls' Institutions	241	17533	140	9381	19	1693		
Secondary Schools	45	7429	19	3150	5	1004		
State Aided	30 } 15	7429	11 } 8	3150	3 } 2	614 } 390		
Primary Schools	186	9725	113	6004	11	689		
State Aided	170 } 16	9725	97 } 16	6004	9 } 2	538 } 151		
Maktabas and Pathshalas	8	338	8	207	3			(c)
Training Schools (d)	2	41						

- (a) Figures for Gilgit (Leased Area) and Gilgit Agency for 1931 which are not available are not included
 (b) Includes scholars in 3 girls pathshalas the number of which are not separately available
 (c) Scholars are not separately available and have been included with boy scholars.
 (d) These are attached to high schools

XI—(vii) PARTIAL LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE

Community	Age	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE				
Total Population	.. ..	33500	24075	9425
	5-10	3578	2397	1181
	10-15	4900	3294	1606
	15-20	4306	2822	1484
	20-30	7353	5012	2341
	30-50	9576	7344	2232
	50 and over	3787	3206	581
Scheduled Castes	.. ..	284	238	46
	5-10	34	28	6
	10-15	58	48	10
	15-20	38	33	5
	20-30	62	51	11
	30-50	73	60	13
	50 and over	19	18	1
Hindu	.. ..	4418	2740	1678
	5-10	842	452	390
	10-15	772	439	333
	15-20	464	247	217
	20-30	751	425	326
	30-50	1114	777	337
	50 and over	475	400	75
Muslim	.. ..	26561	19495	7066
	5-10	2494	1791	703
	10-15	3819	2651	1168
	15-20	3553	2371	1182
	20-30	6078	4221	1857
	30-50	7734	6023	1711
	50 and over	2883	2438	445
Sikh	.. ..	1197	662	535
	5-10	164	96	68
	10-15	186	100	86
	15-20	144	71	73
	20-30	251	117	134
	30-50	317	175	142
	50 and over	135	105	30
Christian	.. ..	22	14	8
	5-10	8	5	3
	10-15	7	3	4
	15-20	2	1	1
	20-30	4	4	
	30-50	1	1	
	50 and over			
Buddhist	.. ..	980	903	77
	5-10	16	15	1
	10-15	50	48	2
	15-20	103	98	5
	20-30	205	193	12
	30-50	332	305	27
	50 and over	272	240	32

XI—(vii) PARTIAL LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE—CONCLD

Community	Age	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Jain		36	21	15
	5 to	20	12	8
	10-15	8	5	3
	15-20	2	1	1
	20-30	1		1
	30-50	4	2	2
	50 and over	1	1	
Tribes		2	2	
	5 to			
	10-15			
	15-20			
	20-30	1	1	
	30-50	1	1	
	50 and over			

IMPERIAL TABLE XI—COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

IMPERIAL
LITERACY BY

1/50

Comparative

Community and Age		POPULATION					
		In 1/50 sample			50 times 1/50 sample		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Population		68160	36158	32002	3408000	1807900	1600100
5 10		11025	5769	5257	551300	288450	262850
10 15		9281	4955	4326	464050	247750	216300
15 20		7813	4075	3 38	390650	203750	186900
20-30		13778	6901	6877	688900	345050	343850
30-50		17910	9652	8255	805500	482600	412900
50 and over		8352	4806	3546	417600	240300	177300
Hindu		12593	6657	5936	629650	332850	296800
5 30		7123	3681	3142	356150	184050	172100
30 and over		5470	2976	2494	273500	148800	124700
Muslim		32053	27580	24473	2602650	1379000	1223650
5 30		32697	16900	15787	1634350	845000	789350
30 and over		19366	10680	8686	968300	534000	434300
Sikh		1155	631	524	57750	31550	26200
5 30		721	399	322	36050	19950	16100
30 and over		434	232	202	21700	11600	10100
Buddhist		713	365	368	36650	18250	18400
5 30		374	185	189	15700	9250	9450
30 and over		339	180	179	17950	9000	8250

TABLE XI
COMMUNITY AND AGE
SAMPLE
Results

Actual figures <i>vide</i> Table XI			LITERATE									Actual figures <i>vide</i> Table XI		
			In 1/50 sample			50 times 1/50 sample								
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
3421325	1825402	1595923	4921	4069	852	246050	203450	42600	238384	202976	35408			
573440	301643	271797	344	233	111	17200	11650	5550	16489	11924	4505			
480444	257721	222723	678	527	151	33900	26350	7550	36003	28450	7553			
399168	210417	188751	726	584	142	36300	29200	7100	38127	31442	6685			
707662	360375	347287	1249	1016	233	62450	50800	11650	60017	51227	8700			
883817	478972	404845	1439	1261	178	71950	63050	8900	65670	59158	6512			
376794	216274	160520	485	448	37	24250	22400	1850	22078	20775	1303			
708954	380112	328842	2188	1719	469	109400	85950	23450	106877	86137	20740			
418211	217176	201035	1261	897	364	63050	44850	18200	64028	47082	16016			
290743	162936	127807	927	822	105	46350	41100	5250	42849	38155	4694			
2615491	1395093	1220398	2324	2049	275	116200	102450	13750	110692	101051	9641			
1683090	882900	800190	1497	1296	201	74850	64800	10050	74264	66335	7929			
932401	512193	420208	827	753	74	41350	37650	3700	36428	34716	1712			
55815	29673	26142	346	253	93	17300	12650	4650	17765	13240	4525			
37047	19108	17939	215	152	63	10750	7600	3150	11154	7818	3336			
18768	10565	8203	131	101	30	6550	5050	1500	6611	5122	1189			
37153	18431	18722	35	33	2	1750	1650	100	1920	1898	22			
19926	9701	10225	9	8	1	450	400	50	569	558	11			
17227	8730	8497	26	25	1	1300	1250	50	1351	1340	11			

IMPERIAL
LITERACY BY
1/50
Comparative

Community and Age	ILLITERATE					
	In 1/50 sample			50 times 1/50 sample		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	20	21	22	23	24	25
Total Population	83239	32089	31150	3161950	1604450	1557500
5 30	10682	5536	5146	534100	276800	257300
10-15	8603	4428	4175	430150	221400	208750
15 20	7087	3491	3596	354350	174550	179500
20-30	12529	5885	6144	826450	294250	314200
30-50	16471	8391	8080	822850	419550	404000
50 and over	7867	4358	3509	393350	217900	175450
Hindu	10405	4938	5467	520250	246800	273350
5 30	5822	2784	3078	293100	139 00	153900
30 and over	4543	2154	2389	227150	107700	119450
Muslim	49729	25531	24189	2436450	1276550	1209900
5 30	31190	15604	15586	1559500	780200	779300
30 and over	18539	9927	8602	926950	496350	430600
Sikh	809	378	431	40450	18900	21550
5 30	506	247	259	25300	12350	12050
30 and over	303	131	172	15150	6550	8600
Buddhist	698	332	366	34900	16600	18300
5 30	365	177	188	18250	8550	9400
30 and over	333	155	178	16650	7750	8900

IMPERIAL TABLE XII AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Mothertongue

NOTES

1. The table is in two parts as was the corresponding table XV in 1931. It is based on the answers to census questions 18 and 19—Mothertongue and other Indian languages in common use.

2. Part I is the main table giving the various mothertongues spoken in the State and classified in accordance with the scheme of classification issued by the Census Commissioner for India. The mothertongues are given under three main heads:—

- A. Languages of India.
- B. Languages of other Asiatic countries and Africa.
- C. European languages.

The method of presentation of the main table is slightly different to that adopted in 1931 and on this occasion four subsidiary languages have been given in Part II instead of three; Hindustani, which includes both Hindi and Urdu, has been added. This language is of All-India interest as well as of local interest.

3. Part II is divided into sections A and B. The former shows the extent to which the four chief subsidiary languages are used and the latter the extent of Polylingualism; in this case those speaking more than two languages, including their mothertongue.

4. An Appendix follows Part II (B) showing the classification of dialects adopted for the purposes of the table. The classification of these dialects, many of which are associated with local place names, is based partly on local knowledge and partly by reference to the 1931 Report.

5. (i) 'Hindi' and 'Urdu' have been combined and shown as Hindustani with the approval of the Census Commissioner for India.

(ii) The term 'Hindustani' replaces 'Western Hindi' in the classification shown in Part I (A). This has been done in consultation with the Census Commissioner for India to make the position of Hindustani quite clear.

6. Thirteen mothertongues have been shown in Part II of the table as against ten in 1931; those added are Bodhi, Kishtwari and Dardastani and they all refer to isolated areas.

7. (i) In Part II (A) the main language under which each mothertongue has been shown in Part I has been given in brackets. The method adopted in the classification of dialects has been referred to in note 4 above.

(ii) The languages selected as subsidiary languages for the purposes of this part of the table are those most in use.

(iii) The column "Total returning the mothertongue" has been added to the table to facilitate appreciation of the table.

8. The totals of the persons speaking the mothertongues shown in Part II (A) will not agree with the totals shown against the same mothertongues in Part I but with the totals against each given in the Appendix referred to in note 4 above. This is because Part I shows the total speaking the mothertongue inclusive of dialects whereas Part II (A) does not. Take Kashmiri as an example. Part I gives a total of 1549460 persons with this as mothertongue whereas Part II (A) shows 1512912

persons only. The difference 36548 is accounted for by the total of those dialects grouped with Kashmiri in the Appendix. In Part I Dogri is included under Punjabi—columns 32-34—in accordance with the classification scheme for the languages of India but in Part II (A) Dogri and Punjabi are rightly shown separately as it is a matter of particular local interest to do so—it will be seen that more persons speak the dialect Dogri than the main language Punjabi.

9 Subsidiary (i)—

- (a) This subsidiary has been prepared in accordance with the scheme issued by the Census Commissioner for India. The method of presentation of the corresponding table in 1931 was different for this reason figures are not available for columns 6 and 7 and they have been left blank.
- (b) The word Dogri in brackets against Punjabi is to indicate that the figures given includes Dogri with Punjabi as in the case of Part I of the table.
- (c) Column 8 shows the localities where each language is chiefly spoken. Only the names of these Tehsils have been given against each where at least 10 per cent of the population of the tehsil speaks the language. Where column 8 is blank it indicates that the language is not spoken by 10 per cent of the population of any tehsil.
- (d) The use of the Tibetan Group of languages is almost entirely confined to the Ladakh District.
- (e) Shina and Burushaski are scarcely used except in the Astore Gilgit (Leased Area) and Gilgit Agency Districts.
- (f) Kashmiri is spoken widely from Karnah to Bhadrawah with a sprinkling of persons using it in Poonch Uri and Reasi.
- (g) Gojri the language of the Gujjars is included with Rajasthani Pahari which is shown separately in the scheme is closely connected with Gojari and is spoken in much the same areas.
- (h) Dogri is the language most used in the Udampur Kathua Jammu and Chenani Jagr Districts.

10 Subsidiary (ii)—

- (a) The languages selected for this table in 1931 were Dogri Kashmiri Punjabi Gojari and Pahari. On this occasion we have excluded the last two named but included Hindustani the same languages are given as subsidiaries in Part II (A).
- (b) The Table is based on the figures given in Part II (A) for Dogri Kashmiri and Punjabi and on Part I for Hindustani as the figures for the latter are not given in Part II (A).
- (c) In 1931 the corresponding table was given by Natural Divisions. On this occasion the figures are given by Districts.
- (d) This table brings out clearly the widespread use of Hindustani as a subsidiary language.

11 Subsidiary (iii)—

- (a) In 1931 the corresponding subsidiary table gave figures only for Kashmiri Gujjars and Shins. On this occasion we have expanded the table to cover the elements inhabiting Ladakh.
- (b) The figures given in columns 3 and 4 of the table against Balti Gujjar Kashmiri and Shun have been taken from Imperial Table XIV the tribe Kashmiri includes Kashmiri

Pandits, Kashmiri Muslims, Hajjams, Hanjis, Sheikhs and Syeds of Kashmir Province the figures for all of which have been taken from Imperial Table XIV—Part III.

The figures for Buddhists have been taken from Imperial Table XIII and the figures given for Ladakhis are the population figures of Ladakh Tehsil shown in State Table I. The figures for 'tribe' are necessarily approximate. The method adopted is the most accurate possible for the purposes of this table.

- (c) The figures given in columns 5 to 8 are based on Table XII—Part II (A). In columns 5 and 6 are given those speaking the language as mothertongue without any subsidiary. The figures have been arrived at by subtracting the sum of the speakers of subsidiary languages from the total of those returning the language as mothertongue in Table XII—Part II (A).
- (d) The totals shown in columns 7 and 8 have been obtained by adding up the number of persons under subsidiary languages under each particular mothertongue in table XII—Part II (A).
- (e) This table also brings out the widespread use of Hindustani as a subsidiary language.
- (f) Kashmiri and Shina have not only maintained their widespread use, *vide* columns 5 and 6 as compared with 1931 but shown an increase. The figures for Gojri, on the other hand, show a decrease or weakening in the use of the tribal language. These indications cannot be accepted as tendencies until confirmed by the figures for 1951.

NOTE.—P stands for Persons, M for Males and F for Females.

A—LANGUAGES

District or State	Population			Dhota of Baltistan or Balti		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	4021618	2129872	1891744	134012	67787	66225
Jammu Province	1981433	1034410	847023	184	173	11
a) TOTAL DISTRICTS	<i>1547809</i>	<i>814016</i>	<i>733793</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>11</i>
Jammu	431362	233976	197386	13	14	2
Kathua	177672	94134	83558	22	21	1
Udhampur	294217	153608	146607	86	78	8
Reasi	257903	135402	122401	1	1	
Mirpur	386655	196796	196859			
(b) TOTAL JAGIRS	<i>433624</i>	<i>220394</i>	<i>213230</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>59</i>	
Chenani Jagir	11798	6475	5321	59	59	
Poonch Jagir	421828	213919	207909			
Kashmir Province	1728765	934738	792867	352	320	32
Baramulla	612428	330050	282378	64	32	32
Anantnag	851606	463571	388035	209	209	
Muzaffarabad	264671	141117	123554	79	79	
Frontier Districts	311478	160724	150754	133476	67294	68182
Ladakh	195431	98478	96053	133163	66994	66169
Astore	17026	8948	8078	72	59	13
Chitral (Leased Area)	22495	12471	10024	152	152	
Gilgit Agency	76526	40827	35609	89	89	

(MOTHER TONGUE)

OF INDIA

Bhotia of Ladakh or Ladakhi			Bhotia of Tibet or Tibetan			Bhotia (Others)			Chitrali		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
46953	23253	23700	503	342	161	328	185	143	6425	3258	3167
299	135	164	145	143	2	284	156	128	1	1	
299	135	164	50	49	1	284	156	128	1	1	
			1		1	38	36	2			
299	135	164	49	40		246	120	126	1	1	
			95	94	1						
			89	89							
			6	5	1						
230	37	193	26	15	11	24	13	11			
5	4	1									
221	31	190	20	12	8	24	13	11			
4	2	2	6	3	3						
46424	23081	23343	332	184	148	20	16	4	6424	3257	3167
46420	23080	23340	317	170	147	20	16	4	1	1	
3	1	2	15	14	1				205	102	103
1		1							6218	3154	3064

A—LANGUAGES

District or State	Other Kafir Languages			Kohistani			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	4291	2278	2013	1180	638	522	
Jammu Province				823	466	357	
(a) TOTAL DISTRICTS				823	466	357	
Jammu	..			537	307	230	
Kathua	..			53	25	28	
Udhampur	..			150	90	60	
Reasi	..			83	44	39	
Mirpur	..						
(b) TOTAL JAGIRS	..						
Chenani Jagir	..						
Poonch Jagir	..						
Kashmir Province	..	39	22	17	297	148	149
Haramulla	..	24	16	8	147	78	69
Anantnag	..	15	6	9	5	2	3
MuzHarabad	..		1		145	68	77
Frontier Districts	..	4252	2256	1996	40	24	16
Ladakh	..						
Astore	..						
Gilgit (Leased Area)	..				25	19	16
Gilgit Agency	..	4252	2256	1996	5	5	

(MOTHER TONGUE)—CONTD.

OF INDIA—contd.

Kashmiri			Shina			Panjabi			Rajasthani		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1549460	637357	712103	84604	44716	39888	1075273	559439	515834	283741	150581	133160
178330	94810	63580	114	69	45	1000018	524660	475358	187980	98215	89765
158863	84232	74631	113	68	45	968690	508375	460315	140184	73848	66336
2550	2037	613	25	23	2	358309	193306	164913	40764	21555	19200
2326	1171	1155	83	10	43	156368	82701	73597	7664	4091	3573
128668	68078	60500	83	10	43	100882	52692	45190	23212	11789	11423
25105	12871	12231	5	5		96886	49311	47575	61806	33937	28760
114	75	30				256225	130185	126040	6738	3376	3362
10527	10578	8949	1	1		31328	16285	15043	47796	24367	23429
798	627	171	1	1		8695	4517	4178	482	243	239
16729	9951	8778				22633	11768	10665	47314	24124	23190
1369573	741603	627970	7888	4101	3787	73473	33677	39796	92392	50165	42227
545032	293500	251442	7785	4033	3752	12116	6132	5084	32759	18108	14651
800524	435058	365166	98	63	35	13194	7502	5392	26732	14526	12206
24017	12055	11062	5	5		48163	10443	24720	32901	17531	15370
1497	944	553	76602	40546	36056	1782	1102	680	3369	2201	1168
1174	680	485	13562	6000	6572	453	362	91			
133	97	36	16447	8108	7949	236	190	37	22	14	8
171	140	31	18217	9755	8462	238	156	82	771	416	355
19	18	1	28376	15303	13073	855	385	470	2576	1771	805

A—LANGUAGES

District or State	Gujrati			Hindustani			Naipah		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	191	113	78	178523	94868	83660	1467	957	510
Jammu Province	57	34	23	167368	88623	78745	1222	822	400
(a) TOTAL DISTRICTS	57	34	23	70188	39517	30671	1207	807	400
Jammu	57	34	23	27382	15511	11861	1037	693	344
Batbua				6663	3620	3069	118	74	44
Udhampur				1924	1093	831	39	20	10
Riasi				13331	8575	4756	13	11	2
Mirpur				20852	10708	10154			
(b) TOTAL JAGIRS				9 180	19106	480 1	15	23	
Chenani Jagir	--			773	413	360	15	15	
Poonch Jagir	--			96407	48693	47714			
Kashmir Province	--	71	43	10531	6027	4604	213	133	110
Baramulla		20	11	3907	2097	1810	8	5	3
Anantnag	--	51	32	3172	1514	1358	232	125	107
Muzaffarabad				3552	2116	1436	3	3	
Frontier Districts	63	36	27	529	216	311	2	2	
Ladakh				22	18	4	2	2	
Astore				5	5				
Gilgit (Leased Area)		1		110	68	42			
Gilgit Agency		62	35	392	127	265			

A—LANGUAGES OF INDIA—concl'd

District or State	Malvar			Konkani			Oriya			Buruahasti		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	1487	892	595	1		1	7	7		33132	17424	15708
Jammu Province							7	7				
(a) TOTAL DISTRICTS							7	7				
Jammu												
Kathua												
Udhampur												
Reasi												
Mirpur												
(b) TOTAL JAGIRS												
Chenani Jagir												
Poonch Jagir										3	3	
Kashmir Province				1		1						
Laramulla												
Anantnag				1		1				3	3	
Muzaffarabad												
Frontier Districts	1487	892	595							33129	17421	15708
Ladakh										244	122	122
Astore		2	1			1				22	12	10
Gilgit (Leased Area)										1732	1132	600
Gilgit Agency										31131	16125	14976

(MOTHER TONGUE)—CONTD.

B.—LANGUAGES OF OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES AND AFRICA

Turkish			Chinese			Arabic			Persian			Japanese		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121
283	188	95	1	1		9	5	4	309	179	130	1	1	
1	1					8	5	3	29	20	9			
1	1					7	5	2	28	20	8			
									22	18	4			
1	1					7	5	2	1	1	4			
									5	1	4			
						1		1	1		1			
						1		1	1		1			
120	69	51	1	1		1		1	15	11	4	1	1	
66	17	19							3	2	1			
54	22	32	1	1		1		1	8	8		1	1	
									4	1	3			
162	118	44							265	148	117			
42	33	9							7	5	2			
									1		1			
73	46	27							28	23	5			
47	39	8							229	120	109			

District or State	Total returning the mother tongue		USING A LANGUAGE SUBSIDIARY TO KASHMIRI			
			Subsidiary language Dogri		Subsidiary language Punjabi	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	818196	694716	3532	1469	2600	995
Jammu Province	75684	66200	2512	1462	1061	395
(a) TOTAL DISTRICTS	65109	57273	3460	1452	781	263
Jammu	2016	610	108	27	231	29
Kathua	1171	1155	247	127	19	14
Udhampur	48096	43249	1267	704	450	102
Reasi	12852	12220	1836	594	72	17
Mirpur	74	39			9	1
(b) TOTAL JAGIRS	20575	8927	32	10	280	232
Chenani Jagir	624	149	32	10	280	232
Poonch Jagir	9951	8778				
Kashmir Province	741571	627863	20	7	1537	600
Baramulla	203590	251442	20	7	611	293
Anantnag	435028	365459			443	120
Muzaffarabad	12953	11062			493	187
Frontier Districts	941	553			2	
Ladakh	687	485			1	1
Astore	96	36				
Gilgit (Leased Area)	140	31				
Gilgit Agency	18	1				

BILINGUALISM

(KASHMIRI)		USING A LANGUAGE SUBSIDIARY TO DOGRI (PUNJABI)									
Subsidiary language Hindustani		Total returning the mother-tongue		Subsidiary language Kashmiri		Subsidiary language Punjabi		Subsidiary language Hindustani			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
72119	14840	349730	310265	582	237	2898	1675	12125	7114		
8980	4335	347691	309452	283	144	2834	1656	11438	7027		
4833	1608	312813	301928	281	138	2814	1633	11227	6886		
865	111	150095	120410	121	5	1803	846	6515	3539		
29	37	81235	71850	25	17	339	165	1601	807		
3651	1236	51972	47710	114	107	459	542	1469	576		
201	241	41583	40515	21	0	103	24	724	1345		
21	10	17355	15113			110	56	918	619		
4147	2727	4818	4524	2	6	20	23	211	141		
15	4	4436	4151	2	4	2		50	13		
4132	2223	412	370		2	18	23	161	128		
62795	10448	1818	807	299	93	61	19	479	85		
13000	1666	103	60	25	7	8	1	19	1		
46746	8514	1676	728	273	86	50	16	439	79		
1019	268	30	19	1		3	2	21	5		
344	57	221	6			3		208	2		
139	27	212	5			3		203	2		
73	15	8	1					4			
132	15	1						1			

District or State	USING A LANGUAGE SUBSIDIARY TO PUNJABI (PUNJABI)							
	Total returning the mother tongue		Subsidiary language Kashmiri		Subsidiary language Dogri		Subsidiary language Hindustani	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	203995	204759	3007	2321	846	742	10028	5394
Jammu Province	176879	165752	69	20	837	733	7264	4280
(a) TOTAL DISTRICTS	165458	155240	62	15	830	733	5973	3461
Jammu	42694	35496	17	4	548	493	3011	1418
Kathua	1555	1741	5	4	39	35	75	62
Udhampur	673	497	2	2	45	38	145	94
Ressa	700	636	36	1	185	142	125	123
Mirpur	112830	110597	2	2	13	25	2617	1764
(b) TOTAL JAGIRS	11421	10512	7	5	7		1291	819
Chenani Jagir	65	17			7		18	10
Poonch Jagir	11356	10495	7	5			1273	809
Kashmir Province	31241	38350	2537	2300	9	9	3123	1044
Baramulla	6326	5612	1707	1357		1	801	286
Anantnag	5519	4027	1134	901		6	1429	437
Muzaffarabad	19396	28701	96	42		3	893	311
Frontier Districts	875	657	1	1			241	70
Ladakh	150	86					55	9
Astore	191	36	1	1			62	6
Gilgit (Leased Area)	154	82					121	55
Gilgit Agency	380	453						

USING A LANGUAGE SUBSIDIARY TO KISHTWARI

District or state	Total returning the mother tongue		Subsidiary language Kashmiri		Subsidiary language Dogri		Subsidiary language Punjabi	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	5897	5363	6	7	97	5	413	10
Jammu Province	5772	5356	2	4	96	5	410	10
(a) TOTAL DISTRICTS	5772	5356	2	4	96	5	410	10
Jammu	19	3			2		1	
Kathua	5752	5353	2	4	93	5	409	10
Udhampur					1			
Reasi	1							
Mirpur								
(b) TOTAL JAGIRS								
Chenani Jagir								
Poonch Jagir								
Kashmir Province	32	7	4	3	1		3	
Baramulla								
Anantnag	30	7	4	3	1		3	
Muzaffarabad	2							
Frontier Districts	3							
Ladakh	**	2						
Astora	**	1						
Gilgit (Leased Area)	**							
Gilgit Agency	*							

XII—PART II (A—BILINGUALISM)—CONCLD

District or State	USING A LANGUAGE SUBSIDIARY TO DARDASTANI (OTHER KAFIR LANGUAGES)									
	Total returning the mother tongue		Subsidiary language Kashmiri		Subsidiary language Dogri		Subsidiary language Panjabi		Subsidiary language Hindustani	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	22	17		2					3	
Jammu Province										
(a) TOTAL DISTRICTS										
Jammu										
Udhampur										
Reasi										
Mirpur										
(b) TOTAL JAGIRS										
Chenani Jagir										
Poonch Jagir										
Kashmir Province	22	17		2					3	
Baramulla	16	8								
Anantnag	6	9		2						3
Mt. Zaffarabad										
Frontier Districts										
Ladakh										
Astore										
Gilgit (Leased Area)										
Gilgit Agency										

Note.—Bilingualism figures for Gilgit Agency are not available

XII—PART II (B—POLYLINGUALISM)

District or State	Speaking three languages			Speaking four languages			Speaking five languages			Speaking six languages			Speaking seven languages		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
JAMMU & KASHMIR	3125	2315	810	457	218	239	321	314	7	37	37		1		1
Jammu Province ..	1436	1031	405	133	101	32	6	1	5	4	4				
(a) TOTAL DISTRICTS ..	605	498	207	118	86	32	6	1	5	4	4				
Jammu ..	169	141	28	57	57					4	4				
Kithua ..	57	76	11	4	4										
Udhampur ..	140	131	6	45	16	29	6	1	5						
Reasi ..	131	96	11												
Mirpur ..	78	57	21	12	0	3									
(b) TOTAL JAGIRS ..	831	533	296	15	15										
Chenani Jagir ..	34	22	12												
Poonch Jagir ..	797	511	286	15	15										
Kashmir Province ..	1119	890	229	266	62	204	313	311	2	28	28		1		1
Baramulla ..	327	251	76	48	34	14	15	15							
Anantnag ..	420	323	97	46	16	30	4	2	2	18	18				
Muzaffarabad ..	372	316	56	172	12	160	294	294		10	10		1		1
Frontier Districts ..	570	394	176	58	55	3	2	2		5	5				
Ladakh ..	25	21	4	23	23					1	1				
Astore ..	53	47	6	2	2					4	4				
Gilgit (Leased Area)	492	326	166	33	30	3	2	2							
Gilgit Agency ..															

NOTE—No figures for Gilgit Agency are available.

APPENDIX

CLASSIFICATION OF DIALECTS

Language	Dialects	Speakers			District
		P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Balti		134012	67787	66225	
	Balti	133923	67698	66225	Ladakh
	Baltistan	24	24		Ladakh
	Khapumnah	3	3		Gilgit Agency
	Kandpal	45	45		Gilgit Agency
Malti	17	17		Gilgit Agency	
Bhotia (Others)		328	185	143	
	Bhotia	312	173	139	Udhampur
	Khapu	16	12	4	Astore
Burushaski		33132	17424	15708	
	Burushaski	1633	1075	558	Gilgit (Leased Area)
	Bargasket	244	122	122	Ladakh
	Burshas	37	24	13	Gilgit (Leased Area)
	Broskhi	31123	16147	14976	Gilgit Agency
	Hunza	95	56	39	Gilgit (Leased Area)
Gujrati		191	113	78	
	Gujrati	168	95	73	Gilgit Agency
	Goanese	12	11	1	Anantnag
	Karnatki	1	1		Jammu
	Malabari	5	3	2	Baramulla
	Parsee	5	3	2	Jammu
		1549460	837357	712103	
Kashmiri		747	386	361	Udhampur
	Baniwahi	1512912	818196	694716	Anantnag
	Kashmiri	11170	5807	3363	Udhampur
	Kishtwari	5812	3036	2776	Udhampur
	Poguli	1502	371	831	Udhampur
	Rambani	17617	9561	8056	Udhampur
	Suraji				
		1160	638	522	
Kobistani		590	332	258	Jammu ¹
	Bambagi	491	272	219	Udhampur
	Kaghan	79	34	45	Baramulla
	Kobistani				
Ladakhi		46953	23253	23700	
	Bodhi	4975	2413	2563	Ladakh
	Changpa	5	3	2	Ladakh
	Tsangpa	20	11	9	Ladakh
	Imango	285	155	130	Ladakh
	Ladakh	41658	20664	20994	Ladakh
	Lhasa	9	7	7	Ladakh
		82993	42194	40799	
Lahnda		7	5	2	Astore
	Hazara	45261	22931	22330	Mirpur
	Lahnda	46	16	30	Jammu
	Mirpur	37612	19237	18435	Mirpur
	Pothwari	7	5	2	Jammu and Anantnag
	Punchi				

APPENDIX

CLASSIFICATION OF DIALECTS—CONTD.

Language	Dialects	Speakers			District
		F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Marathi	..	17	7	10	
	Koli Marathi	1 16	1 6	10	Kathua Anantnag City District including
Oriya	..	7	7		
	Udesi Udia	5 2	5 2		Jammu Jammu
Other Eranian Languages	..	351	186	165	
	Agani Yagithani	49 302	20 157	20 145	Anantnag Gilgit (Leased Area)
Other Kafir Languages	..	4291	2278	2013	
	Dardistani Wathi	39 4252	22 2256	17 1996	Baramulla Gilgit Agency
Panjabi	..	1075273	559439	515834	
	Dogri	659995	349730	310265	Jammu
	Gurmukhi	194	35	159	Reasi
	Gojati	1	1		Gilgit (Leased Area)
	Kangri	68	48	20	Udhampur
	Khaski	23	10	7	Chenani
	Kholihri	1	1		Kathua
	Kandali	22	5	17	Gilgit Agency
	Multani	7	5	2	Baramulla
	Panjabi Powadhi	413754 1208	208905 603	204759 605	Mirpur Anantnag
Pashto	..	4197	2554	1643	
	Pashto	4121	2491	1630	Anantnag District including City
	Pathani Peshawari	75 1	62 1	13	Jammu Jammu
Persian	..	309	170	130	
	Badakhshani Persian	1 308	1 178	130	Anantnag Gilgit Agency
Rajasthani	..	283741	150581	133160	
	Gojari	282968	150188	132780	Reasi
	Labhani Marwari	771 2	392 1	379 1	Jammu Jammu and Anantnag
Shina	..	84604	44716	39888	
	Astori	1		1	Baramulla
	Brukpa	6639	3402	3237	Ladakh
	Balslian	1		1	Gilgit (Leased Area)
	Chillazi	34	24	10	Anantnag
	Dassiali	08	60	48	Gilgit Agency

APPENDIX

CLASSIFICATION OF DIALECTS—CONCLD

Language	Dialects	Speakers			District
		P	M	T	
z	z	3	4	5	6
Shina—concl'd					
	Domaslee	175	99	76	Gilgit Agency
	Dareshk	1	1		Gilgit Agency
	Dakhnun	15	11	4	Gilgit Agency
	Gilgitta	1043	545	493	Ladakh
	Ifank	1	1		Gilgit (Leased Area)
	Handko	119	60	59	Gilgit Agency
	Khibchi	142	90	32	Gilgit (Leased Area)
	Khuwali	40	24	16	Gilgit (Leased Area)
	Kahwal	80	52	28	Gilgit (Leased Area)
	Khandia	3	2	1	Gilgit Agency
	Khaloja	28	12	14	Gilgit Agency
	Kbulcha	100	50	30	Gilgit Agency
	Malakhi	2		2	Gilgit Agency
	Nagri	42	22	20	Gilgit (Leased Area)
	Punyali	4	1	3	Gilgit (Leased Area)
	Patn	27	15	12	Gilgit (Leased Area)
	Rashkors	1		1	Gilgit Agency
	Shina	25583	40234	33754	Gilgit Agency
	Saloni	1		1	Gilgit (Leased Area)
	Shukwar	10	10		Gilgit Agency
	Tokot	1	1		Gilgit Agency
Tamil		44	30	14	
	Banglari	2	2		Anantnag
	Dranali	5	5		Anantnag
	Daward	2	2		Anantnag
	Madras	17	9	8	Jamini
	Tamil	16	10	6	Anantnag
	Travedi	1	1		Anantnag
	Travancor	1	1		Anantnag
Turkish		223	188	95	
	Yarkandi	223	188	95	Gilgit (Leased Area)
Western Pahari		531319	280165	251154	
	Bhadrawaha	22948	11487	11459	Udhampur
	Bakerwali	454	256	198	Reasi
	Chambhali	1572	752	820	Kathua
	Gaddi	6384	3179	3185	Udhampur
	Padari	5909	3086	2814	Udhampur
	Pangwali	4		4	Udhampur
	Saroni	1893	1032	861	Udhampur
	Pahari	492184	260371	231823	Poonch Jager

XII—(i) LANGUAGES

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY LANGUAGE ACCORDING TO LINGUISTIC SURVEY

(Languages returned as mother-tongue by less than 500 persons have been omitted)

Family, sub-family branch and sub-branch	Group	Language	NUMBER PER 10000 OF THE POPULATION				Tehsils where chiefly spoken	
			1911		1931			
			M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A.— Languages of India								
	TOTAL	..	429	476				
Tibeto-Chinese family Tibeto-Burman sub-family Tibeto-Himalayan branch	..	Tibetan group	{ Bhotia of Balistan or					
			{ Balti	..	318	350	Kargil and Skardu	
			{ Bhotia of Ladakh or					
			{ Ladakhi	..	109	125	Ladakh and Kargil	
		{ Bhotia of Tibet or Tibetan}	..	2	1			
	TOTAL	..	9482	9438				
Indo-European family Aryan sub-family Erāṇian Branch	..	Eastern group	Pashto	..	12	9		
			{ Khowar					
		{ group	..	4	3			
		{ Chitrali	..	15	17			
Dardic Branch	..	Dard group	Shina	..	210	211	Kargil, Astore, Gilgit (Leased Area) and Gilgit Agency excepting Yasin Illaqa	
			Kashmiri	..	3931	3764	Kishtwar, Ramban, Bhadrawah, Reasi, Haveli, Uttarmachipura, Baramulla, Sri Pratapsinghpura, Khas, Pulwama, Kulgam, Anantnag,, Uri and Karnah	
				Kohistani	..	3	3	
				Other Kafir languages	..	11	11	
Indo-Aryan Branch Outer sub-branch	..	North-Western group	Lahanda or Western Panjabi	..	198	216	Kotli	
			Central group	{ Hindustani	..	445	442	Jammu, Bagh
{ Rajasthani	..	707		704	Akhnoor, Kishtwar, Reasi, Rampur-Rajouri, Haveli, Mendhar, Muzaffarabad, Uri and Chilas			
{ Panjabi (Dogri)	..	2627		2727	Jammu, Ranbirsinghpura, Murpur, Bhimbar, Uri,, Karnah, Samba, Akhnur, Kathua, Jasmargah, Basohli, Udhpampur, Kishtwar, Ramban, Ramnagar, Bhadrawah, Reasi and Chenani			
Inner Sub-branch	..	Pahari group	{ Naipah	..	4	3		
			{ Western Pahari	..	1315	1328	Rampur-Rajouri, Bagh, Sadhnuti, Haveli, Mendhar, Muzaffarabad, Uri, and Karnah	
	TOTAL	..	82	83				
Unclassed Languages	..	Burushaski	..	82	83	Hunza Nagar and Yasin in Gilgit Agency		

XII—(ii) DISTRIBUTION BY LANGUAGE OF THE POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT

District		NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION SPEAKING												
		Kashmiri			Dogri			Panjabi			Hindustani			
		as mother-tongue	as subsidiary to Dogri	as subsidiary to Panjabi	as mother-tongue	as subsidiary to Kashmiri	as subsidiary to Panjabi	as mother-tongue	as subsidiary to Kashmiri	as subsidiary to Dogri	as mother-tongue	as subsidiary to Kashmiri	as subsidiary to Dogri	as subsidiary to Panjabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Jammu	..	61	3		6194	3	24	1813	6	61	635	23	233	103
Kathua	..	131	2	1	8616	21	4	185	2	28	376	2	136	8
Udhampur	..	3135	8	2	3383	71	3	30	19	34	65	166	70	8
Reasi	..	972	1	1	3183	94	13	568	3	5	517	20	80	10
Mirpur	..	3			848			5784		4	540	1	40	113
Chenani Jagir	..	655	5		7282	36	6	70		2	655	16	53	24
Poonch Jagir	..	444			19			518	12	1	2285	163	7	49
Baramulla	..	8900	1	50	3			195	15		65	239		18
Anantnag	..	9400	4	24	28			112	7	1	37	674	6	22
Muzaffarabad	..	907		5	2			1817	26		134	50	1	45
Ladakh	..	60			11			12			1	9	11	3
Astore	..	78	1		7			133		1	3	52	2	40
Gilgit (Leased Area)	..	76						105			49	65		78
Gilgit Agency*	..	2						11			51			

*No information is available as regards subsidiary languages used.

XII—(iii) COMPARISON OF THE TRIBE AND LANGUAGE

Tribe	Language	Tribe		Tribal mother-tongue only		Tribal mother-tongue plus subsidiary language		Subsidiary language used
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Balti	..	49742	49606					
	Balti ..			64990	66168	2708	57	Kashmiri, Dogri, Panjabi, Hindustani
Buddhist	..	20268	20428					
	Bodhi ..			2403	2563	10		Kashmiri, Dogri, Panjabi, Hindustani
Gujjar	..	202534	178923					
	Gojri ..			140030	126733	10158	6047	Kashmiri, Dogri, Panjabi, Hindustani
Kashmiri	..	803298	682132					
	Kashmiri ..			739945	677412	78251	17304	Dogri, Panjabi, Hindustani
Ladakhi	..	18360	17947					
	Ladakhi ..			20131	20956	533	38	Kashmiri, Hindustani
Shin	..	3076	2747					
	Shina ..			36413	34939	3821	815	Kashmiri, Panjabi, Hindustani

IMPERIAL TABLE XIII AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Community

NOTES

1. This table gives the population of the State by communities but as the communities of the State are recognised by religions rather than by tribes there is little change from 1931 when the corresponding table was for population by Religion—No. XVI. In 1931 the table showed the following religions :—Hindu with details of Brahmans, Aryas and Brahmos given separately, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist, Zoroastrian, Muslim, Christian and Tribal. On this occasion we give as communities Hindus, with Scheduled Castes shown separately, Muslims, Christians, with details of Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Others given separately, Sikhs, Jains, Parsees, Buddhists, Jews, Tribes and Others.

2. The figures for Arya Samajists were extracted by special request and since they are available they are given below :—

			Persons	Males	Females
State	..	..	87356	46657	40699
Jammu Province	..	..	85656	45674	39982
Kashmir Province	..	..	1675	968	707
Frontier Districts (excluding Gilgit Agency)	..	..	25	15	10

The figures for Aryas for Gilgit Agency are not available. In any case they are negligible. Aryas, whatever their origin, have been included with Hindu—Others, columns 8 to 10 of the table.

3. (i) The following fourteen castes have been included in the figures given for Scheduled Castes :—Barwala (Barwar), Basith, Batawal, Chamar, Chuhra, Dhiyar, Dom, Gardi, Jolaha, Mang (Megh), Ratal, Saryara, Watal and Harijan. The individual strength of these castes is given separately in Table XIV. The first thirteen named are the same as those treated similarly in 1931. On this occasion we have added those describing themselves as Harijans with the approval of the Census Commissioner for India.

(ii) The table shows 39072 fewer persons under Scheduled Castes than in Table XIV. This is because that number, having joined the Arya Samaj, were treated as Hindus—Others. The total of persons of Scheduled Castes origin is however 152536 as shown in Table XIV.

4. To meet the special request of local representatives the figures for Shias were separately extracted. These are included with Muslims in the table. The figures given below do not include Gilgit Agency as the record for that area was not sorted separately for Shias. A large proportion of the Muslims of the Gilgit Agency belong to the Shia Sect.

			Persons	Males	Females
Jammu and Kashmir State	..	..	205999	107014	98985
Jammu Province	..	..	4595	2436	2159
Kashmir Province	..	..	59717	32336	27381
Frontier Districts (excluding Gilgit Agency)	..	..	141687	72242	69445

In 1931 the population of Shias was 279819 including Gilgit Agency. At this Census inclusive of Gilgit Agency it may be assumed they totalled 280000. This figure is necessarily approximate.

5 The entry under Tribes is misleading. It includes those only of the tribes known as Shins, Yashkuns and Sansis who, according to the record, have not embraced Islam or Hinduism. Those Shins and Yashkuns who are now Muslims have been included with Muslims in this table and the Sansis who have been admitted to Hinduism have been included with 'Hindus—Others'. The following table reconciles the seeming discrepancy between Tables XIII and XIV—

Tribe	CONVERTED TO												Those not converted (Total shown in Table XIII)
	Shown in Table XIV			Islam						Hinduism			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Shin	5823	3076	2747	5822	3075	2747					1	1	
Yashkun	21886	11569	10317	21885	11568	10317					1	1	
Sansis	1665	856	809				1616	829	787	49	27	22	
TOTAL	29374	14501	13873	27707	14643	13064	1616	829	787	51	29	22	

The figures for Shins and Yashkuns in the Gilgit Agency were not extracted and cannot be shown here or in Table XIV

6 The entry under 'Others' consists of 93 persons who showed no community at all in reply to the census questions on which the table is based and 2 atheists who gave no details by which their real community could be decided. Of these 95 persons 15 were males and 80 females, those describing themselves as atheists were both females living in Srinagar City

7 The figures given below show at a glance by communities the population figures in 1931 and 1941 respectively, the percentage increase in the decade 1931-41 and the proportion each community bears to the total population. The smaller communities have been included with 'Others' here for the sake of convenience

	1931	1941	Increase	Proportion
Total	3646243	4021616	Per cent. 10.29	Per cent.
Muslims	2817636	3101247	10.07	77.11
Hindus	736222	809165	9.90	20.12
Sikhs	50662	65903	30.08	1.64
Buddhists	38724	40696	5	1.01
Others	2999	4605	53.55	.11

The above figures are given in greater detail in Subsidiary (i).

8. Subsidiary (i)—

(a) The table gives the general distribution of the population by communities and localities. The communities are the same as those shown in the similar table in 1931 except that we have added 'Others'. The localities are the same—Natural Divisions

(b) Since 'Others' have been shown on this occasion for the first time no entries can be made in columns 3-11.

(c) In the case of blanks in column 2 it should be understood the proportion is less than 1 in 10000 and in the case of blanks in columns 3-11 that the figures are not available from previous census reports.

(d) Variations all represent an increase except where a minus sign is given.

9. **Subsidiary (ii)**—

(a) The table is the same as the corresponding subsidiary in 1931 except that we have added 'Others' to the main communities to cover the whole population.

(b) Gilgit (Leased Area) and Astore are separate Census Divisions on this occasion; together they constituted the Gilgit District in 1931. As separate figures are not available for these two districts previous to 1941 we have given the figures for the old Gilgit District taken from the 1931 report for periods 1911 to 1931.

(c) The blanks under the Buddhist community should be taken to indicate either that no Buddhists live in the areas to which the columns refer or that the numbers are too small to show.

(d) In a few cases only are any figures available for 1901. As 'Others' appears for the first time no figures can be given for periods previous to 1941.

10. **Subsidiary (iii)**—

(a) This is similar to the corresponding subsidiary in 1931 except that on this occasion there is no column for the actual number of Christians in each district. The numbers are small but are given below by provinces for the benefit of those who require them :—

		Actual Number		Percentage variation.
		1941	1931	
Jammu and Kashmir State	..	3509	2263	55
Jammu Province	.. ..	2788	1753	59
Kashmir Province	.. ..	555	339	63.7
Frontier Districts	.. ..	166	171	-2.9

(b) The standard form for this subsidiary provides two columns to show the variations for 1901-1911 and 1901-1941 respectively. As the information necessary to complete these two columns is not available by districts from previous census reports the two columns have been omitted. The figures for 1901 are however available for the whole State and by Provinces and are reproduced below :—

		Actual Number		Variation
		1941	1901	
Jammu and Kashmir State	..	3509	422	732 %
Jammu Province	.. ..	2788	145	1823 %
Kashmir Province	.. ..	555	244	127 %
Frontier Districts	.. ..	166	33	403 %

(c) The variations shown in the table and in these notes are all increases unless a minus sign is given.

(d) The figures required for columns 3 and 4 are not complete; where they are not available in the corresponding table for 1931 the spaces have been left blank.

II A 1/50 random sample was extracted for Imperial Table XIII, the results are given in tabular form following subsidiary (iii). In the table given below the results of the sample are compared with the actuals in the main table. It will be observed that the results of the Sample are fairly accurate in the case of the main communities but naturally are far from satisfactory in the case of small communities. The figures for Gilgit Agency are not included in the Sample. The total 3945090 is the total population of the State (4021616) less that for Gilgit Agency (76526).

Comparison between Imperial Table XIII and the results of a 1/50 Random Sample.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

(Excluding Gilgit Agency)

Community		Figure in Sample Results	Figure in Col 2X50	Actual strength from Table XIII
I		2	3	4
All Communities	..	78901	3945050	3945090
Scheduled Castes	..	2328	116400	113464
Other Hindus	..	13875	693750	695627
Muslims	..	60444	3022200	3024820
Christians—		69	3450	3077
Indian Christians	..			7
Anglo Indians	..	14	700	421
Others	..			
Sikhs	..	1338	66900	65882
Jains	..	23	1150	910
Parsees	.			29
Buddhists	..	809	40450	40696
Jews	..			11
Tribes	..			51
Others	..		50	95

NOTE—P stands for Persons M for males and F for Females

XIII—COMMUNITY

District and State	Population			HINDUS						Muslims		
				Scheduled Castes			Others					
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	4021616	2129872	1891744	113464	60772	52692	695701	369911	325790	3101247	1641701	1459546
JAMMU PROVINCE	1981433	1034410	947023	113422	60746	52676	609413	320999	288414	1215676	630318	585358
(a) TOTAL DISTRICTS	1547809	814016	733793	110342	59110	51232	578775	305348	273427	830749	434759	395990
Jammu (including city)	431362	233976	197386	51120	27725	23395	197053	106912	90141	170789	92578	73211
Kathua	177672	94134	83538	18849	10404	8445	112974	59044	53930	45214	24355	21859
Udhampur	294217	153608	140609	21645	11263	10382	143175	73916	69259	128327	67878	60449
Reasi	257903	135502	122401	15720	8163	7557	65005	34048	30957	175539	92412	83127
Mirpur	386655	196796	189859	3008	1555	1453	60568	31428	29140	310880	157536	153344
(b) TOTAL JAGIRS	433624	220394	213230	3080	1636	1444	30638	15651	14987	384927	195559	189368
Chenani Jagir	11796	6475	5321	2670	1378	1292	6911	3597	3314	2205	1491	714
Poonch Jagir	421828	213919	207909	410	258	152	23727	12054	11673	382722	194068	188654
KASHMIR PROVINCE	1728705	934738	793967	42	26	16	85538	48362	37176	1615478	871499	743979
Baramulla	612428	330050	282378	7	5	2	12912	7574	5338	590936	317983	272953
Anantnag (including Srinagar city)	851606	463571	388035	27	18	9	66788	37452	29336	778684	422619	356065
Muzaffarabad	264671	141117	123554	8	3	5	5838	3336	2502	245858	130897	114961
FRONTIER DISTRICTS	311478	160724	150754				750	550	200	270093	139884	130209
Ladakh	195431	98478	96953				455	361	94	154492	77925	76567
Astore	17026	8948	8078				113	72	41	16878	8852	8026
Gilgit (Leased Area)	22495	12471	10024				108	72	36	22296	12342	9954
Gilgit Agency	76526	40827	35699				74	45	29	76427	40765	35662

XIII—COMMUNITY—CONTD.

District and State	CHRISTIANS									Sikhs			Jains			Parsees		
	Indian Christians			Anglo Indians			Others											
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
<i>x</i>	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE ..	3079	1675	1404	7	4	3	423	209	214	65903	34779	31124	910	480	420	29	17	12
JAMMU PROVINCE ..	2737	1505	1232				51	32	19	38566	20038	18530	801	482	419	23	14	9
(a) TOTAL DISTRICTS ..	2737	1505	1232				48	30	18	23579	12501	11178	901	482	419	23	14	9
Jammu (including city)	2262	1245	1017				25	20	15	9151	4980	4171	895	481	414	23	14	9
Kathua	204	103	101							431	228	203						
Udhampur	69	54	35				9	7	2	445	243	202	6	1	5			
Reasi	96	54	42				2	2		1541	813	718						
Murpur	88	49	37				2	1	1	12111	6227	5884						
(b) TOTAL JAGIRS ..							3	2	1	14887	7535	7357						
Chenani Jagir										10	0	1						
Poonch Jagir							3	2	1	14877	7526	7351						
KASHMIR PROVINCE ..	207	97	110	6	3	3	342	160	182	27034	14557	12477	9	8	1	6	3	3
Baramulla	48	24	24				64	30	34	8453	4433	4025						
Anantnag (including Srinagar city)	119	56	63	6	3	3	273	130	143	5654	3260	2304	9	8	1	6	3	3
Muzaffarabad	40	17	23				5		5	12922	6564	6058						
FRONTIER DISTRICTS ..	135	73	62	1	1		30	17	12	303	186	117						
Ladakh	127	68	56				11	6	5	182	107	75						
Astore	4	3	1							30	20	10						
Gilgit (Leased Area)	2	2		1	1		17	9	8	70	44	26						
Gilgit Agency	2						2	2		21	15	6						

. XIII—(II) DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAIN COMMUNITIES BY DISTRICTS

XIII—(II) DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAIN

NUMBER

District and Natural Division	Hindu					Muslim					
	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	2012	2019	2016	2126	2372	7712	7727	7675	7594	7416	
I. The Sub-montane and Semi-mountainous Tract	4627	4838	4497	4773		6080	4408	3074	5119		
Jammu District	5753	5784	5728	6002		3960	3979	3901	3877		
Kathua District (Jasmargah and Kathua Tehsils only)	6849	6901	6113	7032		3999	3032	2953	2928		
Mirpur District (Mirpur and Bhambar Tehsils only)	2003	2056	2025	2162		7606	7958	7654	7720		
II. The Outer Hills	2985	3177	3145	3343		6871	6775	6660	6535		
Kathua District (Basohli Tehsil only)	8285	8368	8450	8450		1707	1631	1542	1509		
Mirpur District (Kotli Tehsil only)	755	763	753	824		9117	9123	9091	9125		
Idnampur District	5602	5692	6058	6062		4362	4777	3906	3912		
Reasi District	3130	3359	3298	3912		6406	6603	6420	6065		
Chenani Jagir	8122	8612		658		1870	1383	3999			
Poonch Jagir	572	657	590			9073	9047	9107	9051		
JAMMU PROVINCE	3648	3720	3679	3921	4116	6134	6100	6033	5986		
III. The Jhelum Valley	496	442	458	482	624	9345	9420	9412	9402	9364	
Baramulla District	211	191	206	237		9649	9694	9683	9684		
Anantnag District	785	701	722	748	248	9143	9243	9226	9209		
Muzaffarabad District	222	189	202	241		9290	9350	9370	9369	9358	
IV. Indus Valley	24	58	44	58	98	8673	8607	8583	8574	8566	
Ladakh District	23	17	15	23		7904	7083	7933	8040		
Gilgit (Leased Area)	48	324	243	340		9910	9636	9717	9628		
Astore	67		36	54		9916		9960			
Gilgit Agency	10	51				9987	9946		9941		

XIII—(III) CHRISTIANS—PERCENTAGE VARIATION

Natural Division and District	Percentage Variation			
	1931	1941	1921	1931
	1	2	3	4
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	-	85	38.4	67.6
I Sub montane and Semi mountainous Tract}	--	88.2	34.9	85.4
Jammu District		68.7	30.9	124.6
Kathua District (Jasmergarh and Kathua Tehsils only)	--	3.6	13	16.4
Mirpur District (Mirpur and Bhumbar Tehsils only)	--	8.6	1250	66.7
II The Outer Hills		68.3	86.6	93.3
Kathua District (Basohli Tehsil only)		1025		
Mirpur District (Kotli Tehsil only)		206.2	1500	
Udhampur District		206.2		-100
Reasi District				
Chenani Jagir				
Poonch Jagir	--	96.1	533.3	-133.3
JAMMU PROVINCE		59	45.2	79.3
III The Jhelum Valley		63.7	5	56.4
Baranulla District		83.6	84.8	-15.4
Anantnag District		48.5	11.2	82.7
Muzaffarabad District		350	66.6	64.7
IV The Indus Valley	--	2.9	98.6	1.2
Ladakh District	--	13.1	74.2	11.1
Astore District	--	36.8	153.3	28.6
Gilgit (Leased Area)				
Gilgit Agency	--	63.6	+1000	

XIII—1/50 SAMPLE

TABLE XIII—1/50 SAMPLE—CONCLD.

District or State	Parsees			Buddhists			Jews			Tribes			Others		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
<i>r</i>	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE				809	401	408							1	1	
JAMMU PROVINCE				8	4	4									
(a) TOTAL DISTRICTS				8	4	4									
Jammu															
Kathua															
Udhampur	..			8	4	4									
Riasi															
Mirpur															
(b) TOTAL JAGIRS															
Chenani Jagir															
Poonch Jagir													1	1	
KASHMIR PROVINCE															
Baramulla															
Anantnag															
Muzat arabad															
FRONTIER DISTRICTS				801	397	404									
Ladakh				801	397	404									
Astore															
Gilgit (Leased Area)															
Gilgit Agency															

NOTE—Sample was not available for Gilgit Agency

P=Persons
M=Males
F=Females

IMPERIAL TABLE XIV

Variation in Population of Selected Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Important Elements

NOTES

1. This table corresponds to Imperial Table XVIII of the 1931 report. It has been expanded beyond the scope for which provision was made in the standard form to include information of local interest. It is in three parts. Part I gives detail of Selected Tribes, Part II of Scheduled Castes and Part III of other Important Elements.

2. In column 1 of the table only those districts have been shown in which the particular tribes, Scheduled Castes or elements dealt with are found. It would serve no purpose to give the names of districts for which there are no entries.

3. The tribes, Scheduled Castes and important elements are given in alphabetical order.

4. (i) Figures are not available for the Gilgit Agency as the record was not sorted for this table.

(ii) The figures for Astore and Gilgit (Leased Area) Districts are given separately for 1931. As these two districts together previously constituted the old Gilgit District the figures given for 1921 are for the old Gilgit District; they cannot be split up for Astore and Gilgit (Leased Area) separately. For this reason the variations cannot be shown separately for these two districts.

5. The only classes of the population treated as tribes in 1931 were the Pernas and Sansis who were described as criminal tribes, and the Shins and Yashkuns who were described as primitive tribes. These four tribes have been selected for Part I of the table on this occasion but to call them 'Selected Tribes' is not a correct description. The fact is the distribution of the population of the State cannot be given satisfactorily on a tribal basis; it can be shown by community (religion), caste and to some extent by race but before it can be shown by tribes an authoritative classification of the various 'tribes' constituting the whole population is necessary. It is reasonable to show the few Pernas and Sansis there may be as 'Tribes' but to classify Shins and Yashkuns as 'Primitive Tribes' without comment when all have embraced Islam would be misleading. The Shins and Yashkuns have only been shown on this occasion because they were so shown in 1931.

6. (i) There were 42 Pernas shown in 1931 in the whole State; on this occasion there were none. These people earn their living as wandering minstrels and dancers and are said to have a very low standard of morals.

(ii) The Sansis are classified as a criminal tribe; they are gipsies and are described as adepts in theft and house-breaking. In 1931 they numbered 134 and on this occasion 1665. The large proportionate increase, the whole of which and more is shown by the Jammu District must be attributed to an influx of these gipsies from the Punjab at a time just previous to the actual census.

(iii) The Shins and Yashkuns belong to the Astore and Gilgit Districts. Whatever their origin they have now all embraced Islam. The Shins are said to be of Hindu origin. The Yashkuns were described by the Political Agent, Gilgit in 1931 as being of Turanian origin but that intermarriage with people of Tartar and Aryan descent had obliterated most of their original characteristics.

7. A decrease is shown in the totals of both Shins and Yashkuns because there are no figures available for either for Gilgit Agency for reasons already given. For the areas for which figures are available there are increases of both and had the figures for Gilgit Agency been forthcoming there would certainly have been an increase of both in the totals. It will be seen that the decrease shown on the totals of each is less than the total for each shown for Gilgit Agency in 1931. Had figures for Gilgit Agency been made available the percentage increase for all districts for these two tribes would probably have been about the same as the percentage increase for the whole population.

8 The caste system is the result of the ancient Indian custom of classifying the population according to different social and working orders. The number of castes has been multiplied due to the increase through the ages of occupational and social differences. There are some who recognise the caste system as sound owing to the inevitableness of differences in occupation and social standing, others condemn the caste system on the grounds that it withholds from many privileges and opportunities which afford advantages which should be within the reach of all irrespective of birth and occupation. In Part II of our table we give figures for those castes which together are covered by the collective term 'Scheduled Castes'. These classes are variously known as 'Depressed Classes', 'Untouchables', or 'Harijans'. They are the backward and lower class elements of the Hindu community. In recent years their lot has been improved by the activities of various social religious and political societies by legislation and by Government orders removing many of the disabilities under which they previously suffered. The total population of those included in the Scheduled Castes in 1941 was 152536 against 170928 in 1931. In 1941 they represented 18.8 per cent of the total Hindu population against 23.2 per cent in 1931. This decrease of 18392 is probably due partly to conversion to other religions, partly to the activities of Arya Samajists and partly to a reluctance on the part of some to show themselves as belonging to the Scheduled Castes. There is a distinct tendency for members of the Scheduled Castes to lose their old identity.

9 Blank spaces should be understood to mean that in 1941 or 1931 as the case may be no members of this caste were recorded in the district against which the blank is shown.

10 The figures for Scheduled Castes given are for those only who described themselves as Hindus by religion. Sikhs, Muslims and others belonging to the same or equivalent castes have not been included.

Harijan has been added to the list of the thirteen Scheduled Castes for which figures were given in the 1931 report. This was done with the approval of the Census Commissioner for India because a number of members of the Scheduled Castes now describe themselves as Harijans. It will be noticed that 2815 did so in 1941.

11 Part III gives some of the information given in Imperial Table XVII—'Race, Tribe and Caste' in 1931. There is no provision for giving information regarding castes at this census in the standard tables. In view of the fact that our tables for tribes is of little interest or value it was decided to give the figures for the more important groups in addition to those for Scheduled Castes under the heading 'Important Elements'. The figures given are of local interest. The 34 groups given were selected from —

(i) Castes with numbers exceeding 10000 in 1931

(ii) Those whose social status, political importance or special character are such as to justify inclusion.

12 It is not easy to adduce reasons for the decreases shown by some castes. The record was not sorted for all castes so it is not possible to compare a large decrease in one caste with a phenomenal increase in an allied caste with any certainty. Nor is it possible to give details to show the number of enumeration slips in which caste was not recorded at all. It is possible that legislation declaring certain castes to be agricultural and to be qualified to purchase agricultural land and others as non-agricultural and precluded from such purchases in certain circumstances has had some effect on the record. In spite of the fact having been stressed that the census record is not used, and cannot be under the Census Act as evidence in connection with any subject other than the census, it is possible that some have not declared a caste which is not recognised as being one which includes agricultural classes.

13 (i) In 1931 the Brahman caste was shown under four heads—Kashmiri Pandits, Mohyals, Sikhs and others, on this occasion Kashmiri Pandits have been shown separately, the heading Brahmins includes Mohyals and others only, it does not include Sikh Brahmins. The 1931 figures given are for the same classes.

(ii) The caste shown as Hajjam (M) on this occasion was shown as Hajam in 1931 and then included Hindus and Sikhs. Hajams were also shown as a sub-caste of 'Kashmiri Muslims'. In

the present table Hajjam (M) refers to Muslims only. The figures shown for 1931 include the Muslim Hajjams shown in 1931 plus the sub-caste shown under Kashmiri Muslims on that occasion. Similar action has been taken with respect to the Hanjis (M), Syeds (M) and Sheikhs (M).

(iii) In the 1931 table for Jats figures are given separately for Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs. In the present table only the Hindu and Muslim elements have been given. The 1931 figures are for these two classes only.

(iv) Figures for Jhiwars were shown separately for Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs in 1931. The present table gives the figures for Hindu Jhiwars only both for 1931 and 1941.

(v) The total for Kashmiri Muslims is not shown in the table for 1931; the totals for sub-castes were then given separately. To arrive at the 1931 total given in the present table for Kashmiri Muslims we have taken the totals of all the sub-castes with the exception of Hajjams, Hanjis, Syeds and Sheikhs; the latter have been shown separately.

(vi) In 1931 figures for Khattris were given separately for Hindus, Sikhs and Jains. On this occasion they are given for Hindu Khattris only; the 1931 figures are accordingly given for Hindus only. Similar action has been taken in the case of Kumiars (M), Lohars (M), Lohars (H), Mahajans (H), Tarkhans (M) and Telis (M).

(vii) Figures have been given for Buddhist Mangriks only on this occasion; the Muslim element has been excluded.

(viii) Thakkars or Thakars have been included with Rajputs (H) as in 1931 but those describing themselves as 'Rattan Rajputs', have not been included as Rajputs (H).

(ix) 'Qureshis' have been included with 'Syeds'. As there is some doubt about the correct classification of those describing themselves as 'Qureshis' it may be stated that the number of those so included is 16564 consisting of 8593 males and 7971 females. Their inclusion with Syeds in this table does not of course in any way alter their actual status.

(x) The caste returns are believed, for various reasons, some of which have been mentioned in note 12 above, not to be correct but they are probably accurate enough in most cases for general purposes. The fall in the number of Gujjars can be partly balanced against the large increase in the closely connected group called Bakerwals. Similarly, the big fall in the numbers for Tarakhehas may be connected with the large increase in Tarkhans. The number of Syeds in Ladakh could not normally increase from 9 in 1931 to 2601 in 1941. There must be some factor to account for this abnormal preference for the Syed caste. Makmis who numbered 77347 in Ladakh in 1931 are not shown at all at this census in the Ladakh District. It is probable that the big increase in those describing themselves as Baltis is largely responsible for this.

There is a very heavy fall in the numbers of those describing themselves as Bafindas. This is particularly noticeable in the districts Poonch Jagir, Mirpur, Reasi and Kathua. The large increase in Rajputs (M) in the same districts may have a close connection. In any case minor caste distinctions are not important enough to call for more detailed inquiry and discussion.

XIV—VARIATION IN POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES, SCHEDULED CASTES
 AND IMPORTANT ELEMENTS.

XIV—PART I—SELECTED TRIBES

Tribes and locality	Persons			Males			Females		
	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Fernas			42		5	-5		37	-37
Jammu		6	-6		5	-5		1	-1
Kathua		36	-36					36	-36
Sansis	1665	134	+ 1531	856	78	+ 778	809	58	+ 753
Jammu	1620	41	+ 1579	829	17	+ 812	791	24	+ 767
Baramulla	25	58	-33	16	41	-25	9	17	-8
Anantnag	20	35	-15	11	20	-9	9	15	-6
Shins	5823	14139	-8316	3076	7128	-4050	2747	7013	-4266
Astore	2178	4408	+ 1415	1137	2348	+ 728	1041	2060	+ 687
Gilgit (Leased Area)	3645	9731	-9731	1939	4778	-4778	1706	4923	-4953
Gilgit Agency									
Yashkuns	21888	36160	-14274	11569	19091	-7522	10317	17069	-6752
Ladakh	338		+ 338	143		+ 143	195		+ 195
Astore	10390		+ 4196	5340		+ 2066	5050		+ 2130
Gilgit (Leased Area)	11158	17352	-18508	6086	9360	-9731	5072	7992	-9077
Gilgit Agency		18808			9731			9077	

XIV—PART II—SCHEDULED CASTES.

Scheduled castes and locality	Persons			Males			Females		
	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Barwala ..	5526	5682	- 156	2984	3011	- 27	2542	2671	- 129
Jammu ..	4516	4473	+ 43	2443	2365	+ 78	2073	2108	- 35
Kathua ..	62	15	+ 47	37	10	+ 27	25	5	+ 20
Udhampur ..	243	335	- 92	133	171	- 38	110	164	- 54
Reasi ..	51	98	- 47	25	43	- 18	26	55	- 29
Mirpur ..	622	695	- 73	319	392	- 73	303	303	-
Chenani Jagir ..	24	66	- 42	24	30	- 6		36	- 36
Muzaffarabad ..	8		+ 8	3		+ 3	5		+ 5
Basith ..	1613	6213	- 4600	833	3071	- 2238	780	3142	- 2362
Jammu ..	207	225	- 18	104	109	- 5	103	116	- 13
Reasi ..	495	3171	- 2676	272	1537	- 1265	223	1634	- 1411
Mirpur ..	911	2817	- 1906	457	1425	- 968	454	1392	- 938
Batawal ..	7509	5645	+ 1864	4167	3045	+ 1062	3402	2600	+ 802
Jammu ..	7234	5376	+ 1858	3928	2897	+ 1031	3306	2479	+ 827
Kathua ..	110	130	- 20	69	73	- 4	41	57	- 16
Udhampur ..	7	48	- 41	4	29	- 25	3	19	- 16
Reasi ..	158	91	+ 67	106	46	+ 60	52	45	+ 7
Chamar ..	40439	41189	- 750	20953	21672	- 719	19486	19517	- 31
Jammu ..	16725	15734	+ 991	8834	8488	+ 346	7891	7246	+ 645
Kathua ..	8438	7586	+ 852	4422	4084	+ 338	4016	3502	+ 514
Udhampur ..	6435	6226	+ 209	3180	3225	- 45	3255	3001	+ 254
Reasi ..	4954	5089	- 135	2558	2628	- 70	2396	2461	- 65
Mirpur ..	3507	6014	- 2507	1770	2955	- 1185	1737	3059	- 1322
Poonch Jagir ..	50	185	- 135	10	98	- 88	40	87	- 47
Chenani Jagir ..	328	316	+ 12	177	170	+ 7	151	146	+ 5
Baramulla ..	1		+ 1	1		+ 1			
Anantnag ..	1	39	- 38	1	24	- 23		15	- 15
Chuhra ..	577	1607	- 1030	328	846	- 518	249	761	- 512
Jammu ..	41	225	- 184	28	123	- 95	13	102	- 8
Kathua ..	94	27	+ 67	42	16	+ 26	52	11	+ 41
Udhampur ..	66	3	+ 63		2	- 2	66	1	+ 65
Reasi ..	13	26	- 13	9	14	- 5	4	12	- 8
Mirpur ..		40	- 40		22	- 22		18	- 18
Poonch Jagir ..	355	1264	- 909	243	655	- 412	112	609	- 497
Chenani Jagir ..	2	3	- 1	2	2			1	- 1
Baramulla ..	6		+ 6	4		+ 4	2		+ 2
Anantnag ..		19	- 19		12	- 12		7	- 7
Dhiyar ..	2742	3165	- 423	1229	1555	- 326	1513	1610	- 97
Udhampur ..	391		+ 391				391		+ 391
Reasi ..	2351	3165	- 814	1229	1555	- 326	1122	1610	- 488
Dom ..	14802	34329	- 19527	8045	18400	- 10355	6757	15929	- 9172
Jammu ..	3538	10715	- 7177	1933	5865	- 3932	1605	4850	- 3245
Kathua ..	2065	8951	- 6886	1106	4886	- 3780	959	4065	- 3106
Udhampur ..	5735	10350	- 4615	3201	5396	- 2195	2534	4954	- 2420
Reasi ..	2329	3087	- 758	1225	1619	- 394	1104	1468	- 364
Mirpur ..	72	151	- 79	34	82	- 48	38	69	- 31
Poonch Jagir ..		46	- 46			- 28		18	- 18
Chenani Jagir ..	1063	1029	+ 34	546	524	+ 22	517	505	+ 12

XIV—PART II—SCHEDULED CASTES—CONCLD

Scheduled castes and locality	Persons			Males			Females			
	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gardi	1118	173	+ 945	805	76	+ 729	313	97	+ 216	
Jammu	298	105	+ 293	221	67	+ 154	177	36	+ 139	
Kathua	642		+ 642	543		+ 543	99		+ 99	
Reasi	48	9	+ 39	29	5	+ 24	19	4	+ 15	
Mirpur	30	51	- 21	12		+ 12	18	51	- 33	
Anantnag		8	- 8		4	- 4		4	- 4	
Harizan	2815		+ 2815	1415		+ 1415	1400		+ 1400	
Jammu	1665		+ 1665	881		+ 881	784		+ 784	
Kathua	492		+ 492	262		+ 262	230		+ 230	
Udhampur	475		+ 475	191		+ 191	284		+ 284	
Reasi	63		+ 63	40		+ 40	23		+ 23	
Mirpur	94		+ 94	25		+ 25	69		+ 69	
Anantnag	26		+ 26	16		+ 16	10		+ 10	
Jelaha	873	40	+ 833	869	20	+ 849	4	20	- 16	
Jammu	7		+ 7	3		+ 3	4		+ 4	
Udhampur	865		+ 865	865		+ 865				
Reasi	1	40	- 39	1	20	- 19		20	- 20	
Megh	--	70577	70030	+ 547	37201	37062	+ 139	33376	32963	+ 408
Jammu	35562	28791	+ 6771	19651	15691	+ 3360	16450	13009	+ 3331	
Kathua	7434	6153	+ 1281	4108	3795	+ 813	3326	2858	+ 468	
Udhampur	19252	25609	- 6357	9618	13053	- 3435	9634	12556	- 2922	
Reasi	5899	6073	- 174	3144	3240	- 96	2755	2833	- 78	
Mirpur	703	1573	- 870	368	844	- 446	335	759	- 424	
Poonch Jagir		32	- 32		28	- 28		4	- 4	
Chenani Jagir	1784	1779	+ 5	909	929	- 21	876	850	+ 26	
Anantnag	3	20	- 17	3	11	- 8		9	- 9	
Ratal	648	488	+ 160	372	262	+ 110	276	226	+ 50	
Jammu	34	7	+ 27	18		+ 18	16	7	+ 9	
Kathua	188	92	+ 96	110	44	+ 66	79	48	+ 30	
Udhampur	227	196	+ 31	147	115	+ 32	80	81	- 1	
Reasi	193	193	+ 6	97	103	- 6	102	90	+ 12	
Saryana	3265	2354	+ 911	1713	1243	+ 470	1552	1111	+ 441	
Jammu	1398	1063	+ 335	679	548	+ 131	719	515	+ 204	
Kathua	846	609	+ 237	486	315	+ 141	360	264	+ 96	
Udhampur	685	282	+ 403	367	140	+ 227	318	142	+ 176	
Reasi	336	390	- 54	181	206	- 25	155	184	- 29	
Poonch Jagir		10	- 10		4	- 4		0	- 0	
Watal	--	32	13	+ 19	30	10	+ 20	2	3	- 1
Udhampur		22		+ 22	22		+ 22			
Poonch Jagir		5		+ 5	5		+ 5			
Anantnag		5	13	- 8	3	10	- 7	2	3	- 1

XIV—PART III—IMPORTANT ELEMENTS

Important elements and locality	Persons			Males			Females		
	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arain (M)	23366	22922	+ 444	12613	12727	- 114	10753	10195	+ 558
Jammu	15995	14170	+ 1825	8772	8094	+ 678	7223	6076	+ 1147
Kathua	2258	2093	+ 165	1197	1168	+ 29	1061	925	+ 136
Udhampur	145	350	- 205	68	171	- 103	77	179	- 102
Reasi	234	350	- 116	110	166	- 56	124	184	- 60
Mirpur	4681	5776	- 1095	2432	3032	- 600	2249	2744	- 495
Poonch Jagir		117	- 117		72	- 72		45	- 45
Chenani Jagir	5	62	- 57	4	21	- 17	1	41	- 40
Baramulla	36		+ 36	18		+ 18	18		+ 18
Anantnag	10	2	+ 8	10	1	+ 9		1	- 1
Muzaffarabad		2	- 2		2	- 2			
Astore	2		+ 2	2		+ 2			
Bafinda (M)	9826	33872	-24046	5139	17679	-12540	4687	16193	-11506
Jammu	356	1059	- 703	196	572	- 376	160	487	- 327
Kathua	972	6301	- 5329	514	3487	- 2973	458	2814	- 2356
Udhampur	448	307	+ 141	245	168	+ 77	203	139	+ 64
Reasi	876	2516	- 1640	470	1316	- 846	406	1200	- 794
Mirpur	4695	9958	- 5263	2416	5170	- 2763	2279	4779	- 2500
Poonch Jagir	475	11570	-11095	237	5785	- 5548	238	5785	- 5547
Chenani Jagir	2	4	- 2	1		+ 1	1	4	- 3
Baramulla	101		+ 101	46		+ 46	55		+ 55
Anantnag	215		+ 215	112		+ 112	103		+ 103
Muzaffarabad	1686	2157	- 471	902	1172	- 270	784	985	- 201
Bakarwal (M)	15299	5349	+ 9950	8353	2888	+ 5465	6946	2461	+ 4485
Jammu	690	362	+ 328	391	216	+ 175	299	146	+ 153
Kathua	1044	109	+ 935	571	71	+ 500	473	38	+ 435
Udhampur	1379	918	+ 461	778	483	+ 295	601	435	+ 166
Reasi	10688	2368	+ 8320	5771	1280	+ 4491	4917	1088	+ 3829
Mirpur	344	29	+ 315	196	20	+ 176	148	9	+ 139
Poonch Jagir	282	12	+ 270	159	8	+ 151	123	4	+ 119
Chenani Jagir	84		+ 84	49		+ 49	35		+ 35
Baramulla	7	27	- 20	4	12	- 8	3	15	- 12
Anantnag	769	1523	- 754	423	797	- 374	346	726	- 380
Muzaffarabad	12	1	+ 11	11	1	+ 10	1		+ 1
Balti (M)	99348	47326	+52022	49742	23274	+26468	49606	24052	+25554
Jammu	1	24	- 23	1	19	- 18		5	- 5
Udhampur		53	- 53		53	- 53			
Reasi		144	- 144		144	- 144			
Poonch Jagir		7	- 7		5	- 5		2	- 2
Chenani Jagir	93	1	+ 92	93		+ 93		1	- 1
Baramulla	42	23	+ 19	22	14	+ 8	20	9	+ 11
Anantnag	301	274	+ 27	161	141	+ 20	140	133	+ 7
Muzaffarabad	4	1	+ 3	4	1	+ 3			
Ladakh	98810	46733	+52077	49387	22855	+26532	49423	23878	+25545
Astore	59		+ 59	40		+ 40	19		+ 19
Gilgit (Leased Area)	38	37	+ 60	34	27	+ 47	4	10	+ 13
Gilgit Agency		29	- 29		15	- 15		14	- 14
Brahman (H)	198004	190441	+ 7563	103024	98183	+ 4841	94980	92258	+ 2722
Jammu	63050	58411	+ 4639	33556	30941	+ 2615	29494	27470	+ 2024
Kathua	35330	35911	- 581	18150	16986	+ 1164	17180	18925	- 1745
Udhampur	35804	33039	+ 2765	18597	17425	+ 1172	17207	15614	+ 1593
Reasi	26939	26768	+ 171	13988	14153	- 165	12951	12615	+ 336
Mirpur	14271	13215	+ 1056	7326	6813	+ 513	6945	6402	+ 543
Poonch Jagir	19518	20385	- 867	9552	10345	- 793	9966	10040	- 74
Chenani Jagir	1335	1365	- 30	702	742	- 40	633	623	+ 10

XIV—PART III—IMPORTANT ELEMENTS—CONTD.

Important elements and locality	Persons			Males			Females			
	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Brahman (H)—contd.										
Baramulla	52	48	+ 4	34	26	+ 8	18	22	-	—
Anantnag	665	137	+ 508	474	100	+ 374	191	57	+ 134	134
Muzaffarabad	922	1009	- 87	540	549	- 9	382	400	- 18	78
Ladakh	82	9	+ 73	75	8	+ 67	7	1	+ 6	6
Astore	33		- 88	28		- 65	5		- 23	23
Gilgit (Leased Area)	3	124		2	95		1	29		28
Brakpa (M)	12237	13104	- 867	6323	6691	- 368	5914	6413	- 499	
Ladakh	12237	13102	- 865	6323	6689	- 366	5914	6413	- 499	
Gilgit (Leased Area)		2	- 2		2	- 2				
Dhuni (M)	17670	17523	+ 147	8926	8839	+ 87	8744	8684	+ 60	
Jammu	8	5	+ 3	8	3	+ 5		2	- 2	2
Udhampur	175		+ 175	58	31	+ 27	117	12	+ 105	105
Reasi		43	- 43							
Mirpur	11	1	+ 10	7	1	+ 6	4		+ 4	4
Poonch Jagr	13018	12105	- 911	6485	5980	+ 508	6528	6125	+ 403	403
Baramulla	57	8	+ 48	29	5	+ 24	28	4	+ 24	24
Anantnag	2		+ 2	2		+ 2				
Muzaffarabad	4400	5360	- 960	2333	2819	- 486	2067	2541	- 474	474
Astore	1		+ 1	1		+ 1				
Gujjar (M)	381457	402781	-21324	202534	216958	-14424	178923	185823	- 6900	
Jammu	68644	62439	+ 6205	36324	33558	+ 2766	32320	28831	+ 3439	3439
Kathua	19473	17936	+ 1537	10461	9193	+ 998	9012	8473	+ 539	539
Udhampur	25194	24871	+ 323	13331	13057	+ 274	11863	11814	+ 49	49
Reasi	67200	71725	- 4525	35590	38232	- 2642	31610	33493	- 1883	1883
Mirpur	28584	26414	+ 2150	14255	14027	+ 228	14309	12387	+ 1922	1922
Poonch Jagr	494	578	- 84	271	278	- 7	223	300	- 77	77
Chenani Jagr	32447	33332	- 1535	17862	18048	- 186	14385	15934	- 1349	1349
Baramulla	28170	29742	- 1572	15208	15602	- 397	13964	14137	- 175	175
Anantnag	47589	53349	- 7760	23713	31901	- 6188	21876	23448	- 1572	1572
Muzaffarabad	47		+ 176	3		+ 100	15		+ 76	76
Astore	773	644	+ 129	427	359	+ 68	346	285	+ 61	61
Gilgit (Leased Area)		2454	- 2454		1399	- 1399		1055	- 1055	1055
Gilgit Agency										
Hajjam (M) ?	38678	33379	+ 5299	20910	17949	+ 2961	17768	15430	+ 2338	
Jammu	2183	2292	- 109	1156	1257	- 101	1027	1035	- 8	8
Kathua	301	222	+ 59	164	140	+ 24	137	102	+ 35	35
Udhampur	2009	1928	+ 981	1111	528	+ 583	898	500	+ 398	398
Reasi	3082	2542	+ 540	1890	1242	+ 348	1492	1300	+ 192	192
Mirpur	3633	3797	- 161	1874	1988	- 114	1762	1809	- 47	47
Poonch Jagr	3287	3557	- 270	1722	1861	- 139	1565	1666	- 101	101
Chenani Jagr	20	8	+ 11	9	6	+ 3	11	3	+ 8	8
Baramulla	16103	8501	+ 1602	5436	4709	+ 727	4667	3792	+ 875	875
Anantnag	11507	9503	+ 2004	6168	5199	+ 1269	5039	4304	+ 735	735
Muzaffarabad	2341	1711	+ 630	1263	917	+ 346	1078	794	+ 284	284
Ladakh	41	56	- 15	24	31	- 7	17	25	- 8	8
Astore	168		+ 27	93		+ 22	75		+ 5	5
Gilgit (Leased Area)		141			71			70		1
Hanjis (M)	7403	4124	+ 3279	4103	2341	+ 1762	3300	1783	+ 1517	
Jammu		8	- 6		5	- 5		1	- 1	1
Kathua		9	- 9		7	- 7		2	- 2	2

XIV—PART III—IMPORTANT ELEMENTS—CONTD.

Important elements and locality	Persons			Males			Females					
	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Hanji (M)—(concl'd.)												
Udhampur ..		295	—	295		164	—	164		131	—	131
Mirpur ..		1	—	1						1	—	1
Baramulla ..	2231	1725	+	506	1228	918	+	310	1003	807	+	196
Anantnag ..	5172	2088	+	3084	2875	1247	+	1628	2297	841	+	1456
-Jat (H)	25170	23371	+	1799	12760	12287	+	473	12410	11084	+	1326
Jammu ..	7313	7014	+	299	3930	3880	+	50	3383	3134	+	249
Kathua ..	1430	1549	—	119	836	929	—	93	504	620	—	26
Udhampur ..	163	152	+	11	80	95	—	15	83	57	+	26
Reasi ..	42	27	+	15	29	24	+	5	13	3	+	10
Mirpur ..	16097	14460	+	1637	7817	7256	+	561	8280	7204	+	1076
Poonch Jagir ..	1	64	—	63	1	38	—	37		26	—	26
Chenani Jagir ..	86	88	—	2	47	49	—	2	39	39		
Anantnag ..	30	4	+	26	12	4	+	8	18		+	18
Muzaffarabad ..	3	12	—	9	3	11	—	8		1	—	1
Ladakh ..	5		+	5	5		+	5				
Gilgit (Leased Area) ..		1	—	1		1	—	1				
-Jat (M)	121696	120083	+	1613	62692	62227	+	465	59004	57856	+	1148
Jammu ..	10658	9258	+	1400	5775	5228	+	547	4883	4030	+	853
Kathua ..	257	175	+	82	125	101	+	24	132	74	+	58
Udhampur ..	46	100	—	54	21	66	—	45	25	34	—	9
Reasi ..	2802	2443	+	359	1485	1272	+	213	1317	1171	+	146
Mirpur ..	103025	103096	—	71	52646	52805	—	159	50379	50291	+	88
Poonch Jagir ..	4782	4808	—	26	2561	2631	—	70	2221	2177	+	44
Chenani Jagir ..	4	32	—	28	4	32	—	28				
Anantnag ..	102	141	—	39	63	73	—	10	39	68	—	29
Muzaffarabad ..	10	4	+	6	5	3	+	2	5	1	+	4
Astore ..	7				7							
Gilgit (Leased Area) ..	3	26	—	16		16	—	9	3	10	—	7
-Jhiwar (H)	12099	10157	+	1942	6364	5338	+	1026	5735	4819	+	916
Jammu ..	7761	7043	+	718	3993	3738	+	255	3768	3305	+	463
Kathua ..	2500	1941	+	559	1291	1037	+	254	1209	904	+	305
Udhampur ..	269	330	—	61	168	194	—	26	101	136	—	35
Reasi ..	151	187	—	36	87	98	—	11	64	80	—	25
Mirpur ..	1022	483	+	539	534	133	+	401	488	350	+	138
Poonch Jagir ..	107	79	+	28	49	45	+	4	58	34	+	24
Chenani Jagir ..	60	31	+	29	30	31	—	1	30		+	30
Baramulla ..		6	—	6		5	—	5		1	—	1
Anantnag ..	218	12	+	206	202	12	+	190	16		+	16
Muzaffarabad ..	1	7	—	6	1	7	—	6				
Ladakh ..	10		+	10	9		+	9	1		+	1
Gilgit (Leased Area) ..		38	—	38		38	—	38				
Kashmiri Muslims (M)	1270261	1242281	+	27980	685547	671044	+	14503	584714	571237	+	13477
Jammu ..	2596	5834	—	3238	1699	3449	—	1750	897	2385	—	1488
Kathua ..	2843	3185	—	342	1467	1676	—	209	1376	1509	—	133
Udhampur ..	58989	68554	—	9565	32223	36727	—	4504	26766	31827	—	5061
Reasi ..	21761	21346	+	415	11720	11432	+	288	10041	9014	+	127
Mirpur ..	15163	16371	—	1208	7603	8717	—	1114	7560	7634	—	94
Poonch Jagir ..	27871	23352	+	4519	13796	12145	+	1651	14075	11207	+	2868
Chenani Jagir ..	537	287	+	250	386	207	+	179	151	80	+	71
Baramulla ..	476362	457626	+	18736	256673	246316	+	10357	219689	211310	+	8379
Anantnag ..	633965	618657	+	15308	343713	335655	+	8058	290252	283002	+	7250
Muzaffarabad ..	27319	24580	+	2739	14648	13317	+	1331	12671	11263	+	1408
Ladakh ..	1596	1900	—	304	906	1058	—	152	690	342	—	152
Astore ..	799				425				374			
Gilgit (Leased Area) ..	460	189	+	1070	288	166	+	547	172	23	+	523
Gilgit Agency ..		400	—	400		179	—	179		221	—	221

XIV—PART III—IMPORTANT ELEMENTS—CONTD

Important elements and locality	Persons			Males			Females			
	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kashmiri Pandits (H)	76868	63088	+13780	42958	35060	+ 7898	33910	28028	+ 5882	
Jammu	1387	1008	+ 359	858	686	+ 172	509	312	+ 187	
Kathua	37	6	+ 31	17	6	+ 11	20	20	0	
Udhampur	791	928	- 137	447	476	- 29	344	452	- 108	
Resa	112	65	+ 47	60	45	+ 15	46	20	+ 26	
Murpur	51	35	+ 16	30	31	- 1	21	4	+ 17	
Poonch Jagir	328	62	+ 266	169	37	+ 132	159	25	+ 134	
Chenani Jagir	15	7	+ 8	7	7	0	8	7	+ 1	
Baramulla	11203	9441	+ 1762	6524	5515	+ 1009	4679	3026	+ 753	
Anantnag	62039	60617	+ 1422	34247	27538	+ 6689	27792	23059	+ 4733	
Muzaffarabad	697	668	+ 29	407	317	+ 90	30	151	+ 79	
Ladakh	168	162	+ 6	95	119	- 24	71	43	+ 28	
Astore	35	8	+ 27	17	6	+ 11	18	4	+ 14	
Gilgit (Leased Area)	27	81	- 54	14	62	- 48	13	19	- 6	
Gilgit Agency		8	- 8		8	- 8				
Khatris (H)	25219	20556	+ 4663	13870	11254	+ 2616	11349	8302	+ 2047	
Jammu	9584	6812	+ 2772	5343	3626	+ 1697	4261	3186	+ 1075	
Kathua	1769	1035	+ 734	955	570	+ 385	814	465	+ 349	
Udhampur	2125	2039	+ 86	1137	1067	+ 70	986	942	+ 46	
Resa	2123	1923	+ 200	1145	1034	+ 111	978	859	+ 119	
Murpur	4047	3641	+ 406	2168	1998	+ 170	1879	1643	+ 236	
Poonch Jagir	1535	1645	- 110	841	943	- 102	694	702	- 8	
Chenani Jagir	129	198	- 69	68	110	- 42	61	88	- 27	
Baramulla	925	811	+ 114	557	480	+ 77	368	331	+ 37	
Anantnag	875	626	+ 249	520	383	+ 137	353	243	+ 112	
Muzaffarabad	2031	1689	+ 342	1113	918	+ 195	918	771	+ 147	
Ladakh	19	21	- 2	8	14	- 6	7	7	0	
Astore	25	21	+ 4	13	14	- 1	17	7	+ 10	
Gilgit (Leased Area)	32	78	- 46	22	54	- 32	10	24	- 14	
Gilgit Agency		38	- 38		27	- 27		11	- 11	
Kumhar (H)	25457	12223	+13174	13449	6550	+ 6899	12008	5733	+ 6275	
Jammu	1113	1154	- 41	607	673	- 66	506	481	+ 25	
Kathua	97	158	- 61	39	92	- 53	38	66	- 28	
Udhampur	2486	904	+ 1592	1302	428	+ 874	1194	476	+ 718	
Resa	944	1075	- 131	459	549	- 97	492	536	- 44	
Murpur	3757	4433	- 736	1923	2411	- 488	1834	2082	- 248	
Poonch Jagir	2809	3459	- 550	1521	1834	- 313	1385	1625	- 237	
Chenani Jagir	108	29	+ 69	56	23	+ 34	52	17	+ 35	
Baramulla	5059	4	+ 5059	2629	4	+ 2629	2430	4	+ 2430	
Anantnag	6879	897	+ 6079	3863	489	+ 3363	3116	408	+ 3116	
Muzaffarabad	1624	897	+ 927	972	489	+ 483	832	408	+ 444	
Ladakh	171			85			86			
Astore										
Gilgit (Leased Area)		104	+ 67		52	+ 33		57	+ 34	
Lohar (H)	--	12401	10788	+ 1613	6530	5766	+ 763	5882	5032	+ 830
Jammu		3274	2837	+ 437	1813	1666	+ 147	1461	1192	+ 310
Kathua		2012	1587	+ 425	1079	870	+ 209	933	717	+ 216
Udhampur		3260	3029	+ 231	1644	1521	+ 123	1016	1508	- 492
Resa		2711	2770	- 59	1399	1365	+ 34	1372	1405	- 33
Murpur		417	291	+ 126	260	165	+ 95	157	216	- 69
Poonch Jagir	--	110	77	+ 33	59	33	+ 24	51	42	+ 9
Chenani Jagir		184	168	+ 16	108	85	+ 23	76	83	- 7
Baramulla	--	367	4	+ 367	171	4	+ 171	196	4	+ 196
Anantnag		4	7	- 3	4	7	- 3	3	3	0
Muzaffarabad			3	- 3		3	- 3			
Ladakh	--	2		+ 2	2		+ 2			
Astore										
Gilgit (Leased Area)		15	- 15		15	- 15				
Gilgit Agency		4	- 4		4	- 4				

XIV—PART III—IMPORTANT ELEMENTS—CONTD.

Important elements and locality	Persons			Males			Females		
	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lohar (M)	28823	16131	+12692	15194	8487	+6707	13629	7644	+5985
Jammu	1284	1295	- 11	703	737	- 34	581	558	+ 23
Kathua	38	64	+ 26	22	36	+ 14	16	28	+ 12
Udhampur	1434	539	+ 896	644	268	+ 376	790	270	+ 520
Reasi	3608	2511	+ 1097	1803	1249	+ 554	1745	1262	+ 483
Mirpur	4209	4675	- 466	2172	2378	- 206	2037	2297	- 260
Poonch Jagir	5699	5066	+ 633	2940	2742	+ 198	2759	2324	+ 435
Chenani Jagir	15		+ 15	15		+ 15			
Baramulla	3440		+ 3440	1846		+ 1846	1594		+ 1594
Anantnag	6260	111	+ 6149	3448	55	+ 3393	2812	56	+ 2756
Muzaffarabad	2600	1717	+ 883	1393	947	+ 446	1207	770	+ 437
Ladakh	34	3	+ 31	23	3	+ 20	11		+ 11
Astore	142		+ 142	86		+ 86	56		+ 56
Gilgit (Leased Area)	60	94	+ 34	39	52	+ 13	21	42	+ 21
Gilgit Agency		57	+ 57		20	+ 20		37	+ 37
Machi (M)	248	115	+ 133	140	11	+ 129	108	104	+ 4
Jammu	86	70	+ 16	48	11	+ 37	38	59	- 21
Mirpur	60	45	+ 15	32		+ 32	28	45	- 17
Baramulla	102		+ 102	60		+ 60	42		+ 42
Mahajan (H)	23445	21009	+ 2436	12779	10973	+ 1806	10666	10036	+ 630
Jammu	10499	8989	+ 1510	5911	4850	+ 1061	4588	4139	+ 449
Kathua	3385	2582	+ 803	1858	1351	+ 507	1527	1231	+ 296
Udhampur	4471	4214	+ 257	2286	2040	+ 246	2185	2174	+ 11
Reasi	1455	1203	+ 252	779	608	+ 171	676	595	+ 81
Mirpur	2809	3365	- 556	1483	1729	- 246	1326	1636	- 310
Poonch Jagir	352	292	+ 60	211	179	+ 32	141	113	+ 28
Chenani Jagir	264	204	+ 60	122	121	+ 1	142	83	+ 59
Baramulla	9	20	+ 11	7	13	+ 6	2	7	+ 5
Anantnag	72	29	+ 43	49	20	+ 29	23	9	+ 14
Muzaffarabad	124	105	+ 19	69	57	+ 12	55	48	+ 7
Astore	5		+ 5	4		+ 4	1		+ 1
Gilgit (Leased Area)		5	+ 5		5	+ 5		1	+ 1
Gilgit Agency		1	+ 1			+ 1		1	+ 1
Makmi (M)	253	77347	-77094	253	38980	-38727		38367	-38367
Udhampur	253		+ 253	253		+ 253			
Ladakh		77347	-77347		38980	-38980		38367	-38367
Mangrik (Buddhists)	35104	34107	+ 997	17395	16943	+ 452	17709	17164	+ 545
Udhampur		32	+ 32		11	+ 11		21	+ 21
Ladakh	35104	34075	+ 1029	17395	16932	+ 463	17709	17143	+ 566
Moghal (M)	42256	30148	+12108	21490	15770	+ 5720	20766	14378	+ 6388
Jammu	1161	1238	- 77	651	738	- 87	510	500	+ 10
Kathua	197	72	+ 125	108	49	+ 59	89	23	+ 66
Udhampur	573	309	+ 264	292	135	+ 157	281	174	+ 107
Reasi	5149	3519	+ 1630	2652	1817	+ 835	2497	1702	+ 795
Mirpur	9628	6467	+ 3161	4624	3467	+ 1157	5004	3000	+ 2004
Poonch Jagir	16500	8496	+ 8004	8355	4261	+ 4094	8145	4235	+ 3910
Chenani Jagir	36	10	+ 26	29		+ 29	7	10	+ 3
Baramulla	1109	312	+ 797	582	110	+ 472	527	202	+ 325
Anantnag	1337	157	+ 1180	712	121	+ 591	625	36	+ 589
Muzaffarabad	6192	9389	- 3197	3247	4964	- 1717	2945	4425	- 1480
Ladakh	51	35	+ 16	35	25	+ 10	16	10	+ 6
Astore	72		+ 72	49		+ 49	23		+ 23
Gilgit (Leased Area)	251	143	+ 108	154	82	+ 72	97	61	+ 36
Gilgit Agency			+ 1		1	+ 1			+ 1

XIV—PART III—IMPORTANT ELEMENTS—CONTD

Important elements and local ty	Persons			Males			Females		
	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pathan (M)	22399	19288	+ 3111	11821	10554	+ 1267	10578	8734	+ 1844
Jammu	1664	2083	- 419	919	1362	- 443	745	721	+ 24
Kathua	227	209	+ 18	149	104	+ 45	78	105	- 27
Udhampur	1203	882	+ 321	641	495	+ 146	582	497	+ 95
Reas	1113	889	+ 224	539	533	+ 4	574	454	+ 120
Mirpur	1064	1239	- 175	506	726	- 220	558	513	+ 45
Poonch Jagr	5482	5218	+ 274	2918	2800	+ 118	2574	2418	+ 156
Chenab Jagr	7	7	-	26	29	- 3	11	21	- 10
Baramulla	2420	1316	+ 2104	1789	696	+ 1093	1631	610	+ 1021
Anantnag	2044	1048	+ 1996	1620	58	+ 1562	1434	488	+ 946
Muzaffarabad	4292	4924	- 632	2245	2534	- 309	2047	4370	- 323
Ladakh	81	4	+ 77	45	1	+ 44	36	3	+ 33
Astore	86			55			41		
G lgt (Leased Area)	666	601	+ 261	399	202	+ 197	267	209	+ 99
G lgt Agency		707	- 707		382	- 382		325	- 325
Rajput (H)	168582	158517	+ 9065	81040	87339	+ 3701	77642	72178	+ 5364
Jammu	35781	32779	+ 4902	20680	18040	+ 2640	15092	12330	+ 2253
Kathua	31513	28167	+ 3344	19202	20581	- 1379	19521	15886	+ 4355
Udhampur	61488	58184	+ 3304	31771	30162	+ 1609	29717	28022	+ 1695
Reas	20877	21216	- 345	10039	10630	- 309	9932	10586	- 654
Mirpur	8414	7531	+ 883	4881	4468	+ 413	3533	3063	+ 470
Poonch Jagr	632	702	- 170	305	380	- 84	227	313	- 86
Chenab Jagr	3010	3004	+ 6	1548	1653	- 105	1462	1351	+ 111
Baramulla	158	158	-	95	77	+ 18	72	21	+ 50
Anantnag	1882	1120	+ 762	1341	768	+ 573	511	332	+ 179
Muzaffarabad	145	116	+ 29	116	90	+ 26	29	26	+ 3
Ladakh	135	68	+ 67	134	68	+ 66	1		+ 1
Astore	5			5					
G lgt (Leased Area)	20	344	- 319	14	334	- 315	6	10	- 4
G lgt Agency		83	- 83		79	- 79		9	- 9
Rajput (M)	226404	196570	+ 29834	115979	102480	+ 13499	110425	94900	+ 16325
Jammu	19319	16865	+ 2554	10470	9561	+ 909	8909	7304	+ 1605
Kathua	1691	470	+ 1221	937	299	+ 638	754	171	+ 583
Udhampur	3928	7521	- 3593	2035	3949	- 1914	1893	3574	- 1679
Reas	20041	16888	+ 3153	10116	8511	+ 2605	9925	8375	+ 1550
Mirpur	8983	31012	- 17921	34153	28805	+ 5348	34830	25 07	+ 9623
Poonch Jagr	78152	61843	+ 16309	39979	31982	+ 7997	33173	29801	+ 8312
Chenab Jagr	162	80	+ 73	83	56	+ 29	78	31	+ 44
Baramulla	1608	2993	- 1384	806	1251	- 825	712	1277	- 565
Anantnag	2826	4710	- 1884	1840	2720	- 740	986	2130	- 1144
Muzaffarabad	22529	33661	- 4702	15247	17900	- 2679	14032	16055	- 2023
Ladakh	32	33	- 1	14	10	+ 4	18	23	- 5
Astore	88			84			4		
G lgt (Leased Area)	254	121	+ 221	143	92	+ 135	111	29	+ 86
G lgt Agency		60	- 60		8	- 8		52	- 52
Rizong (Buddh sts)	985	1547	- 562	573	739	- 166	412	808	- 398
Udhampur		15	- 15		8	- 8		7	- 7
Ladakh	985	1532	- 547	573	731	- 158	412	801	- 389
Shekh (M)	105781	103859	+ 8822	59253	65887	+ 3266	50528	48072	+ 2456
Jammu	1201	2830	- 1629	681	1505	- 824	520	1385	- 865
Kathua	638	412	+ 226	356	214	+ 142	342	198	+ 144
Udhampur	10116	8068	+ 4168	5359	3991	+ 2278	4767	2877	+ 1890
Reas	2826	3610	- 684	1519	1974	- 455	1407	1636	- 229
Mirpur	1917	2444	- 527	1025	1364	- 339	802	1088	- 188
Poonch Jagr	10529	11664	- 1135	5482	6096	- 614	5047	5568	- 521
Chenab Jagr	148	81	+ 57	100	59	+ 41	48	32	+ 16
Baramulla	28905	28289	+ 619	15598	15084	+ 514	13310	13705	- 795
Anantnag	42512	37943	+ 4569	23356	20738	+ 2618	19259	17705	+ 1055
Muzaffarabad	10088	10222	- 160	5477	5479	- 2	4531	4749	- 218

XIV—PART III—IMPORTANT ELEMENTS—CONTD.

Important elements and locality	Persons			Males			Females		
	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sheikh (M)—concl'd.									
Ladakh ..	550	313	+ 237	300	192	+ 108	250	121	+ 129
Astore ..	48			28			20		
Gilgit (Leased Area) ..	40	108	- 20	22	62	- 12	18	46	- 8
Gilgit Agency ..		59	- 59		29	- 29		30	- 30
Sudhan (M) ..	78412	68594	+ 9818	37226	33201	+ 4025	41186	35393	+ 5793
Jammu ..	16	27	- 11	15	26	- 11	1	1	
Kathua ..		5	- 5		5	- 5			
Udhampur ..	18		+ 18	10		+ 10	8		+ 8
Reasi ..	61	307	- 246	34	131	- 97	27	176	- 149
Mirpur ..	3480	2521	+ 959	1753	1402	+ 351	1727	1119	+ 608
Poonch Jagir ..	74210	65193	+ 9017	35055	31365	+ 3720	39125	33828	+ 5297
Baramulla ..	16		+ 16	10		+ 10	6		+ 6
Anantnag ..	8		+ 8	5		+ 5	3		+ 3
Muzaffarabad ..	603	541	+ 62	314	272	+ 42	289	260	+ 29
Syed (M) ..	52293	52303	- 10	27395	27431	- 36	24898	24872	+ 26
Jammu ..	2790	2773	+ 17	1455	1503	- 48	1305	1270	+ 35
Kathua ..	60	65	- 5	30	44	- 14	24	21	+ 3
Udhampur ..	910	459	+ 451	495	217	+ 278	415	212	+ 203
Reasi ..	3038	2774	+ 264	1591	1562	+ 29	1417	1212	+ 205
Mirpur ..	5209	5076	+ 133	2600	2655	- 55	2609	2421	+ 188
Poonch Jagir ..	11786	15054	- 3268	6153	7027	- 1474	5633	7427	- 1794
Chenani Jagir ..	7	1	+ 6	7		+ 7	1		+ 1
Baramulla ..	4792	5655	- 863	2481	3002	- 521	2311	2653	- 342
Anantnag ..	6930	5715	+ 1215	3541	3060	+ 481	3382	2655	+ 727
Muzaffarabad ..	13637	13281	+ 356	7123	6965	+ 158	6514	6316	+ 198
Ladakh ..	2601	9	+ 2592	1594	7	+ 1587	1007	2	+ 1005
Astore ..	43			25			18		
Gilgit (Leased Area) ..	490	450	+ 83	257	226	+ 56	233	224	+ 27
Gilgit Agency ..		991	- 991		533	- 533		458	- 458
Tarakhehas (M) ..	3026	10155	- 7129	1539	5221	- 3682	1487	4934	- 3447
Udhampur ..	10		+ 10				10		+ 10
Ladakh ..	3016	10150	- 7134	1539	5216	- 3677	1477	4934	- 3457
Gilgit (Leased Area) ..		5	- 5		5	- 5			
Tarkhan (M) ..	35249	14405	+ 20844	18611	7616	+ 10995	16638	6789	+ 9849
Jammu ..	2113	1950	+ 163	1127	1103	+ 24	986	847	+ 139
Kathua ..	35	67	- 32	15	40	- 25	20	27	- 7
Udhampur ..	615	41	+ 574	332	10	+ 322	283	31	+ 252
Reasi ..	2946	2052	+ 894	1506	1083	+ 423	1440	969	+ 471
Mirpur ..	6595	6340	+ 255	3402	3285	+ 117	3193	3055	+ 138
Poonch Jagir ..	3342	3455	- 113	1682	1817	- 135	1660	1638	+ 22
Chenani Jagir ..	3		+ 3	3		+ 3			
Baramulla ..	8564	1	+ 8563	4530		+ 4530	4005	1	+ 4004
Anantnag ..	9379	48	+ 9331	5087	13	+ 5074	4292	35	+ 4257
Muzaffarabad ..	1557	405	+ 1152	844	233	+ 611	713	172	+ 541
Astore ..	42			22			20		
Gilgit (Leased Area) ..	58	46	+ 54	32	32		26	14	+ 32
Teli (M) ..	28134	15834	+ 12300	15153	8221	+ 6932	12961	7613	+ 5368
Jammu ..	7100	6551	+ 549	3803	3445	+ 358	3297	3106	+ 191
Kathua ..	2391	2747	- 356	1283	1559	- 276	1108	1188	- 80
Udhampur ..	538	511	+ 27	299	284	+ 15	239	227	+ 12
Reasi ..	958	966	- 8	508	403	+ 105	450	563	- 113

XIV.—PART III.—IMPORTANT ELEMENTS—CONCLD

Important elements and locality	Persons			Males			Females		
	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Religion (M)—concl'd									
Mirpur	3514	3288	- 474	1850	1968	- 118	1664	2022	- 356
Poonch Jagir	759	735	+ 24	391	377	+ 14	368	358	+ 10
Chenani Jagir	50	18	+ 34	26	8	+ 18	24	8	+ 16
Bayanulla	5086		+ 5000	2763		+ 2763	2243		+ 2243
Anantnaga	7458		+ 7458	4042		+ 4042	3409		+ 3409
Muzaffarabad	328	270	+ 58	167	147	+ 20	161	123	+ 38
Ladakh	32		+ 32	14		+ 14	18		+ 18
Gilgit Agency		50	- 50		30	- 30		20	- 20

Muslims II Hindus

IMPERIAL TABLE XV

Europeans and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by race and age

NOTES

1. The table is in exactly the same form as the corresponding Table XIX for 1931.
2. Badami Bagh Cantonment does not appear in the detail given under "Cities and Cantonments." This is due to the fact that the villages Sonawar and Bonimsar though lying within the administrative area of the Badami Bagh Cantonment were censused under arrangements made by the Census Officer for Khas Tehsil by arrangement with the Cantonment authorities. The elements dealt with in this table living within the area of the two villages named are included in the figures for Anantnag District.
3. All districts have been shown; blanks indicate that none of the elements shown in this table live in such districts.
4. Allied races include non-Asiatic races such as Australians, Canadians, Americans and South Africans, in fact all white races as distinct from Asiatic, Mongol, Negroid and Polynesian races.
5. Only those describing themselves as Anglo-Indians have been treated as such. The numbers are very small and suggest wrong descriptions in a number of cases. The number recorded as Europeans and Allied Races was 423 in 1941 against 321 in 1931; the number of Anglo-Indians 7 in 1941 against 123 in 1931. This fall of 116 in Anglo-Indians since 1931 accounts in full for the increase of 102 Europeans. The number of true Europeans and Allied races living in the State in 1941 is believed to have been less than in 1931.
6. The figures given against Jammu City and Cantonment are also included in the Jammu District and those against Srinagar City in the figures for Anantnag District.

NOTE —P stands for Persons, M for Males and F for Females.

XV—EUROPEANS AND ALLIED RACES AND

A—EUROPEAN AND ALLIED

District or State	Total			(a) British subjects																
				All ages			0-13		14 16		17 23		21 33		31 43		14 53		54+	
	P	M	F	P	M	F	M	I	M	F	M	F	M	I	M	I	M	F		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	423	209	214	373	193	180	81	32	6	7	4	9	23	36	22	28	21	27	36	41
JAMMU PROVINCE	51	32	19	46	31	15	8	4	1	1		2	8	4	3	1	6	2	5	1
(a) TOTAL DISTRICTS	49	30	18	13	9	14	8	4	1	1		2	8	4	3	1	4	1	5	1
Jammu	35	20	15	30	19	11	6	3	1	1		1	4	3	1	1	3	1	4	1
Kathua																				
Udhampur	9	7	2	9	1	2	2					1	4	1			1			1
Ressi	2	2		2	1										1					
Mirpur	2	1	1	2	1	1		1							1					
(b) TOTAL JAGIRS	3	2	1	3	2	1											2	1		
Chenani Jagir																				
Poonch Jagir	3	2	1	3	2	1											2	1		
KASHMIR PROVINCE	342	160	182	302	147	155	71	23	5	6	4	7	7	28	15	27	14	24	31	40
Baramulla	64	30	34	36	25	11	6	2	4		3	1	4	3	3	2	2	1	3	2
Anantnag	273	130	143	261	122	139	65	11	1	6	1	6	3	21	12	25	17	22	28	39
Muzaffarabad	5		5	5		5								4				1		
FRONTIER DISTRICTS	30	17	13	25	15	10	2	5					8	4	4		1	1		
Ladakh	11	6	5	7	4	3	1	1					2	1			1	1		
Astore																				
Gilgit (Leased Area)	17	9	5	16	9	7	1	4					4	3	4					
Gilgit Agency	2	2		2	2								2							
CITIES AND CANTONMENTS																				
Jammu City	5	2	3	5	2	3							1	1			1	1	1	
Jammu Cantonment	8	5	4	7	5	2		2						2			1	1	2	
Srinagar City	235	118	117	224	110	114	61	11	5		4	3	18	17	21	11	17	22	28	

ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE

RACES (INCLUDING ARMENIANS)															B--ANGLO-INDIANS				
(b) Others															All ages				
All ages			0-13		14-16		17-23		24-33		34-43		44-53		54+		P	M	F
P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	P	M	F
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
50	16	34	2	4	1		1	3	4	8	3	9	4	4	1	6	7	4	3
5	1	4	1					1						1		2			
5	1	4	1					1						1		2			
5	1	4	1					1						1		2			
40	13	27	1	4	1		2	3	6	3	8	4	3	1	4	6	3	3	
28	5	23	1	4	1		2	3	5	3	7	4	2	1	3	6	3	3	
12	8	4						1	1	2	1						1	1	
5	2	3						1	1	2	1								
4	2	2					1	1	1		1						1	1	
1		1								1									
2		2					1								1				
11	8	3						1	1	3	1		1	1	1	1	6	3	3

IMPERIAL TABLE XVI

Summary of figures for Districts

NOTES

1. The table is in the same form as the corresponding Imperial Table XX in the 1931 report. There is a small change in the communities given. In 1931 figures were given separately for Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists and others; on this occasion they are given for Hindus, Muslims, Indian Christians, Tribes and Others. The figures for those communities not included in this table are however given in Imperial Table XIII.

2. In the figures for Density fractions have been eliminated; fractions of less than .5 have been ignored and those in excess treated as whole numbers.

3. The ' Tribes ' for which figures have been given have been discussed in the notes to Table XIII.

4. The figures for 1931 are not available separately for districts Astore and Gilgit (Leased Area) as in 1931 these constituted the old Gilgit District. The 1931 figures given in columns 6 and 10 are the population and density figures respectively for the old Gilgit District.

5. The variations in every case show an increase.

NOTE.—P stands for Persons, M for Males and F for Females.

XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES FOR DISTRICTS

District or State	Area in square miles	POPULATION				Percentage of variation		Density	
		1941			1931	1931-1941	1911-1931	1941	1931
		P	M	I	P				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	84171	4021616	2129072	1291744	3040233	10.29	9.8	48	43
JAMMU PROVINCE	12378	1981433	1034410	947023	1788441	10.78	9.03	160	144
(a) TOTAL DISTRICTS	10656	1547809	814976	733793	1390732	11.34	8.8	125	130
Janmu	1147	431362	233976	197386	375240	14.95	11.16	376	327
Ilthua	103	177672	94134	85838	161232	10.19	4.53	174	156
Uthamjaur	5070	294217	154603	140609	273668	7.30	11.58	56	51
Reasi	1789	257803	135502	122491	235245	9.63	5.19	144	131
Mirpur	1627	386655	19696	189859	344747	1.15	8.68	238	212
(b) TOTAL JAGHS	172	43364	220394	213430	395309	3.81	9.9	25	31
Chenab Jagir	95	11786	6475	5321	10325	7.97	2.87	14	11
Poonch Jagir	1627	421828	213919	207909	387384	8.89	10.12	259	238
KASHMIR PROVINCE	8539	1723705	934738	793967	1569218	10.16	11.52	202	184
Baramulla	3317	612428	330050	282378	559828	9.39	11.47	16	169
Anantnag	2814	851606	463571	388035	771943	10.31	12.1	303	274
Muzaffarabad	2408	284671	141117	123554	237447	11.46	9.87	110	99
FRONTIER DISTRICTS	63554	311478	160724	150754	288584	7.93	5.64	5	5
Ladakh	45762	195431	98473	96953	192138	1.71	4.2	4	4
Astore	1632	17026	8945	808	31902	23.88	11.13	10	10
Gilgit (Leased Area)	1480	22895	12471	10024	64544	118.56	5.82	15	15
Git Agency	14650	76528	40527	35699				5	4

XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES FOR DISTRICTS—CONCLD.

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMUNITIES

District or State	Hindus		Muslims		Indian Christians		Tribes		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	430683	378482	1641701	1459546	1675	1404	29	22	55784	52290
JAMMU PROVINCE	381745	341090	630318	585358	1505	1232	16	13	20826	19330
(a) TOTAL DISTRICTS	364458	324659	434759	395990	1505	1232	16	13	13278	11899
Jammu	134637	113536	92578	78211	1245	1017	16	13	5500	4609
Kathua	69448	62375	24355	20859	103	101			228	203
Udhampur	85179	70641	67878	60449	54	35			497	484
Reasi	42211	38514	92412	83127	54	42			825	718
Mirpur	32983	30593	157536	153344	49	37			6228	5885
(b) TOTAL JAGIRS	17287	16431	195559	189368					7548	7431
Chenani Jagir	4975	4606	1491	714					9	1
Poonch Jagir	12312	11825	194068	188654					7539	7430
KASHMIR PROVINCE	48388	37192	871499	743979	97	110	11	9	14743	12677
Baramulla	7579	5340	317983	272953	24	24			4464	4061
Anantnag	37470	29345	422619	356065	56	63	11	9	3415	2553
Muzaffarabad	3339	2507	130897	114961	17	23			6864	6003
FRONTIER DISTRICTS	550	200	139884	130209	73	62	2		20215	20283
Ladakh	361	94	77925	76567	68	59			20124	20233
Astore	72	41	8852	8026	3	1	1		20	10
Gilgit (Leased Area)	72	36	12342	9954	2		1		54	34
Gilgit Agency	45	29	40765	35662		2			17	6

STATE TABLE I

Area and Population of Tehsils

NOTES

1. The table is in the same form as State Table I for 1931 except for the addition of columns 13 and 14.

2. (i) The areas of Tehsils are not authoritative ; they have been adjusted to agree in total with the areas of the districts in which they are located. They are accurate enough for all practical purposes.

(ii) In 1931, the area 4 square miles of three villages, two located in the Jammu Tehsil and one in the Ramnagar Tehsil, belonging to the Poonch Jagir, was included in the area given for the Poonch Jagir. In the present table the areas of these villages have been included in the areas of the tehsils in which they are located *viz.*, 3 square miles with the Jammu Tehsil and 1 square mile with Ramnagar Tehsil. The population of these three villages has been shown accordingly as discussed in note 4 to Imperial Table I.

3. The details of the two cities of Jammu and Srinagar given separately at the end of the table have been included in the figures of the tehsils in which they are located, *viz.*, Jammu Tehsil and Khas Tehsil.

4. The names shown in brackets against tehsils Uttarmachipura, Sri Pratapsinghpura and Pulwama in the Kashmir Province are the local names by which these tehsils are frequently known.

5. The changes in the number of towns shown in each district have been discussed in note 7 to Imperial Table I.

6. All variations represent increases unless a minus sign has been given.

7. (i) The mothertongue shown in column 13 is that returned as mothertongue by the majority of the population of the area.

(ii) The number of those shown as speaking any particular mothertongue against Districts, (other than Gilgit Agency) Provinces and for the whole State will be found to agree with the figures given in Table XII Part II-A and not with those given in Part I of that table as the figures shown in the latter include dialects.

(iii) The details given in columns 13 and 14 for the Gilgit Agency and the illaqa of that district are those supplied by the Census Superintendent, North-West Frontier Province, who sorted the record.

8. (i) As the districts Astore and Gilgit (Leased Area) together constituted the old Gilgit District in 1931, they are joined together by a bracket for the purposes of columns 9, 10 and 11.

(ii) The illaqa Kuh and Ghizar of the Gilgit Agency were shown separately in 1931 but constitute one unit in 1941 according to the details supplied by the Census Superintendent, North-West Frontier Province.

9. The figures given in column 14 show clearly that Kashmiri and Dogri are the two languages in greatest use.

10. The figures given in column 12 indicate a high density in many tehsils which are entirely agricultural.

STATE TABLE I—AREA AND POPULATION OF TEHSILS

Tehsil	Area in square miles	Number of		POPULATION						Percentage variation		Density (sq mile) 1931	Prevailing mother-tongue	
		Towns Villages		1931			1931			1931 to 1921 to 1931			Language	P
		3	4	P	M	F	P	10	11	12	13	14		
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	84471	39	8740	764424	4021618	2125872	1851744	3646243	10 29	9 8	48	Kashmiri	1512912	
JAMMU PROVINCE	12378	21	4533	400226	1891433	1034410	647023	1728441	10 79	9 03	160	Dogri	657143	
(a) TOTAL DISTRICTS	10656	20	4004	319141	1517809	814016	733793	1390213	11 34	8 78	145	Dogri	647771	
Jammu District	1147	5	1165	89263	431382	233976	197386	375240	14 95	11 16	376	Dogri	280108	
Jammu Tehsil (including Jammu city)	346	2	334	33223	156556	88 770	67886	132840	17 85	10 8	452	Dogri	95552	
Samba	327	1	319	10340	83464	47103	42301	78181	12 98	17 67	274	Dogri	73432	
Sri Ranbirsinghpura	157	1	204	20005	86521	51400	43121	82788	16 58	7 82	615	Punjabi	47479	
Akhaur	317	1	218	18195	88021	46503	42318	80431	10 43	9 27	280	Dogri	81158	
Kathua District	1023	3	563	37598	177672	94134	83538	161232	10 19	4 55	174	Dogri	153085	
Kathua	224	2	168	10132	47378	25954	21424	43299	9 42	6 01	212	Dogri	42036	
Jasmergarh	185	1	257	12393	59570	31433	28137	51957	14 04	8 5	323	Dogri	54391	
Basohli	614	1	138	15073	70524	36747	33877	65976	7 04	75	115	Dogri	59608	
Udhampur District	5070	4	926	51947	294217	153608	140609	273658	7 50	11 58	58	Dogri	99682	
Udhampur	383	1	194	11045	52937	28065	24572	48880	8 29	7 03	138	Dogri	44713	
Kishtwar	3021	1	156	9915	69893	37077	24816	55193	7 78	18 44	20	Kashmiri	30878	
Ramban	588	1	130	13176	75793	39750	30043	71043	6 68	14 55	129	Kashmiri	40345	
Ramna ar	525	1	137	13057	60076	30908	20168	35866	7 92	6 52	114	Dogri	51234	
Bhadrawah	553	1	309	8754	44518	22808	21710	41583	7 05	10 55	81	Bhadrawahi	21740	
Peasi District	1789	3	648	48502	257903	135502	122401	235245	9 63	5 18	144	Dogri	82098	
Reasi	983	2	324	22351	117059	61853	55201	106976	9 52	5 90	119	Dogri	49884	
Rampur Rajouri	806	1	324	26251	140844	73044	67200	128359	9 71	4 59	175	Pahari	60295	
Mirpur District	1627	5	702	88331	386655	196796	189859	344747	12 15	8 63	238	Punjabi	223427	
Kotli	574	1	224	24583	111037	56706	54331	102787	8 02	8 05	193	Chabhal	43326	
Mirpur	353	1	288	28492	113115	56739	56376	101102	11 88	8 25	319	Punjabi	104116	
Bhimbar	693	3	190	35456	102503	83351	79152	140858	15 36	8 79	233	Punjabi	115957	
(b) TOTAL JAGIR	1722	1	529	82085	433624	220394	213230	398309	8 86	9 9	252	Pahari	237582	
Chenani Jagir	95		46	2562	11796	6475	5321	10925	7 97	2 87	124	Dogri	8590	
Chenani	95		46	2562	11796	6475	5321	10925	7 97	2 87	124	Dogri	8590	
Poonch Jagir	1627	1	483	78523	421823	213919	207903	387334	8 88	10 12	259	Pahari	236713	
Bagh	321		111	19507	101091	50859	50232	83956	7 59	12	315	Hindustani	81309	
Sadhnuti	348		101	22564	108300	52046	56254	100170	7 79	12 76	311	Pahari	105218	
Haveli	479	1	173	18085	110733	58477	52256	101151	9 47	5 85	231	Pahari	49581	
Mendhar	479		98	18367	101704	52537	49167	91807	10 78	10 28	212	Pahari	68313	

STATE TABLE I— AREA AND POPULATION OF TEHSILS—CONCLD.

Tehsil	Area in square miles	Number of		Occupied houses	POPULATION				Percentage variation		Density (sq. mile) 1931	Prevailing mother-tongue	
		Towns	Villages		1931			P	1931 to 1931	1921 to 1931		Language	P
					P	M	F						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
KASHMIR PROVINCE	8539	15	3518	29829	1728705	934738	793967	1669218	10.16	11.52	202	Kashmiri	1369534
Baramulla District ..	3317	4	1370	106573	612428	330050	262376	559028	9.39	11.47	185	Kashmiri	545032
Utranchipura (H. Adwala) ..	2230	1	550	41614	274942	140180	128762	247849	10.93	11.98	123	Kashmiri	224895
P. Baramulla ..	500	2	353	29740	162903	88597	74306	149009	9.32	11.29	276	Kashmiri	154503
Sri Pratap Singh-pura (Baramulla) ..	458	1	497	32210	174583	95273	79310	162970	7.12	10.87	358	Kashmiri	165634
Anantnag District ..	2614	0	1380	145473	851606	463571	380035	771943	10.31	12.1	303	Kashmiri	800487
Now Teh. (Included in Srinagar city)	743	2	210	41000	333661	181554	152327	202457	18.26	16.62	440	Kashmiri	315171
P. Baramulla (Anantnag)	110	1	371	21240	156526	86404	70062	149807	4.48	11.04	310	Kashmiri	147498
Kulgam ..	518	1	482	20140	157372	83831	73541	146147	7.68	7	268	Kashmiri	151542
Anantnag ..	1924	5	335	3084	203827	111722	92105	193532	5.31	10.55	197	Kashmiri	186276
Muzaffarabad District	2400	2	700	46763	264671	141117	123554	237447	11.46	9.87	110	Pahari	155595
Muzaffarabad ..	546	1	423	22888	125585	66365	58620	112798	11.33	8.42	230	Pahari	98250
P. Muzaffarabad ..	520	1	231	1497	80223	42770	37433	71570	12.00	10.72	154	Punjabi	26165
Muzaffarabad ..	1344	1	111	6817	58863	31312	27481	53079	10.89	11.89	44	Pahari	35925
FRONTIER DISTRICTS	63554	3	689	65369	311478	160724	150754	288584	7.93	5.64	5	Balti	133387
Ladakh District ..	45762	2	460	46255	195431	93478	96953	192138	1.71	4.72	4	Balti	133163
Ladakh ..	29448	1	110	10591	36307	18360	17947	34423	5.47	4.11	1	Ladakhi	32797
Kargil ..	7302	1	103	9566	52853	26102	26001	50238	5.2	5.36	7	Balti	32451
Skardu ..	8522	1	105	26095	106271	53026	52315	107477	-1.12	4.60	12	Balti	100176
Astore District ..	1632		39	2506	17026	8948	8076	31902	23.88	11.13	10	Shina	16442
Astore ..	1632		39	2506	17026	8948	8076						
Gilgit Leased Area	1480	1	45	3767	22495	12471	10024						
Gilgit ..	1480	1	45	3767	22495	12471	10024				15	Shina	17966
Gilgit Agency ..	14680		137	12821	76526	40327	35699	64544	18.56	5.82	5	Broshki	31131
Chilas ..	2800		10	2799	15364	8401	6963	13534	13.52	3.03	5	Shina	11373
Nagar ..	1600		21	2879	14874	8309	6565	13672	8.79	-3.63	9	Broshki	10792
Hunza ..	3900		28	3000	15341	7999	7342	13241	15.85	9.27	4	Broshki	11249
Punial ..	1600		24	1218	8164	4270	3804	6108	33.66	11.21	5	Shina	7492
Ishkuman ..	1600		11	528	4282	2228	2054	2986	43.4	8.46	3	Wakhi	1980
Yasin ..	1200		24	1294	9989	5143	4846	8083	23.58	14.4	8	Broshki	8723
Kuh ..	480		19	1103	8512	4477	4035	2808	23	22.72	4	Chitrali	5317
Ghizar ..	1500							4112					
CITIES													
Jammu ..	2	1		9535	50379	29817	20562	38613	30.47	22.11	25190	Hindustani	18987
Srinagar ..	11	1		27053	207787	112460	95327	173573	19.71	22.46	18890	Kashmiri	202185

STATE TABLE II

Population of Districts and Tehsils by Communities and Literacy

NOTES

STATE TABLE II—POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS BY COMMUNITIES AND LITERACY

District and Tehsil	P—Persons		L—Literate		LL—Literate in English											
	HINDUS												JAINS			
	Scheduled Castes				Other Hindus											
	P		L		P		L		P		L					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	60772	52692	1227	209	365911	325790	84310	20531	490	420	272	178				
JAMMU PROVINCE	60746	52678	1218	208	322999	228414	52192	13039	482	419	267	177				
(a) TOTAL DISTRICTS	59110	51232	1202	208	305348	273427	48725	12257	482	419	267	177				
Jammu District	27725	23395	1001	131	106912	90141	22559	6491	491	414	266	174				
Jammu Tehsil (including Jammu city)	9406	7927	403	85	44684	32077	15342	5390	478	413	265	174				
Samba	4202	3492	82	8	22864	21921	2526	421			1					
Sri Ratananghpura	8133	6933	411	31	16603	14606	2490	490	3	1						
Akhnur	5984	5043	105	4	22761	21537	2195	199								
Kathua District	10404	8445	123	3	59044	53930	6967	1052								
Kathua	1213	1041	23		15286	12591	1954	320								
Jasmergarh	3545	2984	53	3	18973	17679	2068	179								
Basohli	5646	4420	47		24785	23660	2945	553								
Udhampur District	11263	10382	461	51	73916	69259	8409	1623	1	6	1	3				
Udhampur	4102	3567	106	9	17702	16178	2698	813	1	2	1	1				
Kishtwar	37	24	99	31	12909	11961	1344	220								
Ramban	857	809	7	1	10602	9780	724	89								
Ramnagar	5666	5338	124	7	31118	29136	1892	217	3			2				
Bhadrawah	599	644	125	3	11585	11204	1771	294								
Reasi District	8163	7557	108	9	34048	30937	4022	889								
Reasi	7012	6501	81	6	20599	18389	2758	606								
Rampur Rajouri	1151	1056	27	3	13449	12568	1264	283								
Mirpur District	1555	1453	109	14	31428	29140	6768	2222								
Kotli	75	78	20	6	4249	3979	1378	485								
Mirpur	13	22			3501	2993	2123	1206								
Bhimbar	1467	1353	89	8	23678	22168	3267	531								

STATE TABLE II—POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS BY COMMUNITIES AND LITERACY—CONTD.

District and Tehsil	P=Persons		L=Literate				LE=Literate in English				TRIBES									
	SIKHS						MUSLIMS				CHRISTIANS				TRIBES					
	P		L		P		L		P		L		P		L		P		L	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29				
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	34779	31124	13240	4525	1641701	1459546	101051	9641	1888	1621	367	289	29	22	2					
JAMMU PROVINCE ..	20036	18530	6678	2215	630318	585358	44305	5768	1537	1251	102	39	16	13	2					
(a) TOTAL DISTRICTS ..	<i>12501</i>	<i>11178</i>	<i>4162</i>	<i>1420</i>	<i>434759</i>	<i>395990</i>	<i>29849</i>	<i>4502</i>	<i>1535</i>	<i>1250</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>2</i>					
Jammu District ..	4980	4171	1528	476	92578	78211	8713	2302	1265	1032	77	34	16	13	2					
Jammu Tehsil (including Jammu city) ..	1816	1158	942	388	31903	24441	5064	1704	672	566	61	32								
Samba ..	996	970	104	12	18970	16913	743	68	71	65	1	1								
Sri Ranbirsinghpura ..	1790	1688	426	68	24401	21548	2000	358	448	327	13	1	14	13	2					
Akhnur ..	378	355	56	8	17304	15309	906	112	74	74	2		2							
Kathua District ..	228	203	43	11	24355	20859	1291	139	103	101	2									
Kathua ..	41	29	21	8	9343	7695	622	91	71	68	1									
Jasmergarh ..	177	170	15	1	8728	7394	352	11	10	10										
Basohli ..	10	4	7	2	6284	5770	317	37	22	23	1									
Udhampur District ..	243	202	100	25	67878	60449	4060	450	61	37	13	2								
Udhampur ..	93	73	49	15	6140	5038	393	105	27	14	9	2								
Kishtwar ..	57	66	13	5	18830	16490	1104	110												
Ramban ..	29	18	17	3	28248	25422	1490	51	13	14										
Ramnagar ..	26	6	6		4076	3676	163	12	20	9	3									
Bhadrawah ..	38	39	15	2	10584	9823	910	172	1		1									
Reasi District ..	823	718	253	72	92412	83127	3466	251	56	42	3									
Reasi ..	173	143	63	21	34018	30126	1181	108	56	42	3									
Rampur Rajouri ..	650	575	190	51	58394	53001	2285	143												
Mirpur District ..	6227	5884	2238	836	157536	153344	12319	1360	50	38	5	2								
Kotli ..	725	692	264	105	51657	49582	2798	151												
Mirpur ..	1161	1064	666	377	52064	52297	5501	376	50	38										
Bhimbar ..	4341	4128	1308	354	53815	51465	4020	833			5	2								

STATE TABLE II—POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS BY COMMUNITIES AND LITERACY—CONTD

District and Tehsil	P=Persons		L=Literate		L.L.=Literate in English						REMARKS		
	OTHERS				NUMBER LITERATE								
	P		L		Age 0-15		Age 15-20		Age 20+			LE	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	20302	20529	1907	35	40374	12118	31442	6695	131160	16605	45254	2361	
JAMMU PROVINCE	276	352	7	2	21928	6748	15829	3952	67614	10748	17347	1013	
(a) TOTAL DISTRICTS	265	284	7	2	17954	5900	12690	3468	54270	9236	16211	974	
Jammu District	19	9	4	2	6508	2939	5192	1771	22450	4900	9418	739	
Jammu Tehsil (including Jammu city)	11	4	4	2	4927	2423	3224	1394	14760	4041	7661	773	
Samba					750	437	592	109	2116	254	591	12	
Sri Ranbursinghpura	8	5			1032	255	890	195	3423	499	852	11	
Akhnour					629	124	486	73	2151	126	312	3	
Kathua District					1806	388	1224	246	5396	671	988	25	
Kathua					523	139	391	87	1707	193	445	19	
Jasmergarh					542	59	399	47	1547	88	163	3	
Basohli					741	190	434	112	2142	290	380	3	
Udhampur District	246	275	3		2545	697	1769	378	6733	1078	1621	27	
Udhampur					589	251	397	154	2270	540	545	18	
Kishtwar	244	275	3		508	130	389	53	1666	373	335	3	
Ramban	1				409	59	337	27	1462	58	175	4	
Ramnagar					473	66	260	58	1435	114	153	2	
Bhadrawah	1				566	191	386	87	1880	193	412		
Reasi District					1416	367	1079	251	5357	583	548	10	
Reasi					740	239	534	154	2812	358	155	2	
Rampur Rajouri					676	128	545	97	2545	225	190	8	
Mirpur District					5679	1509	3428	821	12334	2104	3638	113	
Kotli					1005	270	643	150	2722	327	357	4	
Mirpur					2303	636	1469	314	4528	989	2287	94	
Bhimbar					2101	603	1314	337	5784	788	994	15	

STATE TABLE II—POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS BY COMMUNITIES AND LITERACY—CONTD.

District and Tehsil	P=Persons		L=Literate				LE=Literate in English									
	HINDUS												JAINS			
	Scheduled Castes						Other Hindus									
	P		L		P		L		P		L		P		L	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
(b) TOTAL JAGIRS ..	1636	1444	16		15651	14987	3467	782								
Chenani Jagir ..	1378	1292	14		3597	3314	287	17								
Chenani ..	1378	1292	14		3597	3314	287	17								
Poonch Jagir ..	258	152	2		12054	11673	3180	765								
Bagh ..	12	15			599	522	187	76								
Sadhnuti ..	190	94			6608	6908	1284	96								
Haveli ..	9	3	1		2871	2315	1303	548								
Mendhar ..	47	40	1		1976	1928	406	45								
KASHMIR PROVINCE ..	26	16	9	1	48362	37176	31830	7439	8	1	5	1				
Baramulla District ..	5	2			7574	5338	4690	529								
Uttarmachipura (Handwara) ..	5	2			3240	2250	2016	230								
Baramulla ..					2943	2108	1844	247								
Sri Pratapsinghpura (Badgam) ..					1391	980	830	52								
Anantnag District ..	18	9	9	1	37452	29336	25432	6220	8	1	5	1				
Khas Tehsil (including Srinagar city) ..	17	9	9	1	26169	20237	18774	5671	8	1	5	1				
Pulwama (Awantipura) ..	1				2335	1951	1339	98								
Kulgam ..					3627	2823	2162	230								
Anantnag ..					5321	4325	3157	221								
Muzaffarabad District ..	3	5			3336	2502	1708	690								
Muzaffarabad ..					2213	1750	1156	562								
Uri ..					866	628	399	107								
Karnah ..	3	5			257	124	153	21								

STATE TABLE II—POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS BY COMMUNITIES AND LITERACY—CONTD.

District and Tehsil	P=Persons				L=Literate				LE=Literate in English							
	SIXHS				MUSLIMS				CHRISTIANS				TRIKES			
	P		L		P		L		P		L		P		L	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
(b) TOTAL JAGIRS	7535	7352	2516	795	195559	189365	14156	1266	2	1	2	1				
Chenani Jagir	9	1	4		1491	714	64	2								
Chenani	9	1	4		1491	714	64	2								
Poonch Jagir	7528	7351	2512	795	194068	188554	14392	1264	2	1	2	1				
Baoh	4036	4015	1374	505	46212	45680	5565	820								
Sadhnata	2071	2230	491	95	43175	40950	3418	85								
Haveli	1302	1032	605	192	54293	48003	3490	238	2	1	2	1				
Mendhar	117	74	39	3	50338	47119	1919	91								
KASHMIR PROVINCE	14557	12477	6464	2286	871499	743979	53035	3722	260	295	205	222	11	9		
Baramulla District	4433	4025	2109	828	317983	272953	15097	504	54	58	30	38				
Uttarmachipura (Handwara)	1841	1637	847	393	141085	124869	8096	308	9	9	7	5				
Baramulla	1395	1235	689	213	84217	70918	4196	156	41	40	19	31				
Sri Pratapsinghpura (Badgam)	1197	1158	573	217	92681	77166	2805	40	4	4	4	2				
Anantnag District	3260	2394	1471	349	422619	356065	30935	2236	189	209	162	168	11	9		
Khas Tehsil (incl. in Srinagar city)	1272	547	696	158	153878	131307	18115	2404	187	205	160	166	11	9		
Pulwama (Awantipura)	1232	1255	498	160	82896	66856	3482	103								
Kulgam	155	128	37	3	80049	70488	3485	177	2	2						
Anantnag	601	464	240	23	105796	87314	5953	152	2	2	2	2				
Muzaffarabad District	6864	6058	2884	1109	130897	114951	7003	382	17	28	13	16				
Muzaffarabad	4574	4236	2096	913	60161	52607	3340	265	17	27	13	15				
Uri	1982	1633	679	191	39922	31180	2223	108		1						
Karnah	308	187	109	5	30814	27165	1440	9								

STATE TABLE II—POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS BY COMMUNITIES AND LITERACY—CONTD.

District and Tehsil	P=Persons		L=Literate						LE=Literate in English		REMARKS		
	OTHERS				NUMBER LITERATE								
	P		L		Age 0-15		Age 15-20		Age 20+			LE	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
(b) TOTAL JAGIRS ..	11	78			3974	848	3139	484	13344	1512	1331	39	
Chenani Jagir ..					44	5	47	3	278	11	23		
Chenani ..					44	5	47	3	278	11	23		
Poonch Jagir ..	11	78			3930	843	3092	481	13066	1501	1308	39	
Bagh ..					1600	389	1079	221	4447	791	211	3	
Sadhnuti ..	2	72			1068	67	887	51	3241	158	218		
Haveli ..					948	343	779	187	3674	479	775	36	
Mendhar ..	9	6			314	44	347	22	1704	73	104		
KASHMIR PROVINCE ..	15	14	8	11	17781	5286	14929	2682	58846	5714	27240	1315	
Baramulla District ..	1	2		2	3634	671	3757	391	14535	839	4010	94	
Uttarmachipura (Handwara) ..					1893	328	1917	172	7154	436	1665	27	
Baramulla ..	1				1069	243	1168	156	4513	253	1679	54	
Sri Pratapsinghpura (Badgam) ..		2		2	672	100	672	63	2868	150	666	13	
Anantnag District ..	14	12	8	9	11774	3933	9500	1933	36748	3718	21880	1200	
Khas Tehsil (including Srinagar city) ..	12	12	7	9	8506	3459	6187	1663	23073	3288	18258	1172	
Pulwama (Awantipura) ..					903	128	908	81	3508	152	823	6	
Kulgam ..					895	195	919	97	3870	118	944	5	
Anantnag ..	2		1		1470	151	1486	92	6297	160	1855	17	
Muzaffarabad District ..					2373	682	1672	358	7563	1157	1350	21	
Muzaffarabad ..					1482	531	950	282	4173	942	875	16	
Uri ..					594	144	461	70	2246	193	366	4	
Karnah ..					297	7	261	6	1144	22	109	1	

STATE TABLE II—POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS BY COMMUNITIES AND LITERACY—CONTD.

District and Tehsil	P=Persons				L=Literate				LE=Literate in English				
	HINDUS								JAINS				
	Scheduled Castes				Other Hindus								
	P		L		P		L		P		L		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
FRONTIER DISTRICTS ..					550	200	288	63					
Ladakh District					361	94	189	24					
Ladakh					201	16	100	3					
Kargil					61	36	37	8					
Skardu					99	42	62	12					
Astore District					72	41	47	13					
Astore					72	41	47	13					
Gilgit Leased Area .					72	38	42	16					
Gilgit (Leased Area)					72	36	42	16					
Gilgit Agency ..					45	29							
Chilas					35	20							
Najar													
Hunza													
Punjal					2	2							
Ishkuman													
Yasin													
Koh													
Ghizar					8	7							
CITIES ..													
Jammu	566	429	175	68	17237	11332	10199	4721	412	372	2	2	
Srinagar	17	9	8	1	23870	10130	17474	5557	8	1	5	2	2

STATE TABLE II—POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS BY COMMUNITIES AND LITERACY—CONTD.

District and Thesil	P=Persons				L=Literate				LE=Literate in English							
	SIKHS				MUSLIMS				CHRISTIANS				TRIBES			
	P		L		P		L		P		L		P		L	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FRONTIER DISTRICTS	..	186	117	98	24	139884	130209	3711	151	91	75	60	28	2		
Ladakh District	..	107	75	52	12	77925	76567	2246	71	74	64	51	23			
Ladakh	..	5	4	2	1	2100	1986	350	37	69	60	47	20			
Kargil	..	18	24	7	5	22084	22326	920	15	3	3	2	2			
Skardu	..	84	47	43	6	53741	52255	976	19	2	1	2	1			
Astore District	..	20	10	16	4	8852	8026	476	17	3	1					1
Astore	..	20	10	16	4	8852	8026	476	17	3	1					1
Gilgit Leased Area	..	44	26	30	8	12342	9954	989	63	12	8	9	5			1
Gilgit (Leased Area)	..	44	26	30	8	12342	9954	989	63	12	8	9	5			1
Gilgit Agency	..	15	6			40765	35662			2	2					
Chilas	..	9	1			8356	6942			1						
Nagar	..					8309	6565									
Hunza	..	1	1			7998	7341									
Punial	..	2	3			4266	3889									
Ishkuman	..					2228	2054									
Yasin	..					5143	4846									
Kuh	..															
Ghizar	..	3	1			4465	4025			1	2					
CITIES	..															
Jammu	..	1322	813	132	37	9751	6169	3914	1666	519	443	16	12			
Srinagar	..	943	469	554	149	87439	75531	15174	2323	171	175	152	142			

STATE TABLE II—POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS BY COMMUNITIES AND LITERACY—CONCLD

District and Tehsil	P=Persons				L=Literate				LE=Literate in English				REMARKS
	OTHERS				NUMBER LITERATE								
	P		L		Age 0-15		Age 15-20		Age 20+		LE		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<i>r</i>	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
FRONTIER DISTRICTS	20011	20153	1892	22	655	84	684	51	4700	143	472	33	
Ladakh District	20011	20153	1892	22	399	44	441	25	3600	83	236	25	
Ladakh	15985	15881	1869	22	120	31	180	14	2069	40	54	15	
Kargil	4026	4272	23		151	9	130	7	794	14	101	2	
Skardu					125	4	131	4	737	29	81	8	
Astore District					85	10	67	6	387	18	71	1	
Astore					85	10	67	6	387	18	71	1	
Gilgit Leased Area					181	30	176	20	713	42	165	7	
Gilgit (Leased Area)					181	30	176	20	713	42	165	7	
Gilgit Agency													
Chilas													
Nagar													
Hunza													
Punial													
Takouman													
Yasin													
Kuh													
Ghizer													
CITIES													
Jamru	10	4	4	2	3183	2188	2309	1234	9918	3280	6625	273	
Srinagar	12	12	7	9	7800	3390	5500	1624	20074	3168	17551	1131	

